ENVIRONMENTAL

SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

BAJA TT ESCUDERIA CASTELO BRANCO 2026

2026 BAJA TT ESCUDERIA CASTELO BRANCO 13 A 15 NOVEMBRO



Escuderia Castelo Branco · FPAK · FIM RIDE GREEN · ecoeventos

Escuderia Castelo Branco · FPAK · Toyota · FMP · FIM · FIM Europe · Câmara Municipal Castelo Branco · Vila Velha de Ródão · Município de Oleiros · Município de Proença-a-Nova · sertã município

INDEX

1.Cover Note About The Environment	3
2. Introduction	5
3. Race Officials Responsible For The Event	6
4. Entities Involved	6
5.The Event	7
5.1. Race Information	7
5.2. Permanent Secretariat	7
5.3. Official Board	8
6. Territory And Its Biodiversity	9
6.1. Municipality of Castelo Branco	10
6.2. Municipality of Oleiros	12
6.3. Municipality of Proença-a-Nova	14
6.4. Municipality of Sertã	16
7.Route	18
8. Expected Nunber of People	18
9. The 5´ Ps of Sustainability	19
10. The 3 Pilars Of Sustainability	20
11. Areas of Intervention	21
11.1. Noise	21
11.2. Fuel	22
11.3. Soil Protection	23
11.4. Eco Island	24
11.5. Environmental Mat	25
11.6. Vehicle Cleaning	26
11.7. Cleaning The Environment	27
11.7.1. Waste, Collection And Forwarding	28
11.7.2. Recyclable Waste And Separation Rules	29
11.7.3. Hygiene And Cleaning	33
12. Post-Race Measures	33
13.Concern With The Protection Of The Surrounding Areas With Biodiversity	34
14. Recognitions	34
15. Environmental Guide For Teams	35
16. Environmental Education Awareness Raising Actions	36
17. Sustainability Maps	38
18. Research Sources	40

COVER NOTE

ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT

Environmental awareness has increased over the decades due, primarily, to climate change and global warming.

It dates back at least to 1972 with the creation of the UN Environment Programme, and was reinforced in 1987 with the Brundtland Report "Our Common Future," which defined the concept of sustainable development. One of the key issues addressed there is indeed climate change. However, it is only in 1992, with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, that the issue of climate change gained significant attention due to the international community's concern about the alarming trends in the global ecosystem (APA, 2019). Since then, two key initiatives with a global vision and action have been promoted (UN, 2016), namely: the Kyoto Protocol (1997) and the Paris Agreement (2016).

The Kyoto Protocol was an international cooperation treaty, an environmental agreement, signed on December 11, 1997, during the 3rd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which set targets for controlling and reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) for developed countries. The protocol came into force on February 16, 2005, after the fulfillment of conditions requiring ratification by at least 55% of the total member countries of the Convention, responsible for at least 55% of total emissions from 1990.

This was crucial in stimulating sustainable development for the preservation of the environment and was signed by 84 countries. Brazil ratified the agreement on August 23, 2002, and its internal approval was made through Legislative Decree No. 144 of 2002. Of the major greenhouse gas emitters, only the United States did not ratify the Protocol, withdrawing from it in 2001, with the justification that meeting the established targets would compromise its economic development.

With the creation of the Kyoto Protocol, the possibility of carbon becoming a sort of "currency" for trade arose. To explain further, the signatory countries of the agreement can buy and sell carbon credits. Carbon credits, obtained through international negotiations, are purchased by countries with reduced CO^2 emissions, which strike deals with polluting countries. In other words, for each ton of carbon reduced, the country receives a credit. The amount of carbon credits received varies according to the volume of CO^2 reduction.

In 2015, a new agreement was adopted: the Paris Agreement, which came into force in 2016, replacing the Kyoto Protocol.

COVER

NOTE

ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT

The Paris Agreement has the main objective, like the Kyoto Protocol, to adopt measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions starting in 2020; however, it also aims to keep the planet's temperature increase below 2ºC.

Furthermore, unlike the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement sets targets for both developed and developing countries, making it more comprehensive. On a global level, various movements and mechanisms focused on combating climate change have been developed.

Sustainable development requires meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, which involves: preserving natural resources and cultural heritage, maintaining the long-term productive capacity of ecosystems, rational and balanced land-use planning aimed at combating regional disparities, promoting territorial cohesion, the sustainable production and consumption of energy, safeguarding biodiversity, biological balance, climate stability, and geological stability, while harmonizing human life and the environment.

In this context, motorsport has sought to actively engage with these values by working to minimize the impacts that events may generate, implementing environmental guidelines in practice.



INTRODUCTION

The **Baja TT Escuderia Castelo Branco 2026, to be held on 13, 14 and 15 November 2026** across the territories of the aforementioned municipalities, is **supported by the local authorities of Castelo Branco, Vila Velha de Ródão, Oleiros, Proença-a-Nova and Sertã**.

The purpose of this plan is to **assess and implement measures to minimise the environmental impact throughout the event**, by introducing preventive and corrective actions aimed at avoiding and reducing environmental damage.

Part of this work will be carried out in **collaboration with all stakeholders through awareness-raising initiatives, as we all share responsibility for making a joint effort towards a better future.** This plan aims to implement the policies developed by the United Nations, the European Community and the relevant national legislation, which have been incorporated into the codes of the various sporting federations involved. These organisations play an active role in developing studies, implementing initiatives and seeking solutions that have a lower environmental impact.

In this context, **the organisers, authorities and all those involved in the organisation of a sporting event have made a concerted effort to reduce its environmental footprint**, contributing to and putting into practice the strategies established through ethical and environmental codes, namely the **FPAK Environmental Sustainability Code (Portuguese Federation of Automobile and Karting) and the FIM Environmental Code**.

A set of rules and recommendations has therefore been established for implementation in the following areas:

- Noise pollution;
- Fuel management;
- Ground and surface protection;
- Environmental cleanliness and waste management.

Responsibility for complying with these measures is shared by the organisers and all entities involved in the event, as well as participants, teams, supporters and spectators.

SUSTAINABLE FOR EACH KILOMETER!

IN BAJA TT ESCUDERIA CASTELO BRANCO

RACE OFFICIALS

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EVENT

Permanent Secretariat:
Daniela Simões
Contact: +351 964894757

Race Director - Cars:
Nuno Almeida Santos
Contact: +351 917 245 171

Race Director - Motorbikes:
Sérgio Sequeira
Contact: +351 969 360 645

Race Director – Mini Baja:
Joaquim Branco
Contacto: + 351 925401839

Safety Officer:
Marco Oliveira
Contact: +351 966286373

Environmental Stuart:
Cláudia Sofia Brito de Lima Rodrigues
Contact: +351 965520222



ENTITIES INVOLVED

To organise the Baja TT Escuderia Castelo Branco, Escuderia Castelo Branco relies on the essential support of several organisations which, working together, provide a solid and efficient structure capable of meeting all requirements before, during and after the event.

Special recognition goes to the **Municipal Councils of Castelo Branco, Oleiros, Proença-a-Nova and Sertã**, as well as the various Parish Councils, whose institutional and logistical support is fundamental to the event.
The **Public Security Police (PSP), National Republican Guard (GNR) and Civil Protection** services ensure security throughout the event. The **Fire Brigades** remain on standby at all times to safeguard the well-being of participants and spectators. **VALNOR** and **SMAS** play an important role in ensuring the responsible environmental management of the event.

Last but not least, a dedicated team of **Volunteers**, whose commitment and enthusiasm make every stage possible, ensuring that the event runs with professionalism and passion.

RACE
INFORMATION

The event will count towards the **World Baja Championship, and European Baja Championship, Portuguese Off-Road Championship, National Off-Road Championship, under the auspices of FIM, FIM Europe, the Portuguese Federation of Motorsport and Karting (FPAK), Motorcycling Federation of Portugal (FMP).**



PERMANENT
SECRETARIAT

USALBI (Antigo Quartel de Cavalaria) Campo Mártires da Pátria - "Docas"
Email: desportivo@escuderiacastelobranco.pt

OFFICIAL BOARD

Sportity is a Digital Official Notice Board that brings together all event-related information in one centralised platform.

All information is delivered instantly to users through Push Notifications.
To access information about the event, users should enter one of the following passwords:
BAJAECB26FIM / BAJAECB26FPAK

The use of a digital platform to publish event-related information offers significant advantages, as it drastically reduces the consumption of paper and other supplies, helping to minimise waste and prevent unnecessary resource consumption. It also enables faster and more efficient communication between all parties involved in the event.
Regarding internal communication between volunteers and the organiser, this is carried out through dedicated WhatsApp groups and radio communication.



BAJAECB26FIM
BAJAECB26FPAK

ACTION IN TERMS OF SDGS

THE TERRITORY AND
ITS BIODIVERSITY

Location of the territory, **district of Castelo Branco**, Intermunicipal Community of Beira Baixa (CIMBB), belonging to the Southern Inner Pine Forest and Southern Beira Baixa.

How to get there?

Airports- Lisbon Airport or Porto Airport.

By car - Coming from the North, take the A1 until Albergaria-a-Velha, then exit onto the A25 (heading towards Viseu/Guarda). In Guarda, exit onto the A23. Coming from Coimbra, take the IC2 and A13, then follow the IC8 until you reach the A23. Coming from the South, take the A1 until Torres Novas, then exit onto the A23.

By train - The region is served by the Beira Baixa line, with connections to Lisbon. If you are coming from the North, you have two options: you can transfer at Entroncamento or take the Beira Alta line and transfer in Guarda. For more information, contact CP: 808 109 110 or visit www.cp.pt.

By bus - Rede Expressos operates connections to several cities in the country as well as to European cities. For more information, contact (+351) 217 524 524 or visit www.rede-expressos.pt.







MUNICIPALITY OF

CASTELO BRANCO

MUNICIPALITY OF

CASTELO BRANCO

Castelo Branco is one of the largest municipalities in the country (1,440 km²) and the largest of the 100 municipalities in the Central Region. Integrated into the Intermunicipal Community of Beira Baixa, it is a municipality where the city has gained prominence in terms of population concentration.



The municipality is characterized by having a relatively flat topography over most of its extent, with the exception of the more mountainous areas, where the sloping terrain is more pronounced.

From the Soutos do Sabugal to the Montados de Monforte da Beira, the landscape is dominated by an agricultural matrix, interrupted by the forested areas of the Gardunha and Malcata mountain ranges.

Its forested areas include pine forests, eucalyptus plantations, cork oak and holm oak forests, and areas with other broadleaf species, including riparian species (willows, alders, ash trees), with the most significant presence being in areas with pine trees, which cover about 43.91% of the forested areas.

MUNICIPALITY OF

OLEIROS



MUNICIPALITY OF

OLEIROS

The municipality of **Oleiros** is located in the Central Region and the sub-region of Southern Inner Pine Forest, belonging to the district of Castelo Branco. It occupies an area of approximately 471 km².

The municipality of Oleiros exhibits some variation in altitude, associated with valleys of watercourses that are more prominent in the municipality, notably the Zêzere River and the Oleiros stream, as well as a specific location to the south, namely the Cabeço Rainha Mountain.

The highest point of the municipality of Oleiros reaches 1,084 meters in altitude at Cabeço Rainha, and the lowest point is 301 meters at the Zêzere River.



Its landscape is dominated by pine forests that cover a large percentage of the forested area – or other forest formations – and is mainly associated with the shrub layer, usually found in higher altitude areas. These heliophilic bushes consist of broom, heather, and yellow gorse, though species such as common broom, gorse, ferns, and rockrose also appear with some frequency. A notable feature is the significant presence of heather on the Serra do Muradal.

Regarding mammal fauna, several species frequent this habitat, although only two remain connected to it throughout their lives: the water vole and the otter.

The fauna inhabiting these areas is diverse, including species such as the kingfisher, nightingale, moorhen, common wall lizard, wood pigeon, green woodpecker, jackdaw, wild boar, among others.


MUNICIPALITY OF
PROENÇA-
-A-NOVA
SHOEI
109
YAMAHA

MUNICIPALITY OF

PROENÇA-A-NOVA

The municipality of **Proença-a-Nova** is located in the Central Region and in the Southern Inner Pine Forest sub-region, within the Castelo Branco district. It covers an area of 394.9 km² and includes six parishes: Alvito da Beira, Montes da Senhora, Peral, Proença-a-Nova, S. Pedro de Esteval, and Sobreira Formosa.
The municipality of Proença-a-Nova exhibits some variation in altitude, which gradually increases from south to north.



The region has rich biodiversity, with a variety of flora and fauna characteristic of the Mediterranean climate. The fauna in Proença-a-Nova is also diverse, with a mix of native and migratory species. Among the mammals present, one can find deer, wild boars, foxes, hares, and various species of rodents. The birdlife is abundant, with species such as eagles, vultures, owls, kestrels, and others frequently spotted in the area.

In the local rivers and streams, a variety of fish can be found, including trout and barbel. Additionally, the region is rich in insects, reptiles, and amphibians, contributing to the ecological diversity of the area. The flora is dominated by pine forests and eucalyptus plantations, underlaid by rockroses, heather, and gorse in the shrub layer.



MUNICIPALITY OF

SERTÃ

CONCELHO DA
SERTÃ

The municipality of Sertã, located in the district of Castelo Branco (Central Portugal region and Médio Tejo sub-region), is characterised by its strong connection to nature, history and gastronomy. It covers an area of approximately 453.13 km² and borders the municipalities of Oleiros, Proença-a-Nova, Vila de Rei, Mação and Pampilhosa da Serra.
Situated within a schist valley, the municipality is crossed by the Ribeira da Sertã (Ribeira Grande) and the Ribeira do Amioso (Ribeira Pequena). To the west, it is bordered by the River Zêzere and its reservoirs, including Castelo do Bode and Cabril.



According to 2007 data, the largest land-use category in the municipality of Sertã is forest areas, accounting for 78% of the total territory. The most representative tree species are: Common Eucalyptus (62.04%), Maritime Pine (37.54%), Cork Oak (0.31%) and Oak species (0.10%).
The municipality's rural character supports a diverse range of wildlife, including:
Mammals: Rabbit, fox, wild boar, European hedgehog, weasel, polecat and badger.
Birds: Common Buzzard, Northern Goshawk, Eurasian Sparrowhawk, Black Kite, Tawny Owl, Raven, Great Tit, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Hoopoe, Common Wood Pigeon, Eurasian Jay, Red-legged Partridge, Turtle Dove, Carrion Crow, Starling, Common Quail, Common Blackbird and Crested Lark.
The waterways, particularly the Ribeira da Sertã (Ribeira Grande) and the River Zêzere, are also home to populations of trout, barbel and nase.

OS TERRITÓRIOS QUE ACOLHEM ESTE EVENTO, SÃO ÁREA SENSÍVEIS QUANTO À VARIAÇÃO DE TEMPERATURAS, TENDO AMPLITUDES TÉRMICAS MUITO GRANDES, SENDO MAIS FREQUENTES AS ONDAS DE CALOR. É UM TERRITÓRIO BASTANTE AFETADO PELOS INCÊNDIOS, TENDO DESTRUIDO MUITOS HECTARES DE FLORESTA NOS ÚLTIMOS 20 ANOS.

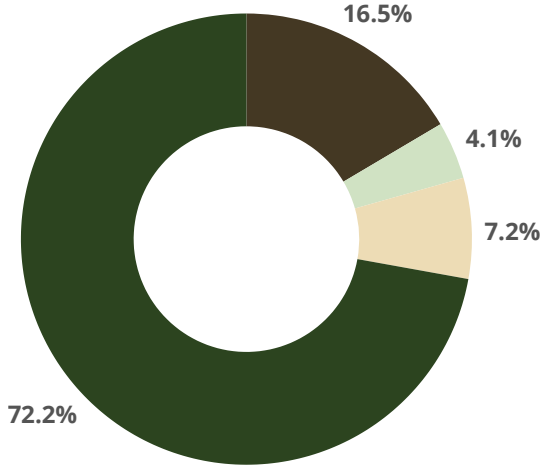
ROUTE

The route has been carefully studied and designed to ensure the minimum possible impact, taking environmental, social and economic risks into consideration, and has been approved by the competent authorities.

During the study and selection of the selective sections and connecting routes, protected areas were taken into account, ensuring that these areas were avoided.
Therefore, all those travelling to the Spectator Areas are kindly requested to use the designated parking areas and avoid parking in areas with tall vegetation. This will help minimise the risk of potential ignition sources that could lead to forest fires, particularly as we are currently in a period of heightened sensitivity to this type of incident.

EXPECTED
NUMBER OF PEOPLE

The Baja TT Esuderia Castelo Branco will have more than 16.690 people involved throughout the event, including the organization, competitors, and the public present at various points of the race.



Organization
Approximately 350 people

Drivers and Co-Drivers
Approximately 200 people

Teams
Approximately 800 people

Public
Approximately 3500 people

THE **5 P´S** OF
SUSTAINABILITY

In September 2015, the member countries of the United Nations unanimously approved the document "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," based on five action areas: Peace, People, Planet, Prosperity, and Partnerships.

The 2030 Agenda consists of a Declaration, 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and 169 targets, a section on means of implementation and global partnerships, and a framework for monitoring and review.

People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnerships are the 5 pillars of the Sustainable Development Goals.



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the first universal agenda for sustainable development, meaning that all nations – both developed and developing – are invited to take action within their own countries.

They consist of 17 goals to promote sustainable development on the planet, with 169 targets to be achieved by 2030 (2030 Agenda).

.

AT THE BAJA TT ESCUDERIA CASTELO BRANCO, ACTIONS WITH DIRECT OR INDIRECT IMPACT ON 10 OF THE 17 SDGS WILL BE PROMOTED:



THE **3 PILLARS** OF **SUSTAINABILITY**

The sustainability triangle is based on 3 pillars: Economy, Society, and Environment. These three pillars are also known as the 3 Ps: People, Planet, and Profit.

SOCIAL

The **social pillar** addresses issues related to people's well-being and quality of life. It aims to ensure access to basic rights, such as education, healthcare, and equality.

Education is a key element for sustainable development as it raises awareness about the importance of environmental preservation and contributes to reducing social inequalities. Investing in quality education is fundamental for the growth of a just and sustainable society.

A healthy and sustainable environment is one that provides access to quality healthcare services, ensuring the prevention and treatment of diseases and the promotion of well-being.
Promoting inclusion and equality is essential for social sustainability. Public policies and private sector initiatives should focus on reducing gender, race, and income inequalities.

ENVIRONMENTAL

he **environmental pillar** addresses the need to protect and preserve natural resources and ecosystems. It involves actions focused on biodiversity conservation, reducing carbon footprint, and waste management. Conserving and preserving natural resources involve actions that ensure the responsible and sustainable use of water, soil, and other resources, minimizing negative impacts on the environment.

Reducing the carbon footprint is essential to combat climate change and ensure a more sustainable future. This can be achieved through the adoption of renewable energy, energy efficiency, and conservation measures. Proper waste management involves reducing, reusing, and recycling materials, minimizing the amount of waste generated and the environmental impacts associated with it.

ECONOMIC

The economic pillar seeks to ensure sustainable development by promoting innovation, economic growth, and the generation of employment and income.

Sustainable development is one that balances economic growth with environmental preservation and social inclusion. It aims to ensure a better quality of life for all without compromising the future of the next generations.
Innovation and technology are fundamental to achieving sustainable development because they enable the creation of more efficient and sustainable solutions to the challenges faced by society.
The generation of employment and income is an essential aspect of the economic pillar as it ensures financial stability and the quality of life of individuals, contributing to the reduction of social inequalities.

AREAS OF

INTERVENTION

NOISE



Noise Sources: Ambient noise generated by music, spectators, competitors and vehicles.
Mitigation Measures:

a) Avoid unnecessary engine operation;

b) Reduce noise levels as much as possible across all event activities and ensure strict compliance with the applicable regulations;

c) Use audible signalling devices only when strictly necessary;

d) Ensure that sound levels in the service park (paddock) and spectator areas remain within the permitted tolerance limit of 83 dB(A), measured in the public area, in accordance with FPAK recommendations. Furthermore, noise levels must not exceed 3 dB(A) above background noise levels when measured at the nearest residential property, in accordance with FIM recommendations.

ACTION IN TERMS OF SDGS

AREAS OF
INTERVENTION

FUEL

Vehicle refuelling must always be carried out in designated areas where the ground is properly protected with environmental mats designed to absorb oil, petrol and other industrial residues.

The Organising Committee has provided a suitably equipped refuelling area within the Service Park, as indicated on the Environmental Map.
Motorcycles will have two designated refuelling areas, one in each section, clearly identified for this purpose.

ACTION IN TERMS OF SDGS





AREAS OF

INTERVENTION

SOIL PROTECTION



- Measures have been implemented to prevent fuel, oil, cleaning fluids, degreasers, antifreeze coolant, brake fluids and other substances from being spilled onto the ground or released into the air through evaporation.

- Appropriate containers will be provided for the collection and disposal of waste, oils, detergents and other materials.

- In the service areas, teams must use suitable ground sheets (protective covers or environmental mats) to prevent any direct spillage onto the ground.

- In refuelling areas, environmental mats must be used to absorb oil, fuel and other industrial residues.
- The Service Park is equipped with spill-cleaning and pollutant-removal systems, covering at least hydrocarbons.

- The discharge of any liquids onto the ground, including wastewater and waste from vehicle toilets, within the Service Parks or any other event areas, is strictly prohibited.

- No permanent marks or traces of vehicle maintenance activities, or any other waste generated during the event, must be left behind.



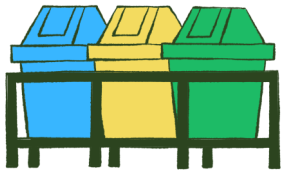
ACTION IN TERMS OF SDGS



AREAS OF

INTERVENTION

ECO ISLAND



An eco island will be placed in the assistance park so that teams can dispose of used tires, contaminated fuel, used oils, as well as other damaged or used mechanical components.



WASTE, COLLECTION, AND DISPOSAL

Types of Waste	LER	Local	Responsibility
Motor oil, transmission, and lubrication container	13 02 08	Paddock	Organization
Container for contaminated absorbent material	15 02 02	Paddock	Organization
Antifreeze containers	15 01 04	Paddock	Organization
Used Tires	16 01 03	Paddock	Organization
Battery containers	16 06 01	Paddock	Organization
Brake pads	16 01 11 / 16 01 12	Paddock	Organization
Contaminated packaging	15 01 10	Paddock	Organization

AREAS OF

INTERVENTION

ENVIRONMENTAL MAT



The technical characteristics of environmental covers or mats should be:

Dimensions for Cars: At least one meter around the perimeter of the car, which can consist of one, two, or more pieces.

Dimensions for Motorcycles: Minimum 160 cm x 100 cm.

Absorption Capacity: Minimum 1 liter.

Thickness: Minimum 5 mm.

The use of environmental covers or mats is intended to protect the soil and may be waived on permanent circuits and whenever there are fluid collection systems, with at least a hydrocarbon separator.
It is mandatory, unless the exceptions mentioned apply, in:
a) Assistance zones;
b) Under all containers for collecting contaminated liquids during the event, as provided by the organizer;
c) In all official refueling zones;
d) Under all generators or combustion engine washing machines;
e) Under all storage tanks for gasoline, oils, or other liquids that may contaminate the soil.
F) Closed parks.



ACTION IN TERMS OF SDGS



AREAS OF

INTERVENTION

VEHICLE CLEANING



Vehicle washing will not be permitted outside the designated location (REPSOL, EN 233 at Km 104.750-ES, 6000-067 Castelo Branco).
Water consumption must be managed responsibly. Vehicles should only be washed when necessary.

REPSOL, EN 233 AO Km 104.750-ES, 6000-067 CASTELO BRANCO



ACTION IN TERMS OF SDGS



AREAS OF

INTERVENTION

CLEANING THE ENVIRONMENT

Waste management is based on the waste hierarchy: prevention, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal. This principle defines priorities in terms of action, policies and waste legislation.

Undifferentiated collection and selective collection from other sources, similar to household waste in its nature and composition, namely: including paper and cardboard, glass, metals, plastics, bio-waste, wood, textiles, packaging and others.

Urban waste is made up of various types of end-of-life materials and products. Of the fractions that compose them, biodegradable materials assume special importance and include bio-waste, paper/cardboard and cardboard packaging for liquid foods, which together represent around 50% by weight of urban waste.

This waste originates from a very high and dispersed number of producers, which poses challenges to its management.
Citizens and other producers are responsible for separating and depositing urban waste at collection points provided by the entity that provides the waste collection and management service.

The entities responsible for the municipal, inter-municipal or multi-municipal urban waste management system ensure the selective collection of the following waste fractions:

- paper/cardboard (packaging and non-packaging) and metal, plastic and glass packaging;
- used cooking oils.

ACTION IN TERMS OF SDGS



AREAS OF

INTERVENTION

WASTE, COLLECTION AND FORWARDING



Type of Waste	LER	Local	Responsibility
Plastics	19 12 04	PaddockSecretariat/ Colleges / Technical Checks Event nerve center	Valnor
Glass	19 12 05		Valnor
Paper	19 12 01		Valnor
Metals	19 12 02/17 04 02		Valnor
Battery	16 06 04	Paddock	Valnor
Food Oils	20 01 25	Paddock	SMAS
Undifferentiated Waste	-	Paddock/ Nerve Center of the Event	SMAS
Biowaste		Paddock/ Nerve Center of the Event	SMAS

Measurement Chart		
Location	**Quantity**	**Capacity**
Assistance Park	3 recycling bin batteries	1000L
Assistance Park	10 undifferentiated containers	1000L
Assistance Park	4 sets of recycling bins	120L
Assistance Park	10 undifferentiated containers	120L
Assistance Park	6 Yellow Dot Holders	120L
Assistance Park	4 Biowaste Containers	120L
Logistics Building	Ecobags Secretariat	50L
Logistics Building	Ecobags College Auto	50L
Logistics Building	Ecobags College Moto	50L
Logistics Building	Ecobags COR	50L
Logistics Building	Ecobags Press	50L
Nerve Center of the Event	3 recycling bin batteries	1000L
Nerve Center of the Event	6 undifferentiated containers	1000L
Nerve Center of the Event	4 sets of recycling bins	120L

RECYCLABLE WASTE AND

SEPARATION RULES







WHAT TYPE OF **CONTAINERS** WILL WE USE?

AND WHERE WILL THEY BE LOCATED?



EXAMPLES OF CONTAINERS

AVAILABLE

In interior locations, Ecobags and undifferentiated containers will essentially be placed to collect different types of waste.



In outdoor locations, batteries for recycling and undifferentiated waste containers will be placed at strategically defined points.









EXAMPLES OF CONTAINERS

AVAILABLE

At the event's central hub, strategically designated collection points will be set up for recycling bins and general waste containers.











HYGIENE AND CLEANING

In the assistance park, located in the motor sports park, there are changing rooms, separated by gender, with one of the toilets sized for wheelchair access.

Regular cleaning will be carried out throughout the event.

In the city center, in the area next to the closed park and Pódio area, there are public toilets, separated by sex.

All preventive measures will be identified in the Environmental Information for Teams, this information will be made available on Sportity.

POST-RACE MEASURES

One of the logistics team's duties is, at the end of the race, to remove all advertising and tapes. The first will be stored for future events and the second sent for recycling.

The waste collected will all be sent to the most appropriate final destination for the waste in question, preferably recycling.

At the end of the event, the organization will carry out a complete tour of all spaces and sections of the event, with the aim of assessing whether all initial cleaning and environmental conditions are ensured.

ACTION IN TERMS OF SDGS



CONCERN WITH THE PROTECTION OF

SURROUNDING AREAS WITH BIODIVERSITY

With the aim of protecting the natural environment in which the Baja TT Escuderia Castelo Branco takes place, the design of the route and public areas were carried out in accordance with the natural characteristics of the land involved.

Along the race route, all installed signage will be removed in its entirety at the end of the race. The entire race route will also be checked to check cleaning conditions and collect any waste that may exist.

ACTION IN TERMS OF SDGS



RECOGNITIONS

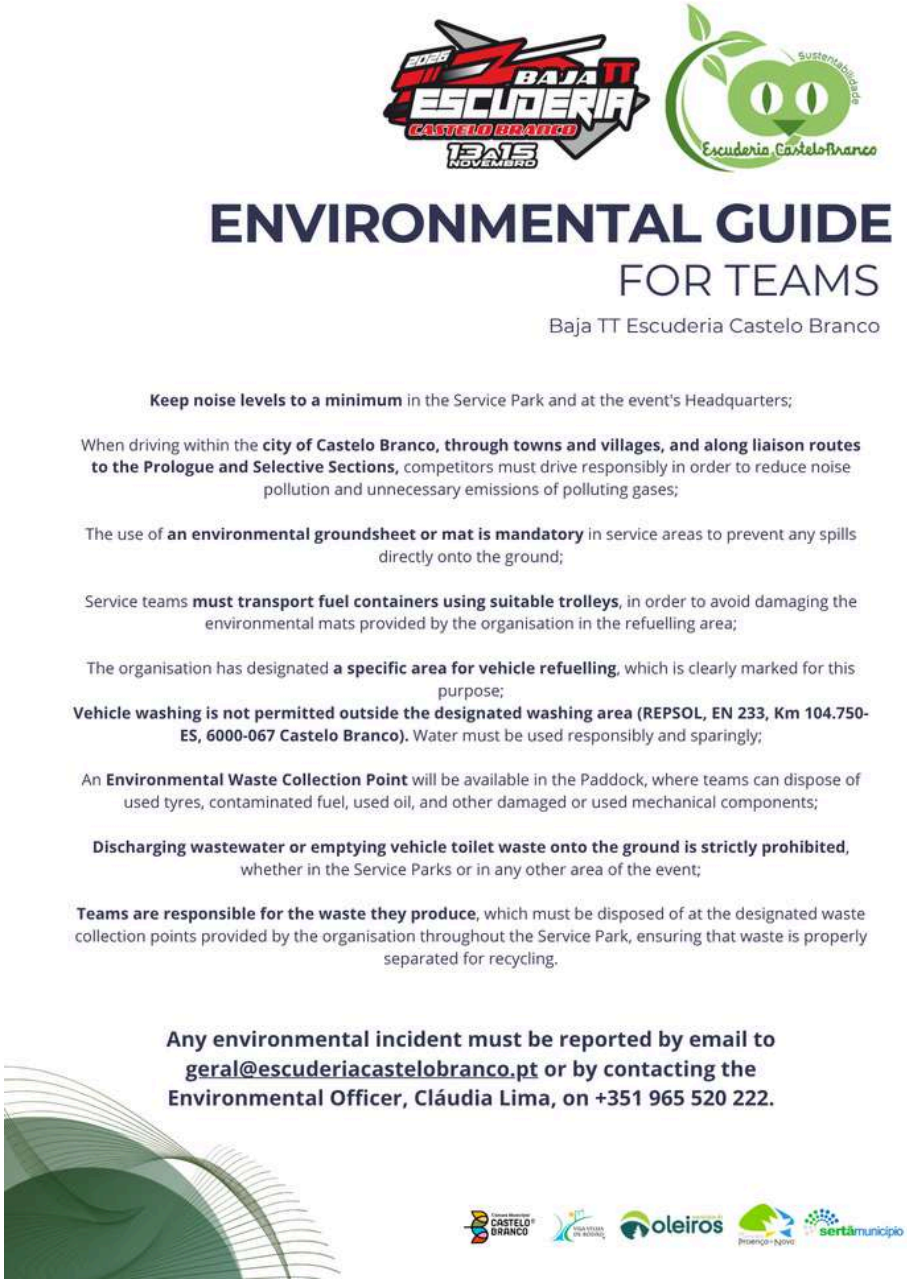
Recognition by Valnor of the adoption **of environmental measures adequate waste management.**

Recognition of compliance with the S**ustainability Code FPAK Environmental.**

Recognition of compliance with the **FIM Environmental Code.**

ENVIRONMENTAL

GUIDE FOR TEAMS



ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDE FOR TEAMS

Baja TT Escuderia Castelo Branco

Keep noise levels to a minimum in the Service Park and at the event's Headquarters;

When driving within the **city of Castelo Branco, through towns and villages, and along liaison routes to the Prologue and Selective Sections,** competitors must drive responsibly in order to reduce noise pollution and unnecessary emissions of polluting gases;

The use of **an environmental groundsheet or mat is mandatory** in service areas to prevent any spills directly onto the ground;

Service teams **must transport fuel containers using suitable trolleys**, in order to avoid damaging the environmental mats provided by the organisation in the refuelling area;

The organisation has designated **a specific area for vehicle refuelling**, which is clearly marked for this purpose;
Vehicle washing is not permitted outside the designated washing area (REPSOL, EN 233, Km 104.750-ES, 6000-067 Castelo Branco). Water must be used responsibly and sparingly;

An **Environmental Waste Collection Point** will be available in the Paddock, where teams can dispose of used tyres, contaminated fuel, used oil, and other damaged or used mechanical components;

Discharging wastewater or emptying vehicle toilet waste onto the ground is strictly prohibited, whether in the Service Parks or in any other area of the event;

Teams are responsible for the waste they produce, which must be disposed of at the designated waste collection points provided by the organisation throughout the Service Park, ensuring that waste is properly separated for recycling.

Any environmental incident must be reported by email to geral@escuderiacastelobranco.pt or by contacting the Environmental Officer, Cláudia Lima, on +351 965 520 222.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

AWARENESS RAISING ACTIONS

Raising awareness and education for Nature conservation, through a pedagogical, close and cooperative relationship, is the key to ensuring a sustainable future for life on Earth.

Escuderia Castelo Branco has a great interest in associating itself with more sustainable practices, thus, during the events it holds, it intends to raise awareness among drivers, teams, as well as the general public, putting into practice some strategies, working in partnership with the city's municipal services, which have tried to raise awareness in the community about selective separation.

This separation reduces a large amount of waste that would otherwise go to landfill and transforms this waste into added value for other uses.

The Biowaste Strategy aims to:

- Ensure a transition to the selective collection of bio-waste and the use of the installed composting and anaerobic digestion capacity, progressively replacing undifferentiated collection sources;
- Promote the use of compost resulting from the recovery of bio-waste;
- Promote the installation of equipment that allows the recovery of biogas from anaerobic digestion facilities.



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

AWARENESS RAISING ACTIONS



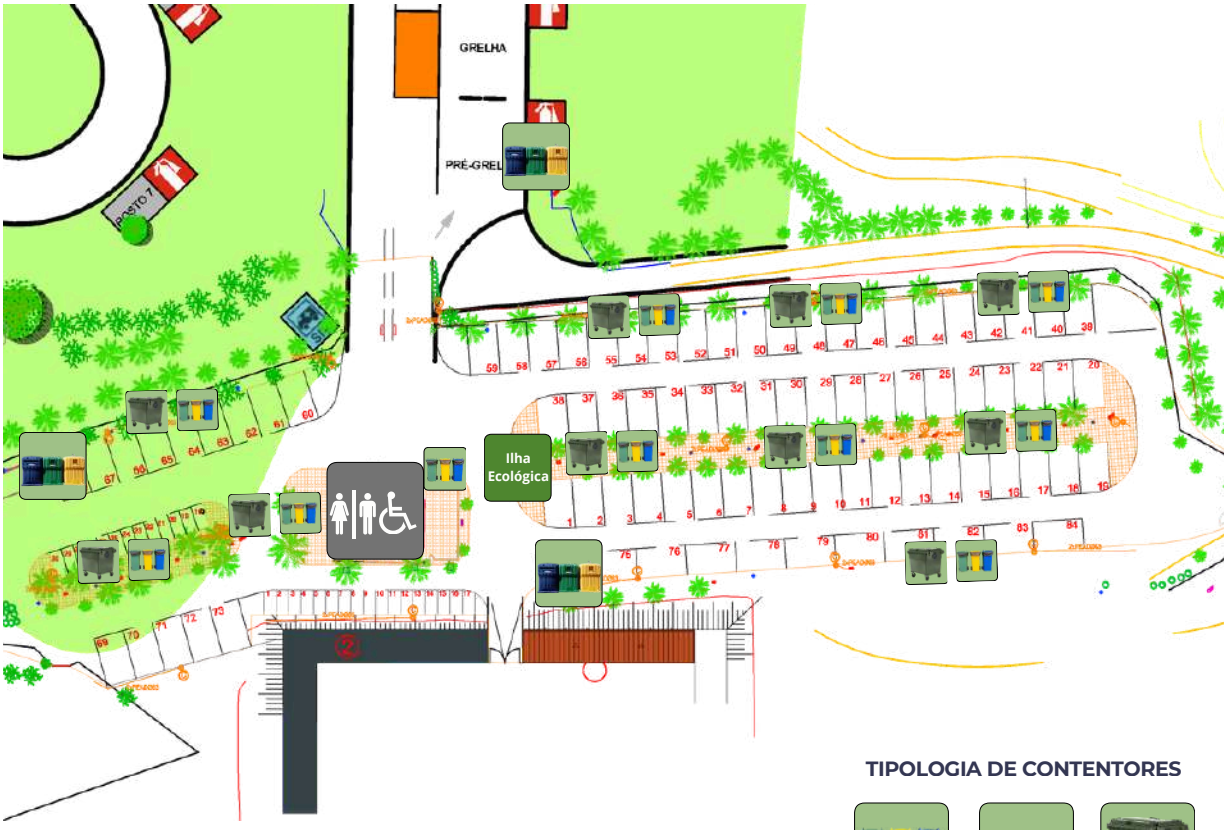
THE AWARENESS CAMPAIGN **WILL BE CARRIED OUT THROUGH ELECTRONIC MEANS, SPORTITY AND VERBAL DISSEMINATION THROUGHOUT THE VENUE.**

ACTION IN TERMS OF SDGS



SUSTAINABILITY

MAPS



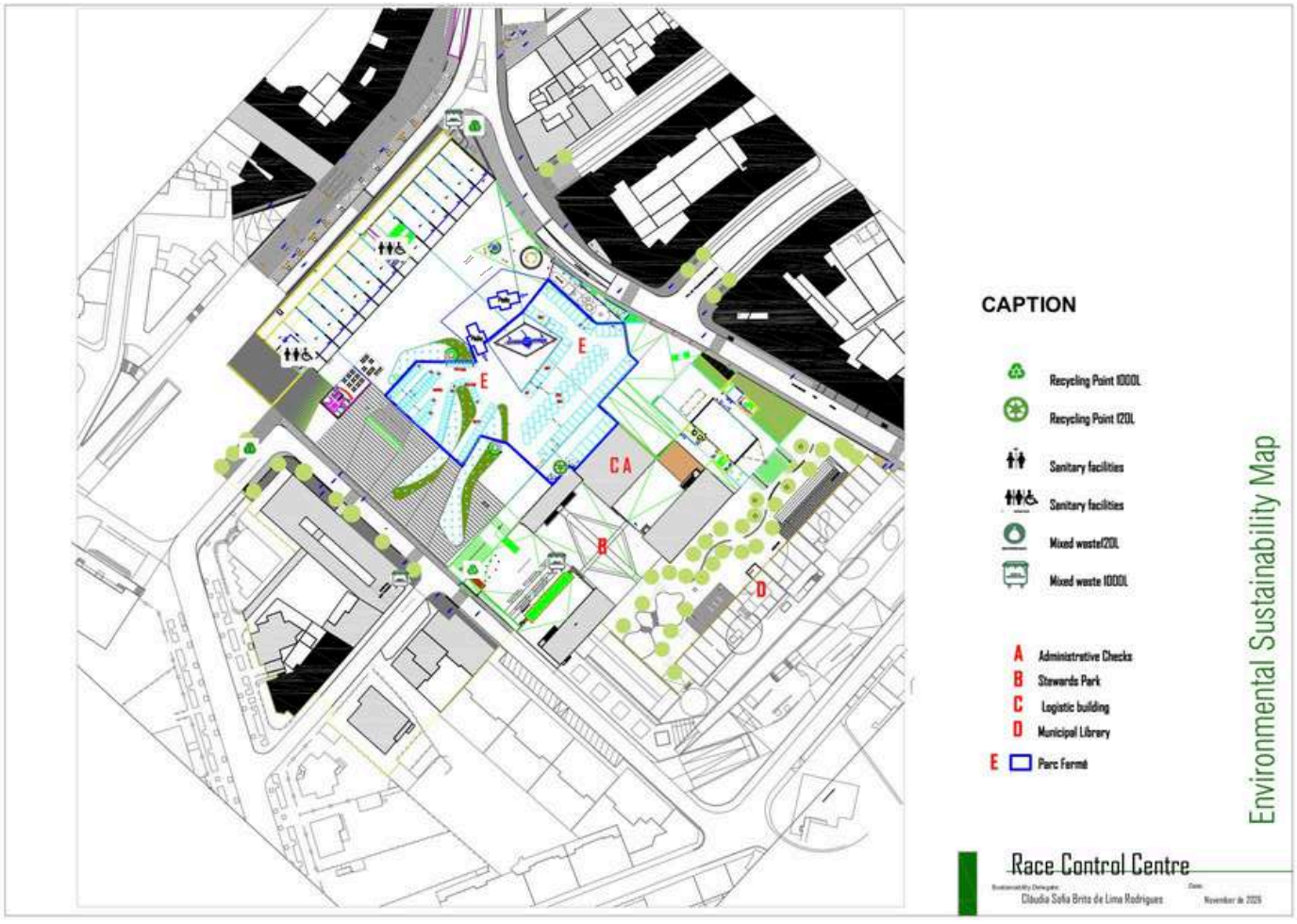
TIPOLOGIA DE CONTENTORES





SUSTAINABILITY

MAPS



RESEARCH

SOURCES

CONSULTATION SITES

- HTTPS://WWW.PGDLISBOA.PT/LEIS/LEI_MOSTRA_ARTICULADO.PHP?NID=2091&TABELA=LEIS&FICHA=1&PAGINA=1&SO_MIOLO=
- HTTPS://WWW.FPAK.PT/SITES/DEFAULT/FILES/FICHEIROS/2023-09/C%C3%B3DIGO%20DE%20SUSTENTABILIDADE%20AMBIENTAL%20FPAK.PDF
- HTTPS://ENSINA.RTP.PT/EXPLICADOR/ALTERACOES-CLIMATICAS/
- HTTPS://CLIMATE.EC.EUROPA.EU/CLIMATE-CHANGE/CONSEQUENCES-CLIMATE-CHANGE_PT
- HTTPS://WWW.EUROPARL.EUROPA.EU/FACTSHEETS/PT/SHEET/71/POLITICA-AMBIENTAL-PRINCIPIOS-GERAIS-E-QUADRO-DE-BASE
- HTTPS://SEMIL.SP.GOV.BR/EDUCACAOAMBIENTAL/PRATELEIRA-AMBIENTAL/O-QUE-FOI-O-PROTOCOLO-DE-QUIOTO-E-O-QUE-E-O-ACORDO-DE-PARIS/
- HTTPS://SC.MOVIMENTOODS.ORG.BR/OS-5PS-DA-SUSTENTABILIDADE/
- HTTPS://GTAGENDA2030.ORG.BR/ODS/
- HTTPS://EKKOGREEN.COM.BR/TRIPE-DA-SUSTENTABILIDADE/
- HTTPS://FLORESTAS.PT/DESCOBRIR/PORTAS-DE-RODAO-UMA-PASSAGEM-PARA-A-BIODIVERSIDADE/
- HTTPS://API.CM-PROENCANOVA.PT/UPLOADS/1/3/MUNICIPIO/ATIVIDADE/PROTECAOCIVIL/FLORESTA/PMDFCI2020_2029_CADERNOI.PDF
- HTTPS://API.CM-PROENCANOVA.PT/UPLOADS/1/3/MUNICIPIO/ATIVIDADE/OBRASURBANISMOAMBIENTE/AMBIENTE/PLANO%20MUNICIPAL%20DE%20A%C3%A7%C3%A3O%20CLIM%C3%A1TICA.PDF
- HTTPS://CM-OLEIROS.PT/SITUACAO-GEOGRAFICA/
- HTTPS://ICULTIVAR.PT/PLATAFORMA/CHARACTERIZATION_OF_THE_TERRITORY

IMAGE SOURCES

- ORGANIZAÇÃO
- RICARDO OLIVEIRA- GO AGENCY
- HTTPS://MASOTECNICA.COM/COMO-APLICAR-A-SUSTENTABILIDADE-AMBIENTAL-NA-SUA-EMPRESA/
- HTTPS://PT.VECTEEZY.COM/ARTE-VETORIAL/22447180-CASTELO-BRANCO-MAPA-DISTRITO-DO-PORTUGAL-VETOR-ILUSTRACAO
- HTTPS://WWW.ESPIRITOVIAJANTE.COM/MAPA-DE-PORTUGAL-GEOGRAFIA-TURISMO/MAPA-DE-PORTUGAL-DISTRITO-DE-CASTELO-BRANCO/
- HTTPS://WWW.JARDINSHISTORICOS.PT/AD/638
- HTTPS://TURISMODOCENTRO.PT/CONCELHO/VILA-VELHA-DE-RODAO/
- HTTPS://OLEODOBEM.COM/NOTICIAS/TRIPE-DA-SUSTENTABILIDADE-ENTENDA-O-QUE-SAO-E-COMO-ELES-SAO-IMPORTANTES-PARA-UMA-EMPRESA-MAIS-RESPONSAVEL
- HTTPS://WWW.CONEXAOAMBIENTAL.PR.GOV.BR/PAGINA/OBJETIVOS-DE-DESENVOLVIMENTO-SUSTENTAVEL-ODS-0
- IGOOGLE MAPS
- HTTPS://CM-SEIA.PT/VIVER/AMBIENTE/RESIDUOS/ECOPONTOS/
- HTTPS://WWW.CM-MOITA.PT/MUNICIPIO/COMUNICACAO/NOTICIAS/NOTICIA-21/RECOLHA-DE-BIORRESIDUOS-PORTA-A-PORTA-JA-TEVE-INICIO~
- HTTPS://JRA.ABAAE.PT/PLATAFORMA/ARTIGO/RECICLAGEM-EM-PORTUGAL-OS-NUMEROS-QUE-NAO-TEMOS/FIGURA-4-ECOBAGS-XL-CEDIDOS-PELA-VALORSUL/