



Sludge Treatment Measures

Apart from the fly ash and bottom ash generated during the incineration process, sludge is generated from the leachate treatment process within our WTE plants. By utilising sludge dewatering equipment, the excess water content in the sludge is removed and the sludge cake produced after treatment is sent back to the incinerator for thermal destruction whereas the separated wastewater undergoes leachate treatment process again.

Waste Generated from Operating Projects in 2020 ^a	
<p>Hazardous Waste</p> <p>Fly ash before stabilisation: 124,384 tonnes</p> <p>Other hazardous waste: 16 tonnes</p> <p>Total hazardous waste generated: 124,400 tonnes</p> <p>Intensity: 0.052 tonnes/MWh of electricity sold</p>	<p>Non-hazardous Waste</p> <p>Bottom ash: 1,517,896 tonnes</p> <p>General refuse: 413 tonnes</p> <p>Total non-hazardous waste generated: 1,518,309 tonnes</p> <p>Intensity: 0.629 tonnes/MWh of electricity sold</p>

Notes:

- a. Fly ash itself is a by-product of flue gas treatment that comprises the captured pollutants as well as the materials used for flue gas treatment such as lime and activated carbon. The amount of fly ash generated indicates the amount of pollutants removed from the air from our flue gas treatment system. Meanwhile, the generation of bottom ash depends on the inert content of incoming MSW, which is beyond Canvest's control.

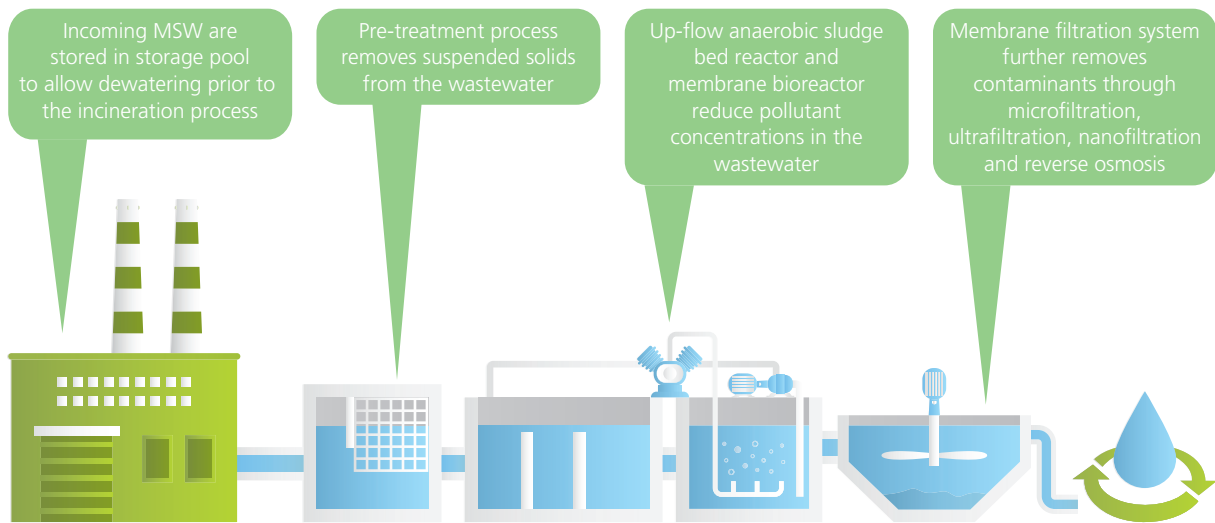
WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Removal of excess water content from incoming MSW prior to the incineration process is essential to ensure excellent burnout of the MSW. The leachate separated from MSW during this process is then delivered to the on-site leachate treatment plant, which is designed and operated to comply with *The Reuse of Urban Recycling Water — Water Quality Standard for Industrial Uses (GB/T19923-2005)* and *The Reuse of Urban Recycling Water — Water Quality Standard for Urban Miscellaneous Water Consumption (GB/T18920-2002)*. During the Reporting Period, the Operating Projects treated 711,717 tonnes of raw leachate with COD discharge reduction of approximately 23,137 tonnes.

84%

of our treated effluents are reclaimed to replenish circulatory cooling water, landscape irrigation water, and truck washing water in plants






* The graphics shown are for illustrative purposes only and may not be an exact representation of the wastewater treatment system.

Treated Effluents from Operating Projects in 2020		
Reuse within WTE plants	Discharge to Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants	Total Treated Effluents
434,231 m ³	+ 81,166 m ³	= 515,397 m ³


ODOUR CONTROL

At Canvest, we adopt high-standard operation practices at all of our WTE plants to mitigate odour impacts to our employees and the public. We strictly maintain our emission to be within the odour pollutants concentration limits under the *Emission Standards for Odour Pollutants (GB14554-1993)*. In addition, for odour control purpose, all of our MSW storage pools have adopted fully enclosed structural design.


Odour Control Measures



Our MSW storage pools are maintained at negative pressure to prevent fugitive release of odour.



Extraction and diversion of odourous pollutants to the incinerator using forced draft fans. Odourous pollutants are utilised as combustion gas and destructed through thermal destruction.



During maintenance of incinerator, odourous gas is treated by activated carbon filters.





NOISE CONTROL

In order to guarantee health and safety of the community and reduce impacts of the typical activities of our operations on the external environment, such as noise and vibration created by our equipment and machinery, we adopt the best practices to mitigate the noise impacts and strictly follow the requirements stipulated in the *Hygienic Standard for the Design of Industrial Enterprises (GBZ1-2010)* and *Emission Standard for Industrial Enterprises Noise at Boundary (GB12348-2008)*.

Noise Control Measures

