

**CONCORRÊNCIA INTERNACIONAL Nº 1/2025**

**International Competition for the ADMINISTRATIVE CONCESSION FOR  
THE CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPPING, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND  
PROVISION OF SERVICES OF THE HOPE HEALTH COMPLEX**

**APPENDIX 4.2**

**ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY REGISTRATION FORM**

# Environmental Liability Register



<b>Asset</b>	HGV		<b>Area: Maintenance/Carpentry</b>		
<b>Liability Code</b>	3_AC_Interno		X	Within the asset/Right-of-Way	
				Outside the asset/Right-of-Way	
<b>Municipality</b>	Belo Horizonte		<b>State</b>	MG	
			<b>Date</b>	02/06/2024	
<b>Coordinates</b>		<b>Generator</b>		<b>Responsibility</b>	
Latitude	Longitude	X	Client	Current Management	
-199.278	-439.852		Others: _____	X	Future Concession
<b>Evidence</b>	X	Visual	<b>Type of liability</b>		
		Irregular discharge of effluent			
		Odor			
	X	Area history			
		Others: _____			
<b>Potential generating factor</b>	Substance leakage		Contamination Potential (AP)		
<b>Dimension</b>			Siltling of Watercourse (SW)		
Área (m <sup>2</sup> )	340		Exposed Soil (ES)		
Depth (m)			Waste Deposition (WD)		
Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )			Erosive Process (EP)		
Others			Impermeabilized Area (IA)		
<b>Observations</b>			<b>Risk</b>		
			X	Does not pose apparent risks	
				Risk to human health	
				Structural risk	
			Risk of liability progression		

### Guidelines for recovery/remediation

The future concessionaire must submit the Contaminated Area Management Program, identifying contaminated areas and potentially polluting areas that will be intercepted by the enterprise, in accordance with the procedures for Contaminated Area Management approved by COPAM/CERH Joint Normative Resolution No. 02/2010, dated September 8, 2010, which must include:

Contaminated Area Identification Process:

- Preliminary Assessment;
- Confirmatory Investigation, in applicable cases;
- Detailed Investigation, where applicable;
- Risk Assessment.

Contaminated Area Rehabilitation Process (PRAC):

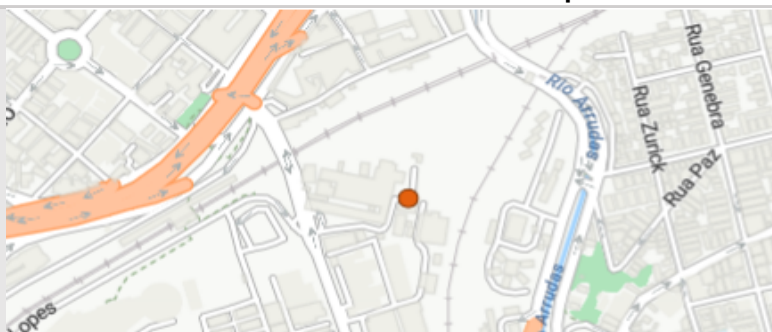
Development and implementation of an Intervention Plan.

Environmental monitoring of contaminated area management until the issuance of the rehabilitation certificate for Declared Use.

### Photo report



### Location on the map



# Environmental Liability Register



<b>Asset</b>	HGV		<b>Area: Maintenance/Carpentry</b>		
<b>Liability Code</b>	2_AC_Interno		X	Within the asset/Right-of-Way	
				Outside the asset/Right-of-Way	
<b>Municipality</b>	Belo Horizonte		<b>State</b>	MG	
			<b>Date</b>	02/05/2024	
<b>Coordinates</b>		<b>Generator</b>		<b>Responsibility</b>	
Latitude	Longitude	X	Client	Current Management	
-199.278	-439.858		Others: _____	X	Future Concession
<b>Evidence</b>	X	Visual	<b>Type of liability</b>		
		Irregular discharge of effluent			
	X	Odor	X	Contamination Potential (AP)	
	X	Area history		Silting of Watercourse (SW)	
			Exposed Soil (ES)		
			Waste Deposition (WD)		
<b>Potential generating factor</b>	Oil Spill			Erosive Process (EP)	
				Impermeabilized Area (IA)	
<b>Dimension</b>				Others: _____	
Área (m <sup>2</sup> )	56		<b>Risk</b>		
Depth (m)				Does not pose apparent risks	
Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )				Risk to human health	
Others				Structural risk	
<b>Observations</b>			X	Risk of liability progression	

### Guidelines for recovery/remediation

The future concessionaire must submit the Contaminated Area Management Program, which includes the identification of contaminated areas and potentially polluting areas that will be intercepted by the project, in accordance with the procedures for Contaminated Area Management approved by COPAM/CERH Joint Normative Resolution No. 02/2010, dated September 8, 2010, which must include:

Contaminated Area Identification Process:

- Preliminary Assessment;
- Confirmatory Investigation, in applicable cases;
- Detailed Investigation, where applicable;
- Risk Assessment.

Contaminated Area Rehabilitation Process (PRAC):

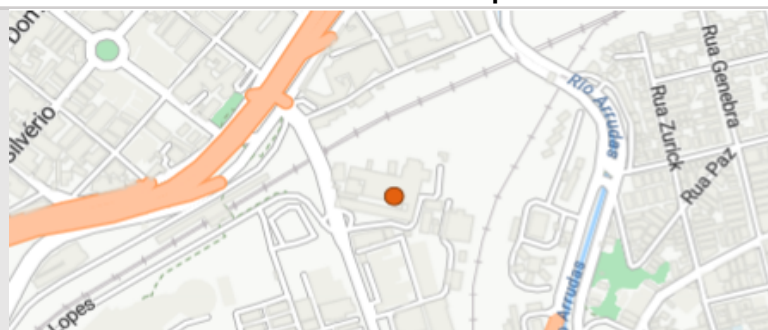
Development and implementation of an Intervention Plan.

Environmental monitoring of contaminated area management until the issuance of the rehabilitation certificate for Declared Use.

### Photo report



### Location on the map



# Environmental Liability Register



<b>Asset</b>	HGV		<b>Area: Maintenance/Carpentry</b>			
<b>Liability Code</b>	1_AC_Interno		X	Within the asset/Right-of-Way		
				Outside the asset/Right-of-Way		
<b>Municipality</b>	Belo Horizonte		<b>State</b>	MG		
			<b>Date</b>	02/05/2024		
<b>Coordinates</b>		<b>Generator</b>		<b>Responsibility</b>		
Latitude	Longitude	X	Client	Current Management		
-199.278	-439.853		Others: _____	X		
<b>Evidence</b>			Visual	<b>Type of liability</b>		
			Irregular discharge of effluent			
		X	Odor			
		X	Area history			
<b>Potential generating factor</b>		Power Transformers		Exposed Soil (ES)		
				Waste Deposition (WD)		
<b>Dimension</b>		72		Erosive Process (EP)		
				Área (m²)		Impermeabilized Area (IA)
				Depth (m)		Others: _____
				Volume (m³)		
Others				<b>Risk</b>		
<b>Observations</b>				Does not pose apparent risks		
				X	Risk to human health	
					Structural risk	
				Risk of liability progression		

### Guidelines for recovery/remediation

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) are synthetic chemical compounds that have harmful effects on human health and the environment.

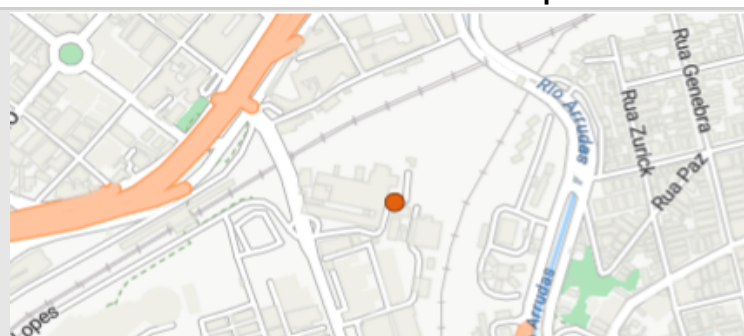
For the demolition phase of the former Galba Velloso Hospital, Federal Law No. 14,250, dated November 25, 2021, addresses the controlled elimination of materials, fluids, transformers, capacitors, and other electrical equipment contaminated by polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and their residues, recommending:

- a) Issue a report identifying all transformers containing PCBs;
- b) Label transformers containing PCBs clearly and visibly;
- c) Remove them from the area carefully, avoiding leakage, while being properly protected with PPE;
- d) Transformers contaminated by PCBs must be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner; otherwise, they may be classified as non-contaminated by PCBs.

### Photo report



### Location on the map



# Environmental Liability Register



<b>Asset</b>	HGV		<b>Area: Maintenance/Carpentry</b>		
<b>Liability Code</b>	4_AC_Interno		X	Within the asset/Right-of-Way	
				Outside the asset/Right-of-Way	
<b>Municipality</b>	Belo Horizonte		<b>State</b>	MG	<b>Date</b> 02/06/2024
<b>Coordinates</b>		<b>Generator</b>		<b>Responsibility</b>	
Latitude	Longitude	X	Client		
-199.279	-439.860		Others:		
<b>Evidence</b>	X	Visual			<b>Type of liability</b>
		Irregular discharge of effluent			
		Odor			
		Area history			
		Others:			
<b>Potential generating factor</b>	Asbestos Roof Sheets		X	Contamination Potential (AP)	
				Siltation of Watercourse (SW)	
				Exposed Soil (ES)	
				Waste Deposition (WD)	
				Erosive Process (EP)	
				Impermeabilized Area (IA)	
				Others:	
				<b>Risk</b>	
				Does not pose apparent risks	
			X	Risk to human health	
				Structural risk	
				Risk of liability progression	

### Guidelines for recovery/remediation

Exposure to asbestos poses a range of risks to human health and the environment. To prevent exposure risks to the workers involved, as well as to the surrounding neighborhood and environment during the demolition phase, Resolution 348/04 of the National Environmental Council (Conama), N15, and State Law No. 21,114 of 12/30/2013, recommend:

- 1) The removal of asbestos roofing should be conducted by qualified professionals and companies, following NR 15 standards. The area must be isolated, and workers must use special PPE, such as Tyvek suits, masks, and filters.
- 2) The roofing sheets should be removed whole and intact. They must be wrapped in two layers of plastic, labeled, and secured with straps. The sheets can be placed on pallets or in impermeable bags, also labeled. This is done to prevent the release of fibers and to prevent accidents during removal.
- 3) Broken asbestos waste should be placed in polyethylene big bags to prevent airborne fiber exposure. The bags should be filled halfway, moistened, and the air carefully removed to avoid dust release. They must be labeled according to NR 15 and cleaned externally before being removed from the work area. After decontamination, they should be re-bagged outside the asbestos removal area.
- 4) After proper removal and storage, the roofing sheets should be temporarily stored for the shortest possible time and then sent to specific industrial landfills. According to Conama and ABNT standards, asbestos is classified as hazardous waste (Class D) and must be sent to industrial landfills authorized and registered by the Ministry of Economy, in compliance with NR 15.

### Photo report



### Location on the map

