



OTJIKOTO GOLD MINE

HAZARDOUS WASTE

MANAGEMENT PLAN

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Otjikoto Gold mine operations is responsible for environmental sound management of its wastes from inception to final disposal. The hazardous management plan provides guidelines on the handling of hazardous wastes; segregation, storage, treatment, transport and disposal of all hazardous waste generated by the operation.

1.1 Background and commitments

This waste management plan is part of the Otjikoto operations non-process waste management plan, a comprehensive operational plan developed from the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) in 2014 (Appendix A) and the B2Gold Waste management Standard (Appendix B).

The 2014 EMP and the B2Gold environmental policy have committed the Otjikoto operations to the prevention of pollution and the protection of the environment. The implementation of these commitments is maintained and as a result, improvement opportunities have been identified. Proposed amendments for effective and efficient waste management have been highlighted in **yellow** in this document.

1.2 Objective

The objective of this plan is;

- To provide guidance for effective waste management from source to final disposal with the intent to reduce harmful health and environmental impacts of hazardous wastes, in accordance with national legislation, regulations and other applicable laws, permits, and standards.
- To ensure alignment of requirements and compliance to applicable legislation, EMP commitments, permit conditions and B2Gold non-process waste management standard.
- To improve awareness to employees and contractors in preventing pollution from source by reducing, recovering, reusing, recycling and proper disposal through correct waste segregation practices.
- To ensure minimal risks through identification of waste streams, operational controls and design and construction of onsite waste facilities.

1.3 Scope and definition

This plan is applicable to all hazardous waste management activities at Otjikoto mine site. The plan is expected to be implemented by all personnel, employees and contractors who generate hazardous waste as described in this plan.

This plan excludes process hazardous wastes, which is described in a separate document, Tailings Management Plan.

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Hazardous waste is waste that has the potential, even in low concentrations, to have a significant adverse effect on public health and the environment because of its inherent toxicological, chemical and physical characteristics.

Process waste refers to “mineral waste generated through the process of gold extraction. “

Effective waste management refers to the generation, segregation, collection, storage, treatment, transportation, disposal and/or recycling of hazardous wastes in compliance with applicable legislation and standards.

EMP – Environmental Management Plan

ECC – Environmental Clearance Certificate

2.0 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The following statutory documents describe the legal requirements regarding the management of wastes;

- Environmental management Act 7, 2007 and Regulations, 2012

Pollution control and waste management. An action plan is required to manage and mitigate pollution to the environment (Section 8).

- Petroleum Products Regulations, 2000

Specifications and requirements on the storage, handling of petroleum products and the installation of structures, pollution control and reporting of spills and fuel consumption.

- Atomic Energy and Radiation Regulations, 2000

Requirements on the management of radioactive waste.

- Water Resources Act, 1956

Treatment and disposal of effluent (section 21) and construction of wastewater generating facilities.

3.0 PRINCIPLES OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

The handling of all hazardous waste shall be supported by adequate resources and effective implementation to minimize the impacts on human health, wildlife and the receiving environment. Otjikoto is committed to responsible management of waste and minimising waste to landfills; by reducing, reusing, recycling and treating waste before final disposal.

All hazardous waste shall be identified into waste streams, from source and stored in durable containers appropriate to the type of waste. Secondary containment shall be used to store hazardous wastes to minimize potential risks. These secondary containment areas shall be designed and constructed to contain all liquid hazardous waste stored in them.

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All other activities involving the generation of hazardous wastes outside engineered facilities shall take measures to ensure waste is contained and appropriately handled until it is collected for storage at an engineered facility.

Onsite collection and transfer of hazardous waste shall be conducted in a manner appropriate to the hazardous nature of the waste and consideration of containers, vessels and equipment. Offsite transportation of hazardous waste shall be conducted by an appropriate service provider capable of handling hazardous waste. Disposable hazardous waste shall be disposed at a managed facility capable of handling such waste.

Monitoring of waste activities onsite and offsite and record keeping shall form part of the implementation programme on waste management at Otjikoto.

4.0 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION OF HAZARDOUS RECYCLABLE AND DISPOSABLE WASTES

This section describes the handling of hazardous waste from generation, storage, collection, recycling/refining, treatment and disposal. Hazardous waste streams have been identified for all activities and areas site wide. Handling and treatment procedures have been developed for specific hazardous wastes and treatment processes.

4.1 Hydrocarbon wastes

4.1.1 Waste oils

Waste oils such as engine oils, transmission oils, hydraulic oils, and HFO etc are generated at the workshops and power plant through the servicing of heavy machinery and equipment. These waste oils and fuels are drained and stored in tankers within a bunded area until removed from site for refining and reuse. This also includes HFO sludge and oily water waste from the power plant.

An amendment is required as follows:

Limited volumes of waste oil shall be required to be reused in a burn bunker and incinerator for the destruction of other hazardous wastes. The remainder of waste oils shall be removed offsite by a licenced waste oil service provider.

4.1.2 Oil filters

Waste oil filters are generated at the workshops. The filters are well drained, crushed to reduce size/volume and stored in a skip with a drainage rack and removed from site for refining and reuse. The drained oil is stored with the waste oils in the waste oil tank.

4.1.3 Hydrocarbon contaminated materials

Hydrocarbon contaminated materials; oily rags, cardboards, pellets, redundant hydraulic hoses and other service parts and materials are stored segregated in skips and removed from site to a managed hazardous waste site.

Empty hydrocarbon containers, drums, cans and plastic containers shall be stockpiled and reused for waste grease and other hydrocarbon liquid wastes as necessary, surplus shall be removed as scrap metal waste.

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An amendment is required as follows:

Hydrocarbon contaminated materials not required for reuse or recycling shall be destroyed in the incinerator as per the operating procedures (rags, cardboards, pellets and other combustible materials).

4.1.4 Waste grease

Waste grease is stored in 210 litre drums, sealed and drums are stockpiled within a banded containment area and periodically removed from site and taken to a managed hazardous site.

4.1.5 Hydrocarbon contaminated soils

Soils contaminated with hydrocarbons shall be evaluated on the levels of contamination and treated at the bioremediation facility according to procedures.

4.2 Chemical wastes

4.2.1 Hazardous chemicals/reagent packaging materials – bulk bags

Several reagent bulk bags are generated around various locations in the process plant for all reagents used in the process. Most empty reagent bulk bags are well dusted of any residual traces of chemicals as much as possible. These are then stored in separate skips. Empty cyanide bags are rinsed with running water, temporarily stored in a skip and removed and stockpiled in locked containers, until a suitable method of destruction is found.

An amendment is required as follows:

Empty reagent bags and packaging shall be destroyed in the incinerator as per the operating procedures.

4.2.2 Intermediate bulk containers (IBC's)

The IBC containers which contained hazardous chemicals e.g hydrochloric acid shall be stockpiled for reuse in operations for storage of decanted waste oils from remote facilities and in clean-up activities.

4.2.3 Spilled solid reagents and redundant chemicals

All solid reagents spilled on the ground and can no longer be reused in the process shall be cleaned up appropriately and disposed in the tailings storage facility (TSF). All other redundant reagents not fit for use shall be returned to the supplier if feasible, otherwise these shall be disposed in the TSF.

4.2.4 Process Laboratory wastes

Laboratory waste crucibles, test tubes, redundant samples shall be disposed at the laboratory skips and periodically removed and taken to the crusher for reprocessing with ore.

4.2.5 Waste Solvents, and paints

Paint thinners, strippers and other solvents generated in small volumes site wide shall be evaporated and residue transferred into a labelled container for disposal offsite at a managed hazardous waste site.

4.2.6 Paint cans, and other hazardous waste chemical containers

Empty containers of hazardous chemicals shall be collected, stockpiled, segregated and disposed appropriately. Empty cans of paint, aerosols, degreasers, vanish, etc. shall be

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assessed for scrapmetal waste before final disposal. Containers in good condition shall be reused to store waste if necessary.

4.2.7 Fluorescent tubes

Spent fluorescent tubes and bulbs from electrical units shall be crushed through a fluorescent tube crusher and material stored in a drum and periodically removed for final disposal at a managed hazardous waste site.

4.2.8 Waste batteries

Heavy mobile equipment batteries shall be stockpiled and periodically removed from site by a licenced dealer for recycling. Miscellaneous spent lithium batteries from small equipment and instruments shall be disposed in a drum, sealed and removed for final disposal at a managed hazardous waste site.

4.2.9 Electronic waste

Electronic waste (e-waste), is a relatively new waste classification. E-waste is considered hazardous because of heavy metal content which could have negative impacts to the environment if not properly disposed. All electronic waste shall be stockpiled, send to an appropriate e-service waste provider for recovery and final disposal. Redundant computers, printers, and accessories are stockpiled at the IT department.

4.3 Special wastes

4.3.1 Domestic effluent

Sewage effluent from all ablution facilities on site shall be treated through the biological trickling filter to the required standard before discharged into the evaporation pond where it is left to evaporate.

4.3.2 Sewage sludge

Sludge from the sewer treatment plant lifting stations shall be honey sucked as per maintenance and operational requirements and disposed offsite at managed municipal sewer sites.

4.3.3 Kitchen/canteen fat oil and grease

Fat, oil and grease (FOG) from the camp/canteen kitchens shall be passed through FOG traps, and the FOG decanted into a container and destroyed at the incinerator.

4.3.4 Industrial effluent

Effluent from washbays and sumps shall be treated through an oil and water separator. As much as possible, the water shall be reused, and excess water evaporated. The separated oil shall be stored with other hydrocarbon waste oils and removed from site. The sludge and sediments shall be treated at the bioremediation facility as necessary.

4.3.5 Dead animals

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Any carcass of a dead animal found in the TSF, return water and events pond shall be destroyed in the incinerator as there is potential for heavy metal contamination.

Road kill if encountered shall be taken to the "vulture restaurant" at the Gamefarm for scavengers.

4.3.6 Explosive/blasting waste

Explosive and blasting wastes shall be destroyed onsite in a burn bunker as per the explosives waste destruction procedure and as required by legislation.

4.3.7 Radioactive waste

Radioactive waste will be minimal and will only be generated when radiation sources become redundant. The radiation sources shall be discarded after long term use as per the applicable regulations.

4.3.8 Medical wastes

Medical wastes generated by the clinic shall be periodically removed from site to the nearest hospital for incineration.

5.0 HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Appropriate and adequate waste facilities and storage vessels are available site wide for temporary storage, and for the treatment of selected hazardous waste.

5.1 Storage facilities

Several infrastructures are used for the temporary storage and transfer of hazardous wastes on site, the burn bunker or the incinerator. The waste is stored until removed from site or transferred to treatment facilities on site. The following storage facilities and infrastructures are in place.

- Oil tankers are used for the storage of waste oils
- Bunded containment storage areas for the storage of skips, drums and other hazardous wastes
- Skips and several containers for the temporary storage of wastes
- 210 liter drums reused for the storage of waste grease, lithium batteries, and fluorescent tube waste.
- IBC containers for the storage of hazardous waste
- Oil water separators for the separation of oils from water
- FOG traps for the separation of FOG from waste water
- Sewer lift stations and septic tanks for temporary storage of sludge

5.2 Treatment facilities

A permitted sewerage treatment plant (STP) is used for the treatment of sewage waste water from ablution facilities. The waste water is treated to the required standard and discharged to the evaporation pond where it is left to evaporate. Future plans for reusing this water include the installation of water systems for gardening and dust suppression.

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The site bioremediation facility is used for the treatment of hydrocarbon contaminated soils. Contaminated soil as a result of hydrocarbon spills is cleaned up and transferred to the bioremediation receiving area and where the soil is treated and discharged as required.

Combustion or incineration of hazardous waste reduces volume and weight for minimal final disposal material. Incineration of hazardous wastes also detoxifies waste from harmful pathogens, bacteria and toxins. Combustion of waste also prevents wildlife from scavenging on wastes. The ash residue from the incinerated is considered safe for disposal in the landfill.

6.0 INSPECTIONS, MONITORING AND RECORD KEEPING

The nature, composition and quantities of hazardous waste at Otjikoto mine have been identified and evaluated from inception to final disposal. This is described in the activity and area waste streams documents.

The effective management of waste requires proper, planning, handling and record management. The waste management plan and all associated programmes shall be subjected to inspections and audits as per the B2Gold requirements of checking and evaluation of implementation of its standards, policies and procedures. All hazardous wastes generated shall be segregated, volumes and mass measured and all necessary records kept for evaluation and opportunities for improvement. All offsite service providers and facilities shall be regularly inspected for compliance to the protection of human health and the environment.

Records of hazardous waste streams shall be maintained for both onsite and offsite disposal. Records include types and quantities of hazardous wastes, audit and inspection records and waste disposal certificates.

No continuous ambient air quality monitoring is required for a properly operated incinerator. Continuous monitoring of the CO content of the outlet gas provides a good indication of proper operation and should be included in the specification for the equipment, as this will also assist the operator to maintain optimum combustion conditions. For the other pollutants, stack measurements once or twice a year should be sufficient. These should include the concentration for all of the compounds as per the extract from the South African Minimum Emission Standards regulations of 2013 (see Error! Reference source not found. in Chapter 9 of the Scoping Report for the amendment to the disposable waste management plan at B2Gold Otjikoto Gold Mine, February 2017).

7.0 TRAINING AND AWARENESS

Training in pollution prevention and control; Waste management and Spill management shall be offered to all employees and contractors on site to ensure awareness and responsibility of preventing pollution and protection of the environment.

Staff operating the incinerator will be trained by the company installing the incinerator on site.

8.0 ACCOUNTABILITIES

General responsibilities for waste management are as follows:

8.1.1 Environmental Manager

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Ensures that the solid waste management activities are appropriately resourced and that such activities comply with appropriate legislative and operational requirements.

8.1.2 Department Managers, Superintendents and Foremen

Responsible for ensuring that the generation of waste, correct segregation is effectively implemented by competent employees and contractors as per the principles of reduce, recover, reuse before disposal.

It is the responsibility of the managers, foremen and supervisors to maintain good housekeeping practices with opportunities for continuous improvement.

8.1.3 Environment Team

Ensures minimal risks and impacts from waste by monitoring the implementation of this plan. It is the responsibility of the Environment team to transfer stored wastes and management of waste containers and treatment facilities.

8.1.4 All personnel

All employees, contractors and visitors shall be made aware of their responsibilities on waste management and comply with relevant requirements on segregation of waste; proper disposal and storage into appropriate containers. It is the duty of all employees and contractors to keep their work areas clean and tidy.

9.0 GUIDELINE DOCUMENTS FOR THE MITIGATION OF WASTE

- B2Gold Waste management standard
- Otjikoto Gold Mine Waste management Plan
- Bioremediation _ Treatment of hydrocarbon contaminated soils
- Process laboratory waste management procedure
- Wastewater permit
- Destruction of explosive waste
- Landfill operations procedure

10.0 RECORDS MANAGEMENT

This plan shall be implemented and reviewed periodically and/or whenever relevant changes are made to site operating practices.

11.0 APPENDICES

11.1 Appendix A: Otjikoto Mine waste locations

11.2 Appendix B: Burn Bunker Drawing/Plan

11.3 Appendix C: Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) 2015

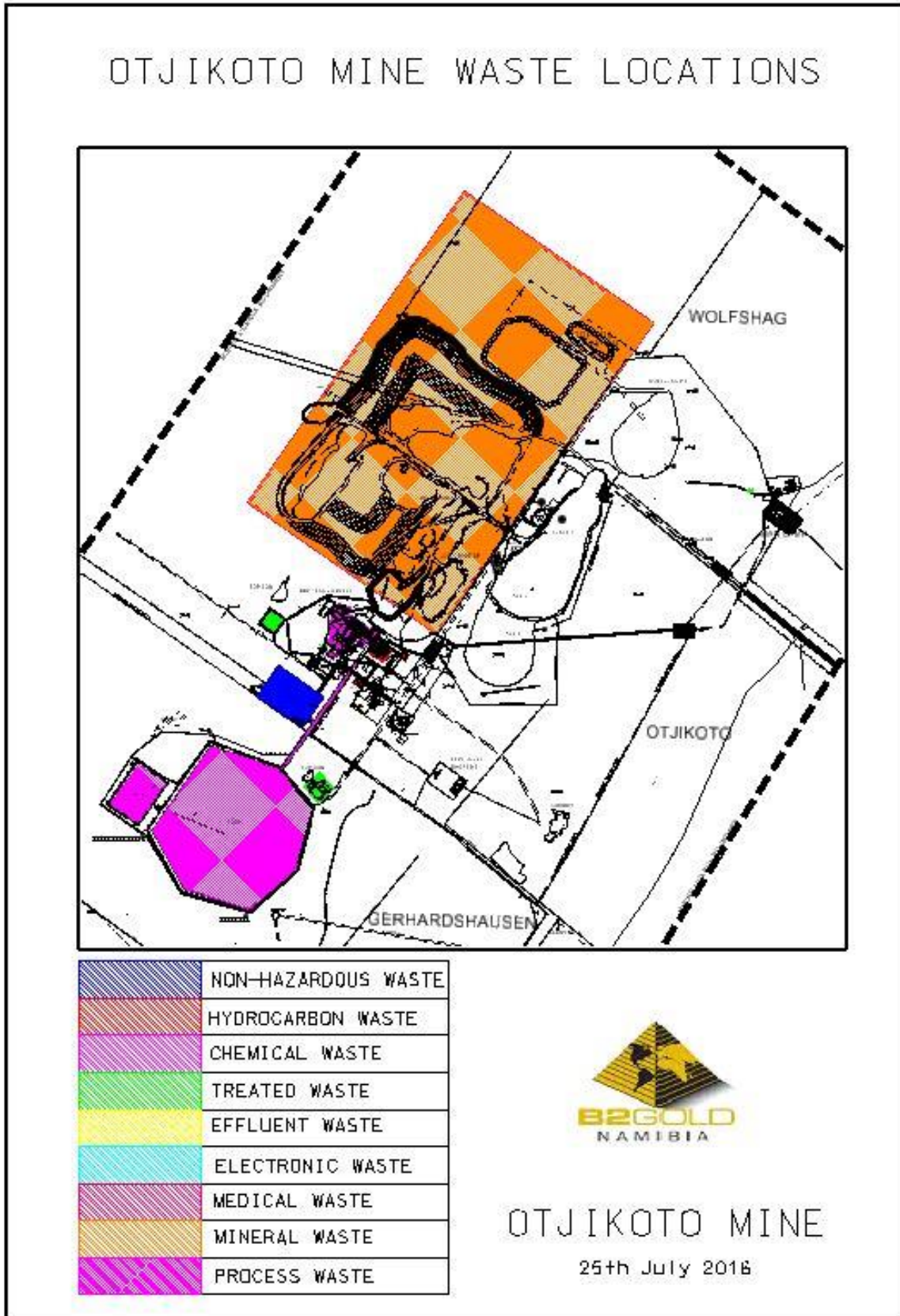
11.4 Appendix D: EMP 2014 – Hazardous waste commitments

11.5 Appendix E: B2Gold Standard 5_ Non-Process Waste Management

11.6 Appendix F: Incinerator location and plan

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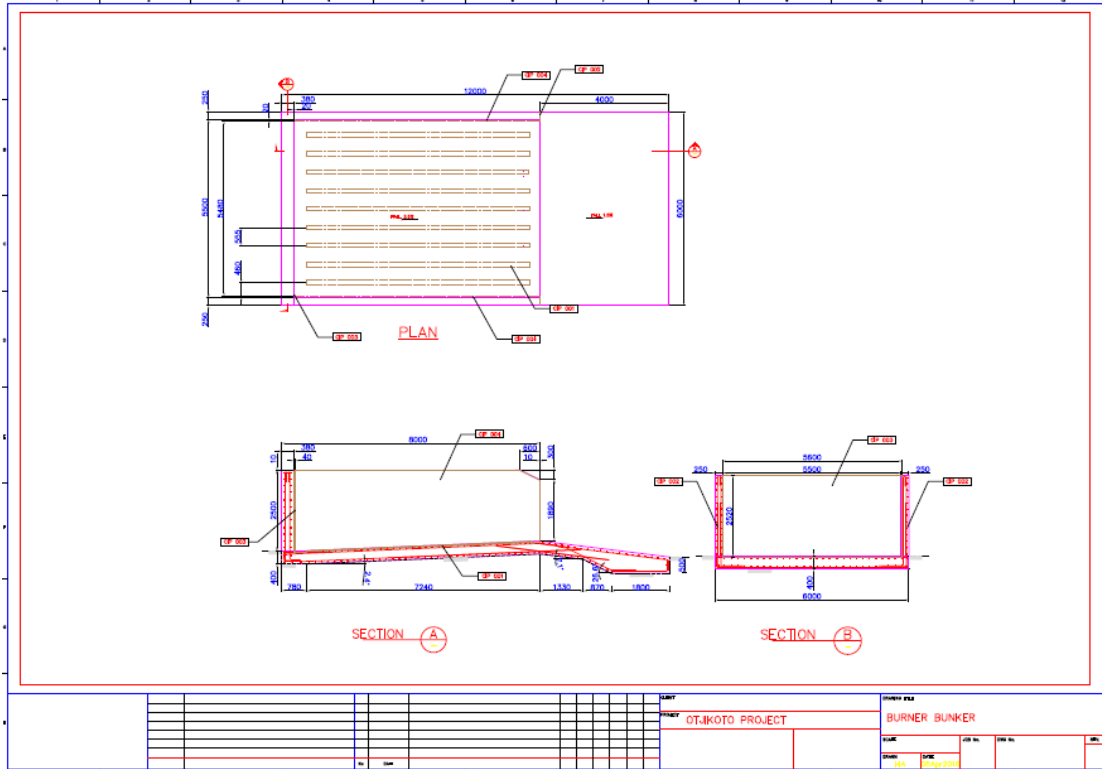
APPENDIX A: OTJIKOTO MINE WASTE LOCATIONS



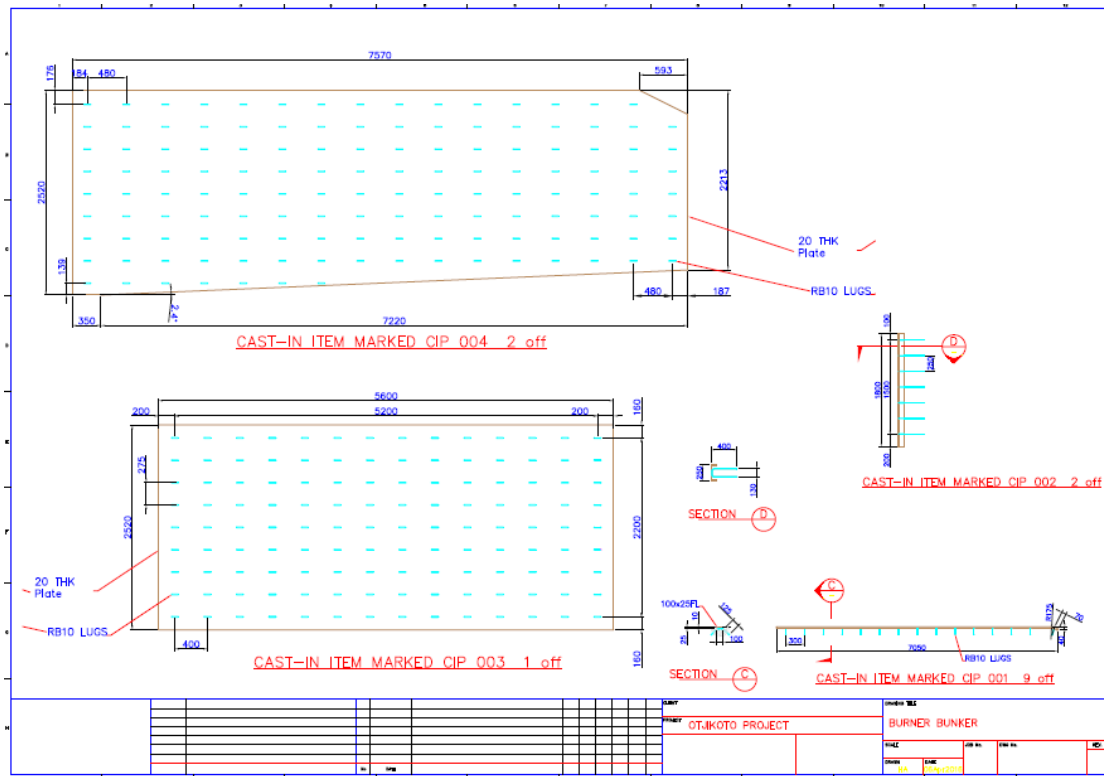
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APPENDIX B: BURN BUNKER PLAN

Burn Bunker Plan and Section view



Burn Bunker Cast-In Plates



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APPENDIX C: ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE 2015



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OFFICE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSIONER

Mr Bill Lytle
Managing Director
B2Gold Namibia
P. O Box 80363
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Fax 061 416 499

Dear Sir

SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR THE PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE OTJIKOTO GOLD MINE PROJECT

The Environmental Impact Assessment made a satisfactory analysis of environmental issues. The Environmental management plan contains adequate provisions for mitigating all potential impacts, especially on storm and groundwater management.

This letter serves as an environmental clearance for additional operations and infrastructural changes to the Otjikoto Mining Project as specified in the report. However, this clearance letter does not hold the Ministry of Environment and Tourism accountable for any misleading information provided, nor any adverse effects that may arise from these activities. Instead, full accountability rests with B2Gold Namibia and their consultant.

This environmental clearance is valid for a period of 3 (three) years, unless withdrawn by this office.

Yours sincerely,



Teofilus Nghitila
ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSIONER



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APPENDIX D: HAZARDOUS WASTE COMMITMENTS - EMP 2014

7.14.2.1 Hazardous solid waste (non-mineralised)

Objectives

The objective of the management measures is to ensure proper storage, removal, transportation and disposal of hazardous solid waste

Actions

TABLE 7-31: ACTIONS RELATING TO HAZARDOUS SOLID WASTE (NON-MINERALISED)

No	Issue	Management commitment
These commitments apply <u>construction, operation and decommissioning</u> phases		
No	Issue	Management commitment
1	General	The waste management procedure for B2Gold will cover the storage, handling, and transportation of waste. Ensure that the contractor's responsible are made aware of these procedures.
2	Collection of waste	Designated waste collection points will be established on site. Care will be taken to ensure that there will be sufficient collection points with adequate capacity.
3	Waste storage	Hazardous waste will not be stored in skips but in designated suitable containers.
		Store empty print cartridges in a designated box at the office assistant's desk until removal from site.
4		Store fluorescent tubes in a special labelled steel drum at the engineering workshop.
5		Collect and accumulate other hazardous waste i.e. car batteries, miscellaneous batteries, oil filters, etc. at the engineering workshop until such time that the amounts can be removed from site.
6		Explosives packaging shall be safely burnt at the magazine site according to permit conditions and procedures.
7		Place oil and greasy cloths and rags into a steel drum and when full transported off site to the hazardous waste site.
8		Keep empty reagent bags (for a short period of time) at the reagents store until removed by the reagent contractor for refills.
9		Ensure that waste storage areas and/or containers meet the risk needs for that specific waste (e.g. impervious floor, bunded areas with drainage/containment systems, lids to prevent light material from blowing away or sealed containers for hazardous material).
10		Waste classification

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No	Issue	Management commitment
11	Waste transport	An approved waste management subcontractor will undertake the waste transport.
12	Disposal	Disposal of waste at appropriate permitted waste disposal facilities as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hazardous waste shall be removed from site and may be recycled or disposed of at the nearest hazardous site (i.e. Walvis Bay) ○ Dispose of spoiled reagents offsite at the reagents facility in Walvis Bay. ○ Damaged reagent bags shall also be removed by the reagent contractor for repairs or disposal.
13	Disposal records	Written evidence of safe disposal of waste will be kept.

7.14.2.1 Medical waste

Objectives

The objective of the management measures is to ensure proper storage, removal, transportation and disposal of medical waste

Actions

TABLE 7-32: ACTIONS RELATING TO MEDICAL WASTE

No	Issue	Management commitment
These commitments apply <u>construction, operation and decommissioning</u> phases		
1	General	The medical waste handling procedure for B2Gold will cover the storage, handling, and transportation of all medical waste. Ensure that the contractor's responsible are made aware of these procedures.
2	Disposal	Incinerate the medical waste offsite at an approved medical facility.

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APPENDIX E: B2GOLD STANDARD 5 - NON-PROCESS WASTE MANAGEMENT



B2Gold Environmental and Biodiversity Performance Standards – August 2014



5 NON-PROCESS WASTE MANAGEMENT

5.1 STANDARD

This Standard defines the B2Gold requirements for the management of hazardous wastes, non-hazardous wastes and wastewater generated at sites to ensure that human health and the environment are protected.

This Standard covers the generation, segregation, collection, storage, transportation, disposal and/or recycling of hazardous wastes and non-hazardous wastes.

A waste is considered hazardous if it is ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic, radioactive and/or is listed in-country as a hazardous waste.

B2Gold requirements associated with process wastes (tailings and waste rock) are defined in B2Gold Environmental and Biodiversity Performance Standard 3 – Tailings Management and Standard 4 – Waste Rock Management.

5.2 CRITERIA AND REQUIREMENTS

5.2.1 Statutory Compliance

All hazardous and non-hazardous waste shall be generated, segregated, collected, stored, transported, disposed and/or recycled in compliance with all relevant in-country statutory obligations, licenses and other requirements.

5.2.2 Waste Management Plan

Sites shall develop, implement, communicate, adhere to and maintain a relevant and current Waste Management Plan which defines all on-site and off-site strategies, operational controls and management practices relating to the management of site wastes.

The Waste Management Plan shall be developed, implemented and reviewed periodically and/or whenever relevant changes are made to site operating practices. The Waste Management Plan shall describe key objectives that address key waste management risks and the operational controls implemented by the site to protect both human health and the environment.

Potential waste streams and their sources shall be identified, classified and managed during the operation of the project and incorporated into the Waste Management Plan and the design of on-site facilities.

Sites shall maintain formal processes to identify new waste streams and evaluate existing waste streams whenever new facilities are constructed or significant changes to existing facilities occur.

5.2.3 On-site Storage and Disposal of Hazardous Waste

If suitable off-site disposal facilities for hazardous wastes are not available or are not protective of human health and the environment, on-site disposal options shall be considered where legally authorised.

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B2Gold Environmental and Biodiversity Performance Standards – August 2014

On-site engineered hazardous waste disposal facilities shall be supported by scientifically defensible studies that can demonstrate compliance with all relevant laws and permits and will minimise impacts on human health and the receiving environment.

Secondary containment shall be designed and constructed from materials compatible with the wastes to be stored and shall be capable of containing all liquid hazardous wastes stored in a facility.

Sites shall develop and implement a process to prevent the incorrect disposal of hazardous wastes, liquid or semi-solid wastes including sewage slurry, grey water, sewage treatment sludge, medical waste, hydrocarbon products, hydrocarbon or chemical contaminated soil and dead animals.

Burial of hazardous wastes, liquid or semi-solid wastes including sewage slurry, grey water, sewage treatment sludge, medical waste, hydrocarbon products, hydrocarbon or chemical contaminated soil and dead animals in dedicated locations is allowed only if there is no other viable alternative such as treatment/disposal, recycling, reprocessing or composting. Disposal of these wastes shall comply with statutory obligations and not adversely impact human health and the environment.

5.2.4 Landfill Management

All on-site landfills shall be designed, constructed and operated to ensure geotechnical stability of slopes or trenches.

Landfills shall be designed, constructed and operated to prevent adverse impacts to wildlife and ground and surface water quality. Discharges from landfills shall meet any applicable standards.

The potential for contaminated leachate generation and the estimated leachate impact from landfills shall be evaluated and managed appropriately.

Landfill sites shall be fenced or bermed and equipped with signs at each entrance including contact information, wastes accepted and wastes banned.

Hazardous wastes shall not be disposed in a site landfill unless approved in writing from regulatory agencies and the repository has been designed to be protective of human health and the environment for such waste.

Dust and significant odors created within the landfill area shall be controlled.

Wastes disposed of in the landfill shall be routinely covered to prevent wind-blown litter, odors, and to limit access by native fauna and pest species.

The burning of waste at landfills (to reduce bulk) can only be undertaken where permitted by the relevant authority, potentially via an operational license/permit. Site personnel shall be present to monitor burns where these are permitted.

Medical wastes shall not be disposed on-site and shall be disposed off-site or burned in a high temperature incinerator.

5.2.5 On-site Segregation and Storage of Wastes

Sites shall develop and implement a process for the segregation of non-hazardous and hazardous wastes that is appropriate to their disposal methods. Hazardous wastes and non-hazardous wastes shall not be mixed.

Designated facilities shall be utilised for the collection and temporary on-site storage of hazardous wastes. Where applicable, these facilities shall include suitable fencing, signage, roofing, lighting, a means of communication in case of emergency and lightning protection.

Designated facilities utilised for the collection and on-site storage of hazardous wastes shall have appropriate secondary containment for all liquid products.

5.2.6 Inspections of Off-site Treatment and Disposal Facilities

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B2Gold Environmental and Biodiversity Performance Standards – August 2014

Off-site treatment and disposal facilities are to be inspected prior to their selection and use to verify that the facilities are engineered and operated by the service provider(s) to be protective of human health and the environment. Periodic follow-up inspections of these treatment and disposal facilities is required.

5.2.7 Records Management

All sites shall maintain records for the storage, transportation and disposal (off-site or on-site) of all waste streams. Records are to include types and quantities of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, audit and inspection records and any waste tracking certificates.

5.2.8 Monitoring, Inspections and Audits

Periodic on-site waste facility inspections are required to verify that the wastes are correctly segregated, stored, disposed and meet all regulatory requirements.

Sites shall conduct periodic environmental audits of all non-hazardous and hazardous waste storage and disposal facilities.

5.3 REFERENCE MATERIAL

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APPENDIX F: INCINERATOR LOCATION AND PLAN

