Internal Environmental Management Guidelines

These guidelines should provide PIMO's staff/engineers with the basic layout of Construction Environmental Management and Waste Management Plans that will be a necessary part of each project/reconstruction. Another role of the guidelines is to define the steps to be taken in order to implement and controlmeasures defined in CEMP and WMP. And all for the purpose of controlling and reducing the impact projects would have on the environment.

Table of Contents

1 Purpose 5

2 Contractor Environmental Management Plan 5

Introduction 5

What is a CEMP? 5

Contents of the CEMP 5

General project information 6

Environmental issues 6

Air quality 6

Noise 7

Site contamination 8

Waste 9

General waste management 9

Hazardous waste 9

Use of waste fill 9

Water quality 10

Monitoring 10

3 Waste Management Plan 11

4 Occupational health and safety 12

5 Fire Hazard 13

Avoiding Hazards 14

Sources of ignition 14

Sources of combustible material 15

Sources of oxygen 15

6 Scope of Internal Environmental Guidelines 16

7 Procedures of Internal Environmental Guidelines 16

8 Environmental Inspection and Monitoring 17

Appendix 1 19

List of relevant Laws and regulations 19

Appendix 2 21

Environmental report 21

Appendix 3 24
Waste catalog 24

1 Purpose

This instruction provides guidelines on the best practices to be adopted by PIMO staff and their contractors for controlling environmental impacts of construction activities and to complying legal requirements on construction sites.

2 Contractor Environmental Management Plan

Introduction

Construction activities include demolition work, site preparation, building maintenance or repair work, the operation of vehicles entering or leaving the construction site, and activities, at or within the immediate vicinity of a construction site, of persons who perform work at the site, or work connected with work at the site. During the site preparation and construction phase there is the potential for environmental and social impacts to arise. Typical activities relevant to the construction phase will include amongst others environmental impacts associated with waste arising and disposal, fugitive dust, noise, effluent discharges potential chemical spills, ecological disturbance, erosion and traffic,air emissions, site contamination, need to be managed to prevent impacts on the land subject to development, and on nearby land uses and the natural environment. In addition, suitable provisions are required to ensure good worker management relationships and conditions and to protect and enhance the quality of life for communities in the Project area. The Contractor(s) are responsible for developing and implementing their own management plans and/or procedures in line with the requirements the CEMP.

What is a CEMP?

A CEMP describes how activities undertaken during the construction phase of development will be managed to avoid or mitigate negative environmental impacts on site and how those environmental management requirements will be implemented.

Contents of the CEMP

The CEMP needs to contain sufficient information for the relevant authority to be confident that potential impacts on the environment, and public health and amenity have been identified, and suitable measures to mitigate those impacts will be applied prior to and during construction. The following information is not a complete description of the contents of a CEMP. Rather, it is a description of the information that the would expected to be included in a CEMP in order to manage construction activities.

General project information

The CEMP should include the following general information about the project:

• Description of the site location and the receiving environment, including the location of sensitive receivers;

• Description of the project construction works to be undertaken, including timeframes and construction hours;

• Identification and analysis of potential environmental impacts, including environmental hazards and risks, proposed mitigation measures and any residual risks;

• Identification and description of the management measures to be implemented to mitigate linked source–receptor–exposure pathways;

• Identification of a person or persons with responsibility for implementing the CEMP;

• Identification of appropriate reporting and verification measures;

Environmental issues

This chapter provides suggested fields for contractors to pay attention at in order to minimize environmental impact during construction. For any further information, it is recommended to look up Law on Environmental Protection ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 135/2004, 36/2009, 72/2009, 43/2011, 14/2016, 76/2018), especially chapters 21-30, 31, 34, 35, 36.

Air quality

Demolition of existing development, broad-scale removal of vegetation cover, road construction, landscaping works, drainage construction and vehicle movements, may leave soil surfaces exposed and vulnerable to the erosive powers of wind. Creation of dust during construction activities can have an impact on the health and amenity of those living or working near a construction site.

The CEMP should describe the measures to be taken to minimize air quality impacts from construction activities. Those measures should include:

- minimizing vegetation clearance, clearing in stages, stabilization of cleared areas by regular light watering or use of matting or coarse material to minimize soil transport by wind;
- Providing appropriate equipment, technical and technological solutions, ensuring that the emission of pollutants into the air meets the prescribed limit values;
- managing soil stockpiles through stabilization, light watering, or the use of covers;
- limiting the movement of soil and earth and use of high-speed abrasive disc saws and sanders during windy periods;
- maintaining the building during design, construction and use in the way not to release pollutants in the air in excess of the emission limit values;
- minimizing the lifting height of the loader bucket when transferring soil or rubble from front-end loaders to trucks, and controlling its unloading speed to reduce wind-borne dust;
- controlling the speed of dumping from tip trucks;
- covering or stabilizing materials during transport into and within the construction site;
- preventing soil from leaving the site via traffic movement to prevent the creation of dust in dry conditions;
- minimizing wheel-generated dust by watering roadways or preparing roadways with coarse gravel or other road coverings such as bitumen or concrete;

Noise

Noise is an inherent part of construction activities as a result of demolition work, site preparation, construction of buildings, and the operation of vehicles within, entering or leaving a construction site. This noise may disturb a person's everyday life or working environment, and cause adverse health effects when sleep is disturbed. Construction Noise deals with noise arising from construction activities on a site that requires development authorization and it aims to achieve a balance between allowing that work to proceed while minimizing its impact on neighboring properties.

In recognition of the inherently noisy and temporary nature of construction activities, the Noise Policy states standard construction hours during which fixed noise limits do not apply. Notwithstanding, the general environmental duty still applies and it is a requirement of the Noise Policy that all reasonable and practicable measures be taken to minimize or avoid off-site noise impacts from the construction activity. The CEMP should demonstrate how this would be achieved throughout construction – e.g. the 'standard construction hours' are Monday to Saturday (excluding public holidays) between 7 am and 7 pm. For construction within the

standard hours, the CEMP should identify the means by which noise will be managed. The CEMP should describe the following:

- hours of operation;
- measures to be taken to minimize noise from construction activities resulting in noise with an adverse impact on amenity, including:
  i) locating noisy equipment or processes so that their impact on neighboring premises is minimized (whether by maximizing the distance to the premises, using structures or elevations to create barriers or otherwise);
  ii) shutting or throttling equipment down such as generators, bobcats, cranes and the like whenever not in actual use;
  iii) ensuring that noise reduction devices such as mufflers are fitted and operating effectively;
  iv) operating equipment and handling materials so as to minimize impact noise (such as avoiding dropping materials from height);
  v) using off-site or other alternative processes that eliminate or lessen resulting noise;

Construction outside of the standard hours outlined above may be undertaken provided the activities do not give rise to noise having an adverse impact on amenity. A noise is considered to have an adverse impact on amenity if measurements taken in relation to the noise source and noise affected premises show If construction outside of the standard construction hours is proposed, in addition to the information required for work within the standard construction hours, the CEMP should include an acoustic assessment that is prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced acoustic engineer.

Site contamination

Site contamination is an important environmental, health, economic and planning issue and can have implications for land owners and occupiers, developers, councils, planning authorities, government and local communities. Site contamination is often detected during assessment required as part of the planning approval processes associated with the subdivision, development or redevelopment of a parcel of land.

In the vast majority of cases the process of remediation and/or installation of mitigation measures are likely to take place during the construction phase because of the efficiencies that can be obtained. This will necessitate preparing a CEMP to address matters of appropriate treatment for any site contamination. It may be the case that a CEMP will require the development and implementation of other supporting documents such as site management plans or reports which confirm the appropriate completion of required works and the suitability of the site for its intended use. Depending on the nature of issues at the site and the sensitivity of the proposed change of use, this may require the engagement of an auditor and the

completion of a site contamination audit report. Any site contamination issues should be addressed by a suitably qualified and experienced site contamination consultant.

Waste

General waste management

Waste materials that may be generated during demolition and construction include concrete, steel, plasterboard, bricks and tiles, plastic and glass… Effective construction planning can minimize the production of waste, and appropriate storage of wastes particularly suitable source separation of waste materials, can greatly improve recycling rates and potentially lower disposal fees. The waste management hierarchy provides a framework to maximize the useful life of materials for instances in which waste cannot be avoided. Waste from construction and building sites should be managed in accordance with the waste management policy. Waste that is produced must be kept on-site and managed to prevent nuisance such as litter, dust and vermin, and to stop leachate from entering stormwater drains.

Hazardous waste

Asbestos-containing materials were used extensively in some buildings, structures, plant and equipment and may be encountered during demolition activities, along with other hazardous materials. Asbestos-containing materials and other hazardous materials need to be handled, transported and treated or disposed of in accordance with laws and regulations.

Use of waste fill

Particular waste streams may be suitable for beneficial reuse as fill. However, risks to the environment and human health may arise from the use of inappropriate waste materials or the filling of land in inappropriate locations. Materials that may be suitable for use as waste derived fill include waste soil, clay, rock, sand or other natural mineralogical matter that contain no other wastes, clean crushed concrete, bricks and ceramics, or mineralogically based homogenous industrial residues. To ensure that waste derived fill is being used sustainably, proponents are required to address the considerations, and comply with the processes.

The CEMP should identify the means by which general waste and waste derived fill will be managed. It should demonstrate that:

- General waste produced during construction will be managed in accordance with the waste management laws and regulations;
- There will be a special space on site for temporary waste disposal;
- On site will be provided necessary conditions and equipment for the collection, sorting and temporary storage of various waste materials (municipal and packaging waste,

organic or process waste, recyclable material, waste from cleaning of separators of grease and oil etc)

- All kinds of waste, dangerous and other waste, will be handed overto the operator with whom the contract is concluded, which has the appropriate permit for waste management (storage, treatment, disposal, etc.).

Water quality

Construction activities disturb soil, which is easily eroded and moved off the site into storm water drains, becoming a major source of sediment pollution in watercourses. While the principle pollutant from construction activities is sediment, there are many other pollutants generated, and activities such as concreting, plastering and painting must be managed to prevent impacts to our waterways. Construction can also disturb acid sulfate soils causing the creation of acidic conditions that can affect surface and groundwater quality.

The CEMP should identify the means by which construction activities will be managed to prevent impacts on water quality. It should include the following:

- to plan and perform internal sewage system (for atmospheric and faecal wastewater);
- Sanitary-faecal waste water must lead to the city sewage network, and in the absence of city sewage, it is necessary to take faecal wastewater into a watertight septic tank, until the site location is maintained with sewage infrastructure;
- the means by which hard waste, residues and wastes generated by concrete works, brick works and brick cutting, painting, plastering and the like will be managed to prevent the entry of pollutants into the stormwater system;
- how soil erosion will be minimized (if necessary):

    (1) avoiding soil disturbance – all activities should be timed and staged to minimize the time and extent to which soil is exposed to water and wind;

    (2) controlling water movement into and around the site – water within the site should be diverted around areas where soil has been disturbed and flow velocities should be minimized;

    (3) stabilizing all disturbed areas as quickly as possible.

Monitoring

It may be necessary for monitoring to be undertaken to determine whether construction activities are impacting on the environment.

Preparation of a monitoring plan as part of a CEMP ensures the monitoring is conducted effectively and consistently and will deliver reliable, good quality data. Monitoring, in the broad sense, can also include visual evidence as well as a complaints register.

3 Waste Management Plan

Planning for waste disposal is a logical activity for the contractor. The Waste Management Plan is a project-related plan for the collection, transportation, and disposal of the waste generated at the construction site. Waste Management Plan can serve the contractor as a management tool, helping organize jobsite activities and controlling the cost of disposal of construction waste.

For any further information about Waste Management, it is recommended to look up The Law on Waste Management ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 36/2009, 88/2010, 14/2016) especially chapters 3, 7, 27, 28, 45, 46, 54, 70.

A WMP sets out how resources will be managed and waste controlled at all stages during a construction project.

A WMP should cover:

- What types of waste will be generated;
- How the waste will be managed?

Waste streams: contractor should:

- Identify Specific types of materials (Appendix 3)
- Identify Condition of materials: cleaner material is easier to recycle and may affect the contractor pricefor recycling;
- select an appropriately qualified waste management contractor who will provide services for the waste streams generated and data on waste/recycling generation;
- ensure that those involved in the construction are aware of their responsibilities in relation to the construction waste management plan;
- be clear about how the various elements of the waste management plan will be implemented and ensure personnel have an opportunity to provide feedback on what is/isn't working;
- Possible contamination by hazardous materials like asbestos or lead: these materials will limit reuse/recycling options and require special disposal.
- To determine storage requirements (separate bins or co-mingled), things to consider include:
  - Ease of use: containers are easily accessible by workers;
  - Safety: containers and storage can be managed safely;

  - Aesthetics: ensure that the site appears orderly and will not raise concern from local residents or businesses - – for example screening for dust and litter containment and dailycollection of windblown material;
  - To establish a collection/delivery plan in collaboration with waste contractors for waste and recyclable materials generated on-site;
- Some old buildings are likely to include asbestos-containing products. This kind of waste should be managed according relevant laws, properly marked, sealed, and disposed.

4 Occupational health and safety

This chapter covers the management of safety and health on construction projects. The key to achieving healthy and safe working conditions is to ensure that health and safety issues are planned, organized, controlled, monitored and reviewed. Everyone controlling site work has health and safety responsibilities. Checking that working conditions are healthy and safe before work begins and ensuring that the proposed work is not going to put others at risk requires planning and organization. Planning has to consider changes to the site as it develops – from welfare arrangements at the setup, through to snagging work and the dismantling of site huts and hoardings at the end of the contract. The basic requirements apply to all jobs.

Contractor must take all reasonable precautions to make sure workers are kept safe at the workplace.

Contractor should:

- Provide and maintain equipment, machines, and materials in a safe manner.
- Provide the training and supervision necessary to keep the workers safe.
- Make sure the workers, particularly supervisors, are familiar with workplace hazards and the procedures to minimize risks.
- Operate the business in a way that does not expose workers to health or safety hazards.
- Co-ordinate the activities of the contractors and sub-contractors at the project.
- Ensure all necessary health and safety information (such as hazard information and control procedures) for the project is communicatedbetween all parties at the site.
- Ensure all workers, self-employed persons and employers performing work for the project are in compliance with the OHS Act and Regulations.

  Workers should:

- Comply with company rules and procedures.

- Wear personal protective equipment as required. • Use machinery, equipment, and materials only as authorized.
- Follow job procedures.
- Report hazards, unsafe conditions or actions to the supervisor.
- Report incidents.
- Report all injuries for first aid, no matter how minor.
- Workers also have the following rights:
- To know about existing and potential hazards.
- To participate in making the workplace safe and healthy by being a Health and Safety Representative or consulting with the employer.
- To refuse unsafe work.

Contractor is obligated to provide Person for Safety and Health at Work, who will be in charge of monitoring the work on the site is performed in accordance with Law of Health and Safety and all by-laws.

For any further information, it is recommended to look up Law on safety and health at work (Official gazette of the republic of Serbia101/2005, 91/2015 and 113/2017 - other law), especially chapters 5, 7-31, 40, 49, and Regulation on safety and health at work on temporary or movable construction sites (Official gazette of the republic of Serbia14/2009, 95/2010);

5 Fire Hazard

While all construction sites contain fire hazards of some form, those deemed most at risk are areas of refurbishment, demolition or reconstruction. This is due to the prevalence of old electrical cabling or dry wood that could be concealed from the view of the workers. Coupled with the likelihood of sparks from construction work, such as soldering or sawing, all the elements required to start a fire are present.

A wide range of combustible fuels are also present on many construction sites, from fibrous insulating materials and adhesives to timber and plastics. LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas) is a particular danger. This is used as a fuel across the vast majority of construction sites, largely in bitumen heaters and throughout on-site accommodation. Similarly, the fuel used to power any plant equipment or vehicles on site should be taken into account when construction work is taking place nearby.

Although many construction companies now utilise flame retardant materials, there are still certain scaffold or roof coverings that could potentially end up as fuel in a fire. This is a

particular hazard, as coverings are usually in place when the site is vacant, meaning that any fire would go unattended for a longer period, causing greater damage.

Avoiding Hazards

Careful storage of building materials that may be flammable is one major way in which accidental fires can be avoided on construction sites. Similarly, good housekeeping is an effective preventative measure when it comes to reducing fire hazards on site. Not only are combustible elements kept out of harm's way, but evacuation routes are also kept clear to ensure that all workers can escape in the event of a blaze.

As with any working premises, construction sites should be fully equipped with the necessary tools to both warn against and to fight fire should one occur. Extinguishers should be matched to the potential types of fire that are most likely to break out in that environment.

Arson is always a major fire risk at any commercial premises, and construction environments are no exception. Security is vital throughout the area, from perimeter fences (which also prevent injury to the public) to cameras and guards to monitor otherwise unattended sites.

Construction sites, by their very nature, are high risk areas. Fire hazards are among many dangers that are present during large scale projects, and should be taken all the more seriously because of this. A mix of stringent caution (keeping flammable materials contained, effective housekeeping) and preventative measures (correct extinguisher types, sufficient security measures) is the best way to avoid what could potentially be a disastrous fire.

Fire is sustained by three elements: ignition source, combustible material and oxygen. Construction projects will, at various stages, have all three elements in place. The key is ensuring they are not combined in an uncontrolled manner.

Sources of ignition

These sources could include:

- smokers' material, eg cigarettes, matches and lighters;
- naked flames, eg gas- or liquid-fuelled open-flame equipment;
- those deliberately introduced (arson);
- plant and equipment, eg fuel and vehicle exhausts;
- electrical – faulty or misused electrical equipment;
- poor electrical installations, eg overloads, heating from bunched cables and/or damaged cable;

- hot processes/hot work, eg welding by contractors;
- light fittings and lighting equipment, eg temporary lighting, halogen lamps too close to stored products;
- electrical, gas- or oil-fired heaters (fixed or portable), room heaters in temporary office accommodation or welfare cabins;
- heat sources, such as gas, electric, cooking equipment, microwaves;
- friction-generated heat from mechanical equipment such as disc cutters;
- static charge from mechanical equipment;
- use of oxy-fuel equipment;

Sources of combustible material

Anything that burns is fuel for a fire. Many materials which can burn have to be used during construction work. Reducing the quantity of material on site reduces the chances of fire occurring and limits the extent of any fire which should start. Stocks of high fire hazard material should be managed to balance production needs with the need to reduce the risk of fire. Limit the material present at worksites to what is needed for half a day or a single shift and return unused material to the stores when the work is finished. Where combustible or flammable materials have to be used, select the least combustible alternatives.

Some of the most common fuels found on site include:

- components of the structure itself such as some composite panels and timber;
- stored/in-use building products such as composite panels and timber;
- rubbish;
- flammable liquids such as paints and varnishes;
- protective coverings;
- scaffold sheeting;
- volatile flammable substances such as paints, thinners;
- fuel for portable equipment;
- liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), eg bitumen boilers, temporary site accommodation and similar areas;
- packaging materials;
- petrol disc cutters and other portable equipment;

Sources of oxygen

The main source of oxygen for a fire is in the air around us. On construction sites this will be natural airflow through doors, windows and other openings. Wind or the 'chimney effect' can also cause increased oxygen to feed the fire.

Additional sources of oxygen can sometimes be found in site processes or materials used or stored on site such as oxidizing agents; they can provide a fire with additional oxygen and so help it burn. These chemicals should have identification on their container.

Every Contractor is obligated to provide Fire Hazard procedures, which should be a part of Elaborate of construction site arrangement, necessary document for each construction site.

For any further information, it is recommended to look up Law on fire protection (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 111/2009, 20/2015, 87/2018 and 87/2018 - other laws)

6 Scope of Internal Environmental Guidelines

This instruction applies to all construction project sites.

7 Procedures of Internal Environmental Guidelines

1) Before project commencement, the Contractor will prepare the project Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and Waste Management Plan (WMP);

2) The CEMP and WMP shall define control measures to be adopted for controlling potential significant environmental aspects of all construction activities throughout the project, it shall refer to the *Contractors Environmental Management Plan and Waste Management Guidelines* and the contractual requirements of the project;

3) Every Contractor will need to build upon and adapt management plans to suit each project;

4) After preparing CEMP and WMP, Contractor will provide it to PIMO's Environmental Coordinator for assessment. If there are any remarks and/or need to change CEMP and/or WMP, Environmental Coordinator will return it for adjustments. After EC approves CEMP and WMP it will be adopted by Contractor;

5) Environmental Coordinator will inform PIMO's Engineer assigned for that particular project that CEMP and WMPare approved and adopted;

6) The Project Manager/Site Manager/or other assigned person is responsible for maintain all environmental permits/licenses and monitoring records as stated in the CEMP and WMP or in the instructions herein, wherever suitable, and ensuring that the defined control measures in CEMP and WMP or in this instruction are adopted by site personnel and subcontractors, wherever practicable.

Project Manager will have responsibility for the overall environmental management of the project, ensuring that all works are carried out in accordance with the project CEMP and WMP. Project Manager/Site Manager/or other assigned person is responsible for the effective resourcing of staff to ensure that the environmental requirements identified in the CEMP and WMP are undertaken and to check that construction activities comply with the requirements of the CEMP and WMP.

8 Environmental Inspection and Monitoring

7) To ensure that the environmental control measures are implemented, the PM or his/her designate will conduct, at least, weekly site inspection for the environmental performance on site, or more frequently as defined in the CEMP. Checklist is provided for reference purpose and will be used to check and record the inspection results. In case of any nonconformity determined, the Project Manager/Site Manager/or other assigned personwill notify relevant personnel to take corrective actions for improvement;

8) The Project Manager/Site Manager/or other assigned person will also ensure that the environmental monitoring and auditing requirements defined in the CEMP and WMP are performed according to schedule, and summarizes the findings in the Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report for review, or as required by the contractual requirements;

9) Environmental Audits/Inspections will be undertaken by the PIMO's Engineer and/or Environmental Coordinator, within their standard periodical site inspection, to establish that procedures and actions highlighted in the CEMP and WMP are being implemented and to confirm compliance with the contract requirements. The environmental audit will also review the results of monitoring undertaken during construction, in order to identify the need for any additional environmental management or mitigation measures to be implemented. An Environmental Audit Report will be produced at regular intervals to be agreed between the PIMO and Project/Site Manager, certifying compliance with the required standards, and identifying any areas of noncompliance, including remedial actions to be taken.

Three audits principals will be taken - consisting of a walk-through on the job-site, controls of key processes to confirm that they are in compliance with the CEMPnad WMP, having insight in the Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report and/or weekly/daily checklists, and taking few photos as evidence of current site conditions;

Observations will be part of the standard periodical report (Appendix 2).

10) Depending on the content of the report, PIMO's Environmental Coordinator should take additional measures, if necessary, e.g. Non-conforming processes will initiate a Nonconformance Report, which will identify the nature of the problem, the proposed corrective action taken to prevent recurrence of the problem, and verification that the agreed actions have been carried out.

For more detailed procedures and obligations, there is a list of List of Laws and regulations relevant for Occupational Health, Safety and Fire Hazards, Environment and Waste Management (Appendix 1)

Appendices

Appendix 1

List of relevant Laws and regulations

- Rulebook on the manner and procedure of risk assessment in the workplace and in the work environment (Official gazette of the republic of Serbia **72/2006, 84/2006, 30/2010, 102/2015);**
- Regulation on safety and health at work on temporary or movable construction sites (Official gazette of the republic of Serbia14/2009, 95/2010);
- Law on safety and health at work (Official gazette of the republic of Serbia101/2005, 91/2015 and 113/2017 - other law);
- Rulebook on protection at work in the execution of construction works (Official gazette of the republic of Serbia53/97);
- Rulebook on the procedure of reviews and checked equipment for work and testing the conditions of the working environment (Official gazette of the republic of Serbia**.** 94/2006, 108/2006, 114/2014, 102/2015);
- Rulebook of preventive measures for safety and health work for using working equipment (Official gazette of the republic of Serbia23/2009, 123/2012, 102/2015, 101/2018);
- Rulebook of preventive measures for safety and health work in use of equipment for personal protection at work (Official gazette of the republic of Serbia, no. 92/2008 and 101/2018);
- Rulebook on personal protection equipment (Official gazette of the republic of Serbia no. 100/2011);
- Rulebook on previous and periodic medicinal reviews of employees in working places with increased risk (Official gazette of the republic of Serbia, no. 120/2007, 93/2008 and 53/2017)
- Regulation on safety and health care records (Official gazette of the republic of Serbia, no. 62/2007 and 102/2015)
- Rulebook of content and the manner of approval of a report on work injury and professional diseases (Official gazette of the republic of Serbia 72/2006, 84/2006, 4/2016 and 106/2018)
- Rulebook of preventive safety and health measures for workplaces with noise exposure (Official gazette of the republic of Serbia, no. 96/2011 and 78/2015)
- Rulebook of preventive safety and health measures for workplaces with vibration exposure (Official gazette of the republic of Serbia no. 93/2011)
- Rulebook of safety and health preventive measures for working with handicraft transfer (Official gazette of the republic of Serbia no. 106/2009)
- Rulebook on preventive measures for safe and healthy work with asbestos materials (Official gazette of the republic of Serbia, no. 106/2009 of 17.12.2009. 6/2010 and 15/2010)
- Rulebook on content of elaborate of construction site arrangement (Official gazette of the republic of Serbia, no. 121/2012 and 102/2015)
- Rulebook on work protection in construction industry (Official gazette of the republic of Serbia, no. 53/97)
- Regulation on safety and health at work on temporary or movable construction sites (Official gazette of the republic of Serbia, no. 14/2009 and 95/2010)
- Lawon fire protection(Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 111/2009, 20/2015, 87/2018 and 87/2018 - other laws)

- Law on Planning and Construction ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 72/2009, 81/2009, 64/2010, 24/2011, 121/2012, 42/2013, 50/2013, 98/2013, 132/2014, 145/2014, 83/2018)
- Law on Environmental Protection ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 135/2004, 36/2009, 72/2009, 43/2011, 14/2016, 76/2018)
- Law on Environmental Impact Assessment ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 135/2004, 36/2009)
- The Law on Waste Management ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 36/2009, 88/2010, 14/2016)
- The Law on Protection against Environmental Noise ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 36/2009, 88/2010)
- The Law on Water ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 30/2010, 93/2012, 101/2016, 95/2018)
- Law on Nature Protection, ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 36/2009, 88/2010, 91/2010, 14/2016)
- Law on Strategic EIA ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 135/2004, 88/2010)
- Law on Air Protection ("Official Gazette of RS", 36/2009, 10/2013)
- Rulebook on handling waste containing asbestos ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 75/2010)
- Regulation ofwaste disposal to landfills ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 92/2010)
- Rulebook of waste categories with waste catalog (("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", 70/02 и 33/04)

Appendix 2

Environmental report

Environmental Report

PROJECT NAME								
DATE/PERIOD:					**REPORT No**			
Municipality						**PIMO**		
Contract No:						Contract No:		
Supervisor:						Supervisor:		
Phone:				email				
Contractor						Start date:		
Contract No:								
Project/Site Manager:						Deadline:		
Phone:				email		Proposed ending date:		

Questions	Implemented		Comments
	yes	no	
Contractor regularly made reports as agreed?			
Contractor provided Supervisor with checklists/monthly reports?			
Whether the situation on a site matches with latest report (e.g. waste bins on site, road mud, dust…)?			
Contactor cooperates with licensed operator for waste collection/disposal?			
Operators name:			
Operator collected and disposed/recycled some waste amount in past period?			
Are there proper Waste movement document as evidence?			
Were there any complaints about the execution of works and/or environmental impact?			
Are firefighting measures, defined in plans and elaborate of construction site arrangement, applied on site?			
Have any risk behaviors/actions that could lead to the occurrence of a fire (e.g. waste burning, incorrect installation, smoking outside of the zone where smoking is allowed, etc.) been observed during site visits?			
Are measures for safe and healthy work being applied (workers use personal protective equipment, fences and other insurances against the fall of workers are applied, etc.)?			
Does the Occupational Safety and Health Officer conduct a regular control of the implementation of the prescribed measures?			
Has work injury and/ or employee complaints on unsafe work been recorded in the past period?			

Photos	
Photo 1 - photo description	Photo 2 - photo description
Photo 3 - photo description	Photo 4 - photo description

Report made by:

Date:

Appendix 3

Waste catalog

17 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)

17 01 concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics

17 01 01 concrete

17 01 02 bricks
17 01 03 tiles and ceramics
17 01 06* mixtures of, or separate fractions of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics containing dangerous substances
17 01 07 mixture of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06

17 02 wood, glass and plastic

17 02 01 wood
17 02 02 glass
17 02 03 plastic
17 02 04* glass, plastic and wood containing or contaminated with dangerous substances

17 03 bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products

17 03 01* bituminous mixtures containing coal tar
17 03 02 bituminous mixtures containing other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
17 03 03* coal tar and tarred products

17 04 metals (including their alloys)

17 04 01 copper, bronze, brass
17 04 02 aluminium
17 04 03 lead
17 04 04 zinc
17 04 05 iron and steel
17 04 06 tin
17 04 07 mixed metals
17 04 09* metal waste contaminated with dangerous substances
17 04 10* cables containing oil, coal tar and other dangerous substances
17 04 11 cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10

17 05 soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil

17 05 03* soil and stones containing dangerous substances
17 05 04 soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 05 05* dredging spoil containing dangerous substances
17 05 06 dredging spoil other than those mentioned 17 05 05
17 05 07* track ballast containing dangerous substances
17 05 08 track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07

17 06 insulation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials

17 06 01* insulation materials containing asbestos
17 06 03* other insulation materials consisting of or containing dangerous substances
17 06 04 insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03
17 06 05* construction materials containing asbestos (18)

17 08 gypsum-based construction material

17 08 01* gypsum-based construction materials contaminated with dangerous substances
17 08 02 gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01

17 09 other construction and demolition waste

17 09 01* construction and demolition wastes containing mercury

17 09 02* construction and demolition wastes containing pcb (for example pcb-containing sealants, pcb-containing resin-based floorings, pcb-containing sealed glazing units, pcb-containing capacitors)
17 09 03* other construction and demolition wastes (including mixed wastes) containing dangerous substances
17 09 04 mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03