

Environmental Monitoring Report

Bi-annual Environmental Monitoring Report (July–December 2015)
Project Number: L2916
February 2016

KAZ: CAREC Transport Corridor 3 (Shymkent–Tashkent Road) Rehabilitation Project (Road Section Km 705–742)

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Prepared by the Ministry of Investment and Development for Roads for the Asian Development Bank.

Loan: 2916 – Kaz

PERIOD COVERED: JULY TO DECEMBER 2015

Kazakhstan: CAREC Transport Corridor 3 (Shymkent – Tashkent Road) Rehabilitation Project (Road Section Km 705 – 742)



Construction of road length near kilometre 28

Contract Number: 001 – ADB / CW – 2013

Contractor: JV Todini – Impreglio - Accord

Prepared by: R McIntyre International Environmental and Community Liaison Specialist.
D Davies Resident Engineer SMEC International Pty Ltd / Zhol Sapa JV.

Monitoring data provided by: Limited Liability Partnership «Eco-Test» Laboratory

Employer: Ministry of Investment and Development Committee for Roads, Astana, Kazakhstan

Financed by: Asian Development Bank

February 2016

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Definitions and Abbreviations

Maximum permissible concentration (MPC) - the maximum amount - per unit of volume or mass that is allowable under the Kazakhstan Legislation for environmental requirements.

Sanitary protection zone (SPZ) - special dedicated area between the industry and the nearby residential or public buildings. SPZ is created to protect the public from the effects of harmful factors (noise, dust, gases and other harmful emissions containing industrial pollution).

Environmental monitoring- systematic observation and assessment of the environmental conditions to measure the impact that the construction project is having on components including noise levels, water quality, soil quality and air quality.

EMP : Environmental Management plan.

CSC : Construction Supervision Consultant.

PMC : Project Management Consultant.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- This Environmental monitoring report covers the period 1st July 2015 – 31st December 2015.
- The Contractor has conducted monthly environmental monitoring of the worksite using licenced laboratory LLP “Eco – Test” to monitor air, soils, water, radiation and noise emissions. He is submitting monthly reports.
- All results, except two are within the Maximum Permitted Concentration levels specified under Kazakhstan Legislation. The CSC is currently following up on the two abnormal results.
- The Contractor is generally following the requirements of the project specific EMP however some areas have been identified as requiring improvement, such as fuel storage and spill protection, drainage of work sites and health and safety. These issues have been discussed and agreed as requiring improvement by the Foreign Environmental Specialist and Contractor’s Management. They will be implemented in January 2016.
- The Contractor’s Monthly reports now cover the testing and other environmental management measures, particularly day-to-day actions in compliance with the EMP, but they do not report any issues that hinder the Contractor’s implementation of Environmental management in accordance with the EMP. They have also not yet considered plans and implementation of EMP requirements at the end of the project, such as revegetation and rehabilitation of sites to be conducted in accordance with Site Specific EMP
- The Consultant has integrated the Site Specific EMP and ADB EMP, with definitions of sources that would be used in determining contractor compliance. This has been used as the key approach and criteria during auditing of 2014 and 2015 Environmental management practices by the contractor and further environmental management practices to be conducted in 2016.
- The Consultant is now looking forward to advise the Contractor further, over the coming months prior to the end of the Project, in implementing the additional Expanded EMP items that will be acceptable at Project Completion.

D Davies
Resident Engineer

1 INTRODUCTION

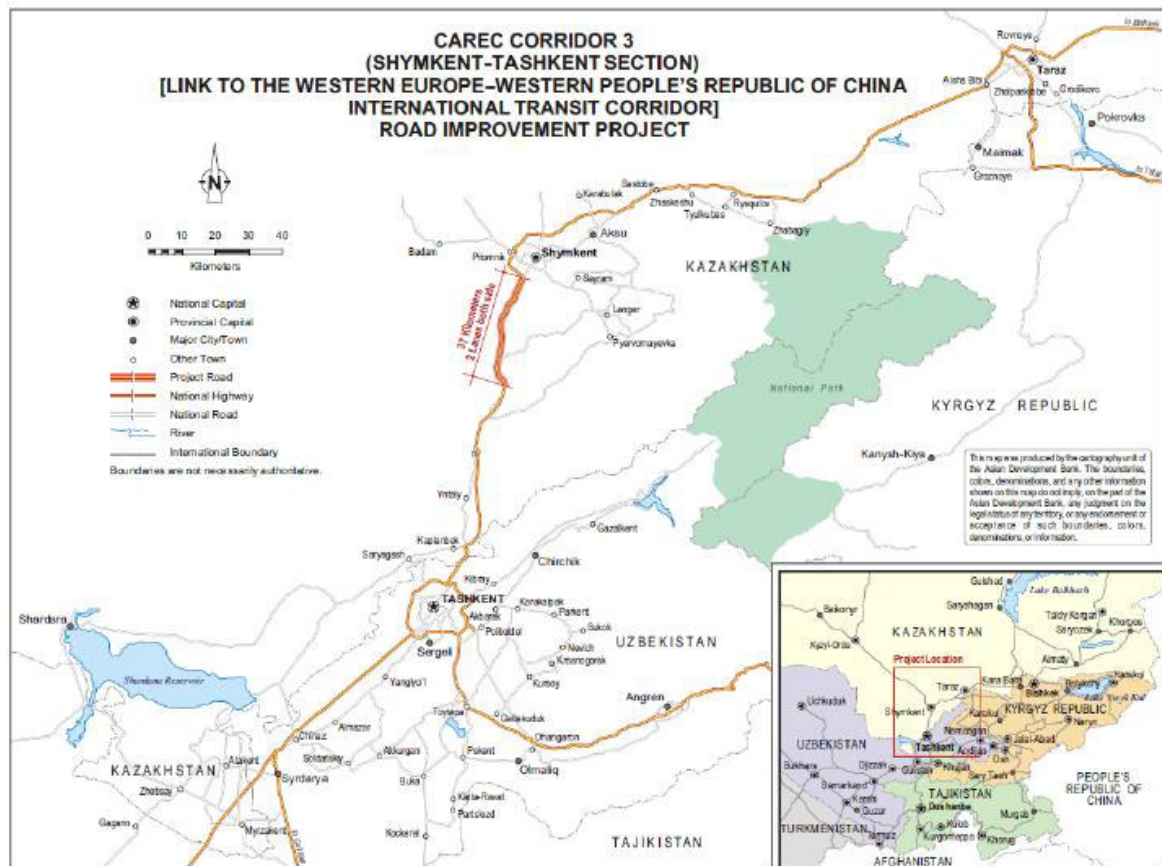
1.1 Background

The CAREC Corridor 3 is just one of 6 transport and infrastructure networks currently in development in Central Asia. It has 6,900 km of roads and 4,800km of railways, running from west and south of

Siberian region of the Russian Federation through Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Afghanistan to the Middle East and South Asia (Figure 1).

The Ministry of Investment and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan has obtained a loan from the Asian Development Bank for procurement of the works for Rehabilitation of Almaty-Korday-Blagoveshenka-Merke-Tashkent-Termez Road Section km 705 to 742 (37.5 km).

Figure 1 – Project Road



1.2 Project Description

The overall impact expected under the project is the development of an efficient transport network in Southern Kazakhstan section of CAREC 3; and the enhancement of closer regional cooperation and increased trade along the CAREC 3.

The scope of work is to rehabilitate a 37.5-km four-lane asphalt-paved section of the road connecting Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, and Shymkent the administrative centre of the South-Kazakhstan Oblast - one of the major industrial cities in Kazakhstan.

The road will be rehabilitated to a Category I road with a 27cm thick cement concrete wearing / riding course placed over a 20cm thick cement treated base-course layer.

The Project road section starts at km 705+621 at the end point of the Shymkent city bypass and ends at km 742+361.

The Civil Construction Contract for the work has been awarded with the Notice to Commence, commencement date being the 18th February 2014. The project was to be completed within 510 days being the 13th July 2015. However, the Contractor has requested extensions of time, now until end of July 2016. According to ADB's website, the Loan implementation period will conclude on 30 June 2016.

The Contract for construction work has been awarded to the Joint Venture Company of Todini – Impreglio – Akkord. The contract scope of works is summarised in Table 1. Note that the Scope of Works has varied since the previous January to June 2015 Biannual Environmental Monitoring Report, including a Variation No. 3, which has been submitted and is currently awaiting official approval from the Employer. The additional works comprise of additional milling of old asphalt and excavation, concrete pavement, and reduction in asphalt works (basecourse, pourus and wearing course layers). These are mostly due to changes from asphalt to concrete pavement through Kazygurt pass.

Project Management (PMC) and Construction Supervision (CSC) is being implemented by the Joint Venture of SMEC International PTY Ltd / Zhol Sapa. The CSC commencement date was the 15th June 2014 and the Resident Engineer commenced duties on the 31st August 2014.

1.3 Objectives of this Report

This is the third Semi-annual Environmental Report that has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Contract Provisions of Construction Supervision Consulting Services provided to the Ministry of Investment and Development (MID), Committee for Roads of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the CAREC Corridor 3 (Shymkent to Tashkent Section) Road Improvement Project under the ADB Loan 2916 – KAZ. More specifically, its purpose is to fulfill the requirements of the Government of Kazakhstan and report to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) on the environment safeguards requirements and compliance as written into the Loan Agreement, Project Administration Manual and associated documents and as agreed between the ADB and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

This report, covering the period of 1 July to 31 December 2015, assesses the environmental performance of the construction contractor in relation to Environmental Management and Monitoring on work sites, particularly as stated in the Environmental Management Plan. The Environmental Management Plan describes the actions that the Contractor will implement to minimize the impact of their work on the surrounding environment. To supplement the Management Plan and provide actual evidence about the impact of the construction work the Contractor is required to carry out environmental monitoring on a monthly basis for noise, air quality, water quality, soil and radiation levels at key construction locations.

Table 1: Summary of Scope of Works¹

Item	Quantity
Milling old (existing) asphalt (m3)	104,430

¹ Note that this includes Contractors' Variation No 3, which has been submitted and is currently awaiting approval from the Employer

Excavation / cutting	1,736,705
Embankment construction (m3)	690,270
Sub-base granular (m3)	536,793
Cement treated Aggregate basecourse (m3)	192,053
Concrete Pavement (m3)	235,322
Culverts LHS	30
Culverts RHS	29
Highly Pourous Asphalt (m3)	8,009
Asphalt Basecourse (m3)	6,187
Asphalt Wearing Course (m3)	4,660
Interchange (no.)	1
Underpasses (no.)	7
W – Beam fencing (km)	31.9
Roadside lighting (Km)	7.2

Investigations and assessment of compliance have been conducted using an Expanded EMP, or the updated EMP that was originally prepresented in the July-December 2014 Monitoring Report (Refer to Annex 1). This report is mostly based on review of Monthly Monitoring Reports from the Contractor submitted to the CSC and Environmental Agencies in Kazakhstan – these reports included monitoring data and laboratory analysis of the selected parametres recommended by the CEMP; and field inspections and works by the Specialist Consultant of the CSC working closely with the contractor to maintain clompliance in environmental and social safeguards. It should be noted that the January to June 2015 Environmental Monitoring Report prepared by the Consultant, also included some of the critical environmental issues valid up to August 2015. Hence, there is some repetitive overlap of reporting noticeable in the ensuing sections, expecially Chapters 8 to 10.

2 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The Executing Agency (EA) is the Ministry of Investment and Development (MID), Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan (RoK) and is responsible for ensuring that all environmental and social safeguards are fully complied within the laws of Kazakhstan and per agreements made by ADB.

2.1 Contractor Environmental Management

There have been no significant changes to the Contractor's Environmental Management Team during this reporting period.

The contractor continues to operate a Health, Safety and Environmental Department of 6 persons dedicated to environmental safeguards, social safeguards and health and safety issues. Mr Bekbauov Nurasil Asanhanovich continues to head this Department, with Mr Samanov Berik Myrzabekovich continuing as the contractor's qualified Environmental Specialist who prepared and

is implementing the Site Specific or Contractor's Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the Project Site.

The Contractor's Environmental Management Chart is unchanged, and is included as Annex 2.

2.2 Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)

The CSC is monitoring the worksite for compliance with the EMP and general sound environmental and social safeguards practices on the worksite.

During this reporting period, the CSC's foreign Community Liaison and Environmental specialist was on site from the 23 June up to 21 July 2015 and again on 28 October until 7 November 2015. His focus during these visits has been on closing off social safeguards compliance issues related to losses of business due to construction on the road, and initiating responding actions to ADB feedback on the submitted Due Diligence report on business losses (submitted in July 2015). This will be in the form of a "Final Resettlement Mitigation Plan", to be submitted in early 2016, and subsequent actions as per ADB policy and as required.

The international specialist has also prepared and submitted an "Expanded EMP" (Annex 1), which combines and updates the CEMP and ADB approved 2012 EMP, defining safeguards compliances during and by end of Project. At the end of the Project, towards construction completion the Specialist will return to the project to focus on the social and environmental safeguards compliance related issues, and reporting status of completion compliant with the Expanded EMP. The report will be submitted as a Final Project Completion Environmental Monitoring Report.

There were some changes to CSC Project Organisation team during the reporting period. The National Social Specialist, a newly created position, joined the team, specifically working on community consultation, grievances, resettlement and health and safety specific issues – approved by ADB in May 2015, but subsequently in July 2015, was granted approval to mobilise by the employer. The National Social Specialist worked in July and in October/November 2015 and the National Environmental Specialist re-mobilized in November-December 2015.

3 CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS FOR WORK (PERIOD: JULY TO DECEMBER 2015)

Construction activities and progress as of the end of the reporting period 31st December 2015, are summarised in Table 2 below and original Project Site Plan presented in Figure 2 – Current locations of borrow pits, materials plants and camps etc, where environmental management issues may exist, are discussed in section 9 below.

Table 2– Summary of Construction Activities and Progress

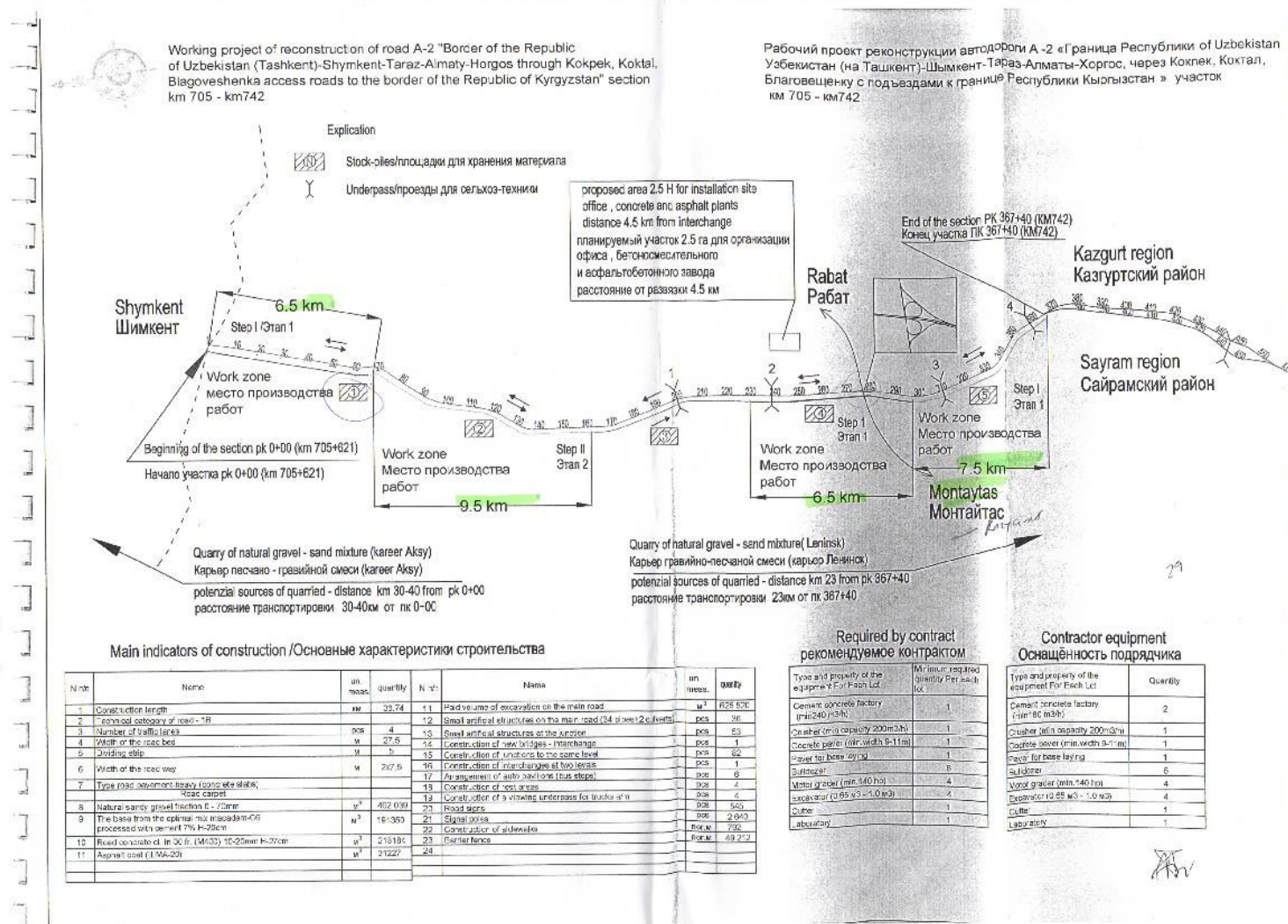
Item	Quantity	Completed to Date	% Completed
Milling old (existing) asphalt (m3)	93,487	104,430	112.0%
Excavation / cutting	1,736,705*	1,736,705	100%
Embankment construction (m3)	690,270*	690,270	100%
Sub-base granular (m3)	536,793*	478,761	89%
Cement treated Aggregate basecourse (m3)	192,053*	170,927	89%
Concrete Pavement (m3)	235,322	209,881	89%
Culverts LHS	30	30	100%
Culverts RHS	29	29	100%
Highly Pourous Asphalt	8,009	0	0%
Asphalt Basecourse	6,187	0	0%
Asphalt Wearing Course	4,660	0	0%
Interchange	1	Railing, wearing course and ramps to complete	85%
Underpasses (no)	7	7	100%
W – Beam fencing (km)	31.9	0	0%
Roadside lighting (Km)	7.2	0	0%

(* Based on Variation Order No. 3 Quantities awaiting Employer approval)

Asphalt pavement at Kazygurt Pass replaced with Concrete Pavement at no additional cost.

The peak construction season occurred during July to October 2015. In June/July 2015, work slowed due to some delays in cement supply and concrete paving machine break-down. However, in late July and from August to October, construction activity picked up again. Subsequently, during in November and December 2015, works slowed due to snow and rain events and increase in freezing conditions, although work has never completely ceased. Earthworks continued with excavations and basecourse layers in Kazygurt Pass up to the November-December 2015 winter period, when work slowed due to rain and snow events.

Figure 2 – Original Project site plan



The concrete batching plant comprises of three separate mixes with rated capacity of 100m³ / hr. The first mixer was commissioned in September 2014; the second mixer became operational in October 2014; and the third mixer commenced operation in January 2015. However, all three have suffered many commissioning and operations problems with breakdowns and blockages, mix quality problems and cement supply issues, although they were all working normally after initial cement supply problems in July 2015, causing some delays in cement paving and cement base course works.

The Contractor opened kilometre 7.5 (at Akas) to kilometre 37.5, right hand side of the carriageway, to traffic on 18 December 2015. The left hand side section of km 30 to 37.5, through Kazygurt Pass to the project' end is yet to be completed. The balance of outstanding work including pavement widening, shoulders, interchange wearing course and ramps, signage, line marking, lighting, drainage, trimming batters, reinstate stockpile areas, borrow areas, batch plant and remedy any major defects are to be completed in 2016.

4 GEOGRAPHY

The project is situated within the South Kazakhstan region. This region is one of the major regions of the country, its territory is 117.3 thousand square meters or 4.3% of the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan with a population of approximately 2.5 million persons.

The region has 11 districts, 8 towns and 170 rural villages. Shymkent is the capital with a population of approximately 682,565 persons². The Project road is located in three of these Districts (Sairam, Kazygurt and Tolbei) and within Shymkent City limits.

In the west, the area is bordered by Kyzyl-Orda, in the north-Karaganda, East - Zhambyl region and the Kyrgyz Republic and in the south - the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Region is located within the eastern part of the Turan lowland and western spurs of the Tien Shan. Most of the area is flat, with the hilly-ridge sands Kyzyl Kum steppe Shardara (in the southwest, along the left bank of the Syr Darya) and Moinkum (in the north, along the left bank of Shu).

The northern part is occupied by desert Betpak Dala, in the extreme south - Hungry Steppe (Myrzashol). Central part of the region occupies Tau ridge (mountain Bessaz - 2176 m), the PA-Western southeastern outskirts Talas Alatau ridges Karzhaptau (height up to 2824 m) and Ugamskiy (highest point - Sairam peak - 4238 m.)

The project road extends east from the fringe of Shymkent City (Km 705) and crosses low undulating hills and dry small streams that are only active during snow melt or periods of heavy rainfall. From Km 731 – Km 734 the road climbs at a 7% gradient to cross Kazygurt Pass.

There is a large volume of earthworks (cutting) in this section to reduce the vertical gradient to 5.5% and to improve traffic safety. From Km 734 the road inclines downward exiting Kazygurt pass back onto low undulating terrain.

² Source: Statistics Agency of the Southern Kazakhstan Region – estimated population.

5 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The region is located in a zone of moderate continental climate. According to the zoning of the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan determined by the Kazakh Research Hydrometeorological Institute, on the potential of atmospheric pollution (113A) the area belongs to the zone of high IIZA IV. The average annual temperature is +11.90C. Temperature minimum and maximum points are -34C in winter (January / February) and +44C in summer (July – August). During this reporting period, however, temperatures taken in Shymkent ranged from a lowest of -10C first recorded on 12th December 2015 and to a highest temperature of +43C first recorded on 16th July and which occurred several times after this in July.

Maximum precipitation occurs in the autumn – winter - spring time, or October to December in this reporting period. The average annual rainfall is approximately 500 to 540 mm. The current reporting period experienced approximately 362.76mm precipitation, including 62 days when it rained and 16 days included snow events³. Hail, frost and fog also were recorded during this time.

At 44-degree latitude there are approximately 8 hours daylight in winter and 16 hours in summer.

Due to the climatic conditions the working season for road construction works, during this reporting period was limited to the period of June to November 2015 (generally April to December annually). Low temperatures and snow / rainy conditions between November and December made planned construction works impractical, or very limited, in most cases.



Project road kilometer 25-30 - winter (left) with rain (December) and summer (July) with high temperatures (right)

6 FLORA AND FAUNA

The undulating foothills-rolling plains are cover with short grasses of different types (Poa bulbosa, sedge); ephemera, Japanese brome, Aegilops and lentoostnik, and also meadow grasses (wheat grass, yarrow, licorice).

Sections along the road are cultivated with winter cereal crops (wheat, barley), alfalfa, safflower, corn, cotton and melons.

³ Days of snow in cases are not all separate from days of rain – some days when snow was recorded rain was recorded on the same day.

There are shelter belts of trees growing along each side of the existing carriageways. These are important as they provide a habit for birds and small animals. The land outside these “shelter Belts” is essentially barren of trees.

The most common weeds ox-tongue, bindweed, Cynodon.

Common rodents such as squirrels, jerboa and field mice are to be found. Other animals found include hedgehogs, shrews and reptiles – (lizards, snakes). Herds of cattle, sheep, horses and goats graze on the grasses found on the undulating terrain.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES MONITORING

In accordance with the Contract requirements:

- The Contractor has provided a monthly environmental monitoring report to the Supervision Consultant.
- The Contractor has appointed a qualified Environmental specialist to oversee the environmental management on the project.
- The contractor has subcontracted an independent laboratory to conduct monthly testing of specified natural environmental resources.

This section reports the results of the laboratory testing of key environmental parameters, as specified in the site specific environmental management and monitoring plans, as reported monthly by the Construction Contractor in their monthly “Environmental Monitoring Reports”.

7.1 Site Measurement of Key Environmental Parameters

The measurement of environmental parameters is implemented on a monthly basis by the Kazakhstan licensed laboratory LLP “Eco-Test”. This is in accordance with Kazakhstan requirement that such monitoring must be implemented by a properly licensed, independent establishment (Table 3 and 4).

Measurements for air, soil and water indices plus radiation and noise measurement is conducted at key locations along the project road by staff of the laboratory.

On the basis of the agreement with the Contractor “AKKord” to conduct environmental monitoring, environmental specialists LLP “Eco-Test” have conducted laboratory analytical tests at the site of reconstruction of the A-2 “Khorgos-Almaty-Shymkent border of the Republic of Uzbekistan” (705-742 km.). Testing has been implemented on a monthly basis for the period July – December 2015.

Monitoring of environmental parameters for works implemented by enterprises, organizations and other business entities is in accordance with Article 132 of the Environmental Code of the RK of 9 January 2007 №212-111. According to Article 128 of the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, natural and legal persons engaged in civil works are obliged to monitor environmental impacts of the production.

Table 3: Laboratory License

Name of accredited testing laboratory	Passport number and expiration testing laboratory accreditation	The scope of accreditation of testing laboratory
Sanitary and industrial laboratory LLP "ECO-TEST"	By number KZ .I.16.0654 from 13.03.2015 valid until 13.03.2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Emissions of pollutants into the air from stationary sources – Atmospheric Air in the buffer zone – Water – Soil – Noise – Radiological tests

Table 4: List of Laboratory Staff:

Position	NAME
Head of laboratory - LLP "Eco-Test"	Abdiyeva A.P
Engineer-laboratory assistant - LLP "Eco-Test"	Shirikova I.P.
Engineer-laboratory assistant - LLP "Eco-Test"	Kotova L.N.
Engineer-laboratory assistant - LLP "Eco-Test"	Isabayeva G
Laboratory assistant - LLP "Eco-Test"	Adilbekov

7.2 Methodology

Sampling, storage, transport and preparation of samples for analysis is carried out in accordance with the approved regulations in the Republic of Kazakhstan, as follows:

- i) For atmospheric air:
 - RD 52.04.186-89 "Guidelines for the Control of air pollution."
- ii) Water resources:
 - ST RK GOST R 51592-2003 "Water. General requirements for sampling. "
- iii) Soil:
 - GOST 17.4.402-84 "The Nature Conservancy. Soil. Methods of sampling and sample preparation for chemical, bacteriological and helminthological analysis "

-
- iv) Radiation monitoring:
 - Manual radiometer-dosimeter "RCC-01-Solo" (fac. № 19-12).
 - v) Sampling points were chosen (Annex 3):
 - Key production points for precast concrete elements (Saule community) and concrete production plant (Km 708 RHS).
 - From the start of the project at Km 705, and then at regularly spaced intervals along the project road at Km 710, Km 713 (Aktas creek) for water, Km 715 (near aktas village), Km 720, Km 725, Km 730, Km 735 and Km 742.

The contractor was instructed in February-March 2015 to make appropriate monthly monitoring for the remainder of the Project, regardless of activity at the Concrete batching plant or construction activity taking place or not taking place at the time. The Contractor has complied with this request as well as having regular monitoring points along the project road for all the tests presented below (refer to Annex 3 for regular monitoring points along the road).

7.3 Air Quality

Sampling of Air Quality was conducted at regular intervals along the project road (5km intervals) and the concrete batching plant. Air monitoring was conducted on the corresponding resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 25.01.2012, № 168 - "Sanitary - epidemiological requirements for air quality in urban and rural settlements, soil and their security, content areas of urban and rural settlements, the conditions of work with sources of physical factors affecting the person."

The following parameters were determined Inorganic dust, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, (Carbon black: soot), hydrocarbons & lead. Results are shown in Tables 5a to 5j.

In November and December, at Kilometre 730, an excessively high inorganic dust measurement was recorded. The Contractor is being sought for an explanation, which may follow with non-compliance order and mitigation actions. All other measurements are within the Maximum Permitted Concentration level required by Kazakhstan law.



Air sampling at concrete plant

TABLE 5a - AIR QUALITY
MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) Km 705

Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal MPC mg / m3	Comment
Inorganic Dust	0.13	0.1	0.12	0.1	0.09	0.09	0.13	below allowable maximum
Carbon Monoxide	2	2.5	2.5	2	2.5	1	2	below allowable maximum
Nitrogen Dioxide	0.082	0.086	0.088	0.082	0.08	0.078	0.082	below allowable maximum
Sulphur Dioxide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	not specified
Carbon Black	0	1.5	0	0	0	0	5	below allowable maximum
Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	below allowable maximum
Lead	0	0.00038	0.00036	0	0	0	0,001	below allowable maximum

TABLE 5b - AIR QUALITY
MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) Km 710

Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal MPC mg / m3	Comment
Inorganic Dust	0.12	0.16	0.2	0.09	0.08	0.15	0,3	below allowable maximum
Carbon Monoxide	2.5	3	3.5	1.5	2	1	5	below allowable maximum
Nitrogen Dioxide	0.084	0.092	0.09	0.08	0.076	0.085	0,2	below allowable maximum
Sulphur Dioxide	2	0	0	0	0	0		not specified
Carbon Black	0	1.5	2	0	0	0	5	below allowable maximum
Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	below allowable maximum
Lead	0.00034	0.00036	0.00034	0	0	0	0,001	below allowable maximum

	TABLE 5c - AIR QUALITY							
	MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) Km 715							
Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal MPC mg / m3	Comment
Inorganic Dust	0.12	0.16	0.24	0.08	0.1	0.1	0,3	below allowable maximum
Carbon Monoxide	2.5	3	4	2	2.5	1.5	5	below allowable maximum
Nitrogen Dioxide	0.085	0.085	0.089	0.085	0.082	0.08	0,2	below allowable maximum
Sulphur Dioxide	0	0	0	0	0	0		not specified
Carbon Black	2	1	1.5	0	0	0	5	below allowable maximum
Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	below allowable maximum
Lead	0.00036	0.00032	0.0004	0	0	0	0,001	below allowable maximum

		TABLE 5d - AIR QUALITY						
		MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) Km 720						
Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal MPC mg / m3	Comment
Inorganic Dust	0.1	0.12	0.25	0.1	0.096	0.11	0,3	below allowable maximum
Carbon Monoxide	2	2	2.5	2.5	2	1.5	5	below allowable maximum
Nitrogen Dioxide	0.084	0.083	0.086	0.083	0.08	0.083	0,2	below allowable maximum
Sulphur Dioxide	0	0	0	0	0	0		not specified
Carbon Black	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	below allowable maximum
Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	below allowable maximum
Lead	0.00032	0.00034	0	0	0	0	0,001	below allowable maximum

	TABLE 5e - AIR QUALITY							
	MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) Km 725							
Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal MPC mg / m3	Comment
Inorganic Dust	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.1	0.12	0,3	below allowable maximum
Carbon Monoxide	2	2	2.5	3	2.5	1.5	5	below allowable maximum
Nitrogen Dioxide	0.083	0.084	0.086	0.07	0.068	0.08	0,2	below allowable maximum
Sulphur Dioxide	0	0	0	0	0	0		not specified
Carbon Black	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	below allowable maximum
Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	below allowable maximum
Lead	0.00034	0	0	0	0	0	0,001	below allowable maximum

		TABLE 5f- AIR QUALITY						
		MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) Km 730						
Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal MPC mg / m3	Comment
Inorganic Dust	0.12	0.18	0.088	0.12	0.84	0.84	0,3	
Carbon Monoxide	3	3	3	2.5	2	2	5	below allowable maximum
Nitrogen Dioxide	0.086	0.087	0.09	0.08	0.082	0.082	0,2	below allowable maximum
Sulphur Dioxide	0	0	0	0	0	0		not specified
Carbon Black (soot)	2.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	5	below allowable maximum
Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	below allowable maximum
Lead	0.00038	0.00036	0	0	0	0	0,001	below allowable maximum

	TABLE 5g - AIR QUALITY							
	MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) Km 735							
Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal MPC mg / m3	Comment
Inorganic Dust	0.14	0.18	0.2	0.09	0.085	0.09	0,3	below allowable maximum
Carbon Monoxide	3	3	3.5	2	2	1.5	5	below allowable maximum
Nitrogen Dioxide	0.086	0.088	0.09	0.08	0.077	0.09	0,2	below allowable maximum
Sulphur Dioxide	0	0	0	0	0	0		not specified
Carbon Black	2.5	0	2.5	0	0	0	5	below allowable maximum
Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	below allowable maximum
Lead	0.00036	0.00036	0.00038	0	0	0	0,001	below allowable maximum

	TABLE 5h - AIR QUALITY							
	MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) Km 742- at end project							
Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal MPC mg / m3	Comment
Inorganic Dust	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.07	0.1	0.11	0,3	below allowable maximum
Carbon Monoxide	2	3.5	4.5	1.5	2.5	4.5	5	below allowable maximum
Nitrogen Dioxide	0.084	0.092	0.089	0.078	0.082	0.082	0,2	below allowable maximum
Sulphur Dioxide	0	0	0	0	0	0		not specified
Carbon Black	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	below allowable maximum
Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	below allowable maximum
Lead	0.00032	0.00036	0.00036	0.0003	0	0	0,001	below allowable maximum

TABLE 5i- AIR QUALITY
MONTHS 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) Concrete batching Plant KM
708 RHS

Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal MPC mg / m3	Comment
Inorganic Dust	0.14	0.18	0.2	0.18	0.11	0.12	0,3	below allowable maximum
Carbon Monoxide	3	3	3	2.5	2	1.5	5	below allowable maximum
Nitrogen Dioxide	0.086	0.086	0.088	0.092	0.09	0.088	0,2	below allowable maximum
Sulphur Dioxide	0	0	0	0	0	0		not specified
Carbon Black	2.5	1.5	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.01	5	below allowable maximum
Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	below allowable maximum
Lead	0.00036	0.00038	0.0004	0	0	0	0,001	below allowable maximum

7.4 Water Quality

Water monitoring was conducted in accordance with the environmental monitoring program.

Measurements were carried out according to the requirements - Sanitary Rules "Sanitary requirements for water sources, water intake sites for drinking purposes, drinking water supply and places of cultural and household water security and water bodies." Decree № 104 of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 18.01.2012.

There are no permanent flowing streams or water sources on the project road. There is a dry / intermittent stream at Km 709 called Aktas River at Km 709 that has a low intermittent flow after snow melts or heavy rainfall events. There are small pools of water.

Drinking water for the site is obtained from the town / main supply.



Water Sampling Km 9

The Contractor is monitoring water quality at Km 709, at the Aktas River location. Test results are given in Table 6.

Water from the reservoir at Akzhar and Badam river is not used on the project site.

All measurements are within the Maximum Permitted Concentration level required by Kazakhstan law.

TABLE 6 - WATER QUALITY (2015)

MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) Km 709 (Aktas dry stream)								
Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal MPC mg / m3	Comment
pH	7.96	8.03	8.08	8.05	7.89	8.1	6 to 9	within tolerences
Sodium mg/dm3	120	113	105	113	106	118	200	below allowable maximum
Potassium mg/dm3	1.1	1.02	1.13	1.2	1.14	1.07		not specified
Calcium mg/dm3	152	13.5	20	24	22.6	26		not specified
Magnesium mg/dm3	7.5	8.3	14.4	11.8	10.9	12.1		not specified
Copper mg/dm3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	below allowable maximum
Zinc mg/dm3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1-5	below allowable maximum
Lead mg/dm3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,03	below allowable maximum
Manganese mg/dm3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,5	below allowable maximum
Arsenic mg/dm3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,05	below allowable maximum
Phosphates mg/dm3	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.027	0.034	0.021	3,5	below allowable maximum
Chromium mg/dm3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,5	below allowable maximum
Iron mg/dm3	0,3	0.28	0.3	0.3	0.23	0.31	0,3	below allowable maximum
Chlorides mg/dm3	160.35	145.5	146.95	149	157	152.46	350	below allowable maximum
Sulphates mg/dm3	381,5	361.38	361.7	364	342	350.5	500	below allowable maximum
Ammonia mg/dm3	0,13	0.22	0.35	0.36	0.33	0.32	2	below allowable maximum
Nitrates mg/dm3	43,4	33	33.67	38.9	34.1	39.2	45	below allowable maximum
Flouride mg/dm3	0,29	0.31	0.21	0.25	0.22	0.28	1,2	below allowable maximum

7.5 Soil Quality

Soil monitoring conducted on relevant regulations, "Standards of - the permissible concentration of harmful substances, harmful microorganisms and other biological pollutants in the soil." Approved by Order of the Minister of Health from number 99 from 27.01. 2004 and the Order of the Minister of Environmental Protection, № 21-p of 30.01. 2004. Results are give in the following Tables 7a – 7j.



Soil Sampling

The Contractor has introduced regular monitoring points along the project road plus at the Concrete batching plant.

According to the laboratory, all soils tested were within the Maximum Permitted Concentration level required by Kazakhstan law. However, it is noted that the pH and soil residue (background) measurements changed from month to month. An explanation, sought from the laboratory through the contractor, confirmed that the background pH is accepted as a “permissible norm”, with the monthly changes in the background measurements being due to atmospheric precipitation and by groundwater and/or irrigation water (seasonal changes) which can change soil quality.

TABLE 7a - SOIL QUALITY

MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) BATCHING PLANT 1 Km 708								
Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal PDK mg / kg	Comment
pH	7.98	8.3	7.9	7.92	7.96	8.01	N/A	exceedance not detected
pH (Background)	8.62	8.63	8.63	8,87	8,82	8,82	N/A	
solid residue	0.23	0.3	0.22	0.21	0.17	0.27	N/A	
solid residue (Background)	0.49	0.32	0.32	0,41	0,39	0.39	N/A	
Petroleum Products	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	
lead	14.3	16.5	15.8	16.2	15.8	15.6	32	

TABLE 7b - SOIL QUALITY

MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) BATCHING PLANT 2 Km 708								
Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal MPC mg / m3	Comment
pH	8.01	8.27	8	8.1	8.11	8.01	N/A	exceedance not detected
pH (Background)	8.62	8.63	8.63	8,87	8,82	8,82	N/A	
solid residue	0.19	0.23	0.185	0.19	0.14	0.16	N/A	
solid residue (Background)	0.49	0.32	0.32	0,41	0,39	0.39	N/A	
Petroleum Products	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	
lead	14.5	16.7	16.6	16.3	15.9	16.3	32	

TABLE 7c - SOIL QUALITY								
MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) KM 705								
Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal MPC mg / Kg	Comment
pH	8.21	8.27	8.2	8.2	8.16	7.98	N/A	exceedance not detected
pH (Background)	8.62	8.63	8.63	8,87	8,82	8.82	N/A	
solid residue	0.068	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.027	0.03	N/A	
solid residue (Background)	0.49	0.32	0.32	0,41	0,39	0.39	N/A	
Petroleum Products	< 0,01	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lead	20.16	22.17	23.14	22.81	21.83	20.34	32,0	

TABLE 7d - SOIL QUALITY								
MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) Km 710								
Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal MPC mg / Kg	Comment
pH	8.62	8.2	8.59	8.57	8.61	8.41	N/A	exceedance not detected
pH (Background)	8.62	8.63	8.63	8,87	8,82	8.82	N/A	
solid residue	0.12	0.082	0.125	0.13	0.11	0.15	N/A	
solid residue (Background)	0.49	0.32	0.32	0,41	0,39	0.39	N/A	
Petroleum Products	< 0,01	8.62	0	0	0	0	0	
Lead	16.46	17.48	16.33	15.11	16.3	15.3	32,0	

	TABLE 7e- SOIL QUALITY							
	MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) Km 715							
Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal MPC mg / Kg	Comment
pH	8.53	8.42	8.51	8.5	8.48	8.23	N/A	exceedance not detected
pH (Background)	8.62	8.63	8.63	8,87	8,82	8.82	N/A	
solid residue	0.18	0.272	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.22	N/A	
solid residue (Background)	0.49	0.32	0.32	0,41	0,39	0.39	N/A	
Petroleum Products	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lead	14.5	16.7	18.06	17.83	17.42	15.9	32,0	

	TABLE 7f- SOIL QUALITY							
	MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) Km 720							
Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal MPC mg / Kg	Comment
pH	8.13	8.63	8.09	8.1	8.08	8.12	N/A	exceedance not detected
pH (Background)	8.62	8.63	8.63	8,87	8,82	8.82	N/A	
solid residue	0.43	0.089	0.4	0.39	0.34	0.31	N/A	
solid residue (Background)	0.49	0.32	0.32	0,41	0,39	0.39	N/A	
Petroleum Products	< 0,01	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lead	16.4	18.6	19.34	19.01	18.77	19.21	32,0	

TABLE 7g - SOIL QUALITY								
MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) KM 725								
Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal MPC mg / Kg	Comment
pH	8.21	8.39	8.2	8.18	8.17		N/A	exceedance not detected
pH (Background)	8.62	8.63	8.63	8,87	8,82	8.82	N/A	
solid residue	0.079	0.119	0.081	0.088	0.082		N/A	
solid residue (Background)	0.49	0.32	0.32	0,41	0,39	0.39	N/A	
Petroleum Products	< 0,01	0	0	0	0		0	
Lead	13.6	15.8	16.9	16.1	15.9		32,0	

TABLE 7h - SOIL QUALITY								
MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) Km 730								
Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal MPC mg / Kg	Comment
pH	8.03	8.17	8.05	8.1	8.2	8.33	N/A	exceedance not detected
pH (Background)	8.62	8.63	8.63	8,87	8,82	8.82	N/A	
solid residue	0.083	0.186	0.085	0.091	0.088	0.094	N/A	
solid residue (Background)	0.49	0.32	0.32	0,41	0,39	0.39	N/A	
Petroleum Products	< 0,01	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lead	12.4	14.6	15.6	15.9	16.3	16.08	32,0	

		TABLE 7i- SOIL QUALITY						
		MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) Km 735						
Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal MPC mg / Kg	Comment
pH	8.45	8.21	8.43	8.42	8.39	8.4	N/A	exceedance not detected
pH (Background)	8.62	8.63	8.63	8,87	8,82	8.82	N/A	
solid residue	0.19	0.09	0.2	0.195	0.201	0.2	N/A	
solid residue (Background)	0.49	0.32	0.32	0,41	0,39	0.39	N/A	
Petroleum Products	< 0,01	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lead	11.5	13.7	12.1	11.7	12.2	13.1	32,0	

		TABLE 7j- SOIL QUALITY						
		MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) Km 742						
Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal MPC mg / Kg	Comment
pH	8.11	8.54	8.1	8.1	8.12	8.45	N/A	exceedance not detected
pH (Background)	8.62	8.63	8.63	8,87	8,82	8.82	N/A	
solid residue	0.48	0.079	0.39	0.37	0.35	0.33	N/A	
solid residue (Background)	0.49	0.32	0.32	0,41	0,39	0.39	N/A	
Petroleum Products	< 0,01	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lead	12	14.1	16.2	15.8	14.3	14	32,0	

7.6 Radiation Monitoring

Radiological measurements conducted for compliance with hygiene standards, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan Number 201 of 03.02.2012, the "Sanitary requirements for radiation safety." The legal Maximum Permitted Concentration as decreed by the Government of Kazakhstan is a level of less than 0,2 + (background) mk3 w/h.

Monitoring was conducted at 4 points (north, south, east and west) located around the concrete batching plant. Results are given below in Table 8.

All measurements are within the Maximum Permitted Concentration level required by Kazakhstan law "Sanitary requirements for radiation safety".

7.7 Noise Monitoring

Monitoring of the impact of construction machinery on the environment for noise "pollution" was conducted at the Concrete Batching Plant (at 2 locations), Engineer's – Contractor's materials Testing Laboratory, and at construction activity at Km 710, Km 715 and Km 742 (end of project). These are areas along the road in closest proximity also to residential communities.

Tests were conducted in compliance with GOST 12.1.003-83 and GOST 12.1012-2004. Results are shown in the following Tables 9a – 9e. All measurements are within the Maximum Permitted Db level required by Kazakhstan law.

7.8 Summary

The Contractor via licensed laboratory LLP "Eco-Test" is implementing a monthly environmental monitoring program of the work-site.

Most of the test results for air, soil, water, radiation and noise intensity are all within allowable tolerances under Kazakhstan law. However, explanation and possible mitigation action is being sought for the high inorganic dust content in November and December at Kilometre 730.

TABLE 8 - RADIATION MONITORING								
MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) Km 708 BATCHING PLANT (4 points)								
Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Normal MPC mg / m3	Comment
Flux Gamma Rays	0.09 to 0.12	0.09 to 0.11	0.09 to 0.13	0.10 to 0.11	0.10 to 0.12	0.09 to 0.12	0,2 + background	below allowable maximum

TABLE 9a - SOUND INTENSITY									
MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) BATCHING PLANT									
Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Allowable Max Db	Comment	
Batching Plant 1 - noise level Db	55	51	53	57	56	58	80	below allowable maximum	
Batching Plant 2 - noise level Db	46	41	47	55	59	62	80	below allowable maximum	

TABLE 9b - SOUND INTENSITY

MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) - LABORATORY

Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Allowable Max Db	Comment
noise level Db	50	51	54	48	42	40	60	below allowable maximum

TABLE 9C - SOUND INTENSITY

MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) Km 710

Item Measured	July	August	September	October	November	December	Allowable Max Db	Comment
noise level Db	66	62	59	67	67	62	75	below allowable maximum

TABLE 9d - SOUND INTENSITY								
MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) - 715								
Item Measured	Jul y	August t	September r	October r	November r	December r	Allowable Max Db	Comment
noise level Db	70	65	62	61	61	60	75	below allowable maximum

TABLE 9e - SOUND INTENSITY								
MONTH 2015 (CONCENTRATE AS MEASURED) Km 742								
Item Measured	Jul y	August t	September r	October r	November r	December r	Allowable Max Db	Comment
noise level Db	72	69	65	67	67	65	75	below allowable maximum

8 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGMENT

8.1 Introduction

This section has been designed to address monitoring of compliance issues with the “Expanded EMP” (Annex 1 and Section 13 below). Not all parts of the Expanded EMP are discussed in this section. It only focusses “Expanded EMP” and environmental safeguards issues that have been identified by the CSC key issues identified during the reporting period. It should be noted that the prior January to June 2015 Semi-annual monitoring report covered environmental management issues relevant from January up to August 2015, and therefore some discussions below are repeated from the previous report.

8.2 Site Inspections and Audits

Various members of the Consultant team, including with the Employer representative, conduct daily site inspections, with the International Environmental and Community Liaison Specialist, National Social and National Environmental Specialists also conducting regular inspections and audits on site.

8.3 Non-compliances Notices

Notices of non-compliance are in the form of letters from the engineer, labelled with the environmental or social issue in the subject title. They are provided to the contractor, who distribute as appropriate to their sub-contractors, when observations are made during inspections; data received appears to not be in compliance with normal environmental conditions, the EMP, Kazakhstan laws and standards, FIDIC-based contract requirements; and/or reported and investigated grievances.

Table 10 includes a list of the correspondence along with corrective action plan letters where appropriate. The Consultant also believes that where compliance has been duely corrected or a good practice is well maintained, the contractor should be informed also that they have acted positively. Letters are also prepared for this purpose.

**Table 10 – Letters from the CSC – informing of environmental non-compliance and/or for corrective action
(July-December 2015)**

SN	Date and Environmental and Social Issues Identified	Corrective Actions to be Taken	Deadlines Set (if any)	Comment
1.	1/07/2015 – Labor data – safeguards compliance	Data on numbers, salary, ages of workers and HIV/AIDS awareness training evidenceto be submitted ensure social safeguards compliance	20 July 2015	Information submitted 20 th July – indicates compliance with labour numbers/age/salary, and have performed at least 2 HIV/AIDS awareness sessions for workers.
2.	7/7/2015 – Environmental Monitoring Reporting and Monthly data reporting	Laboratory accreditation out of date Soil quality data incorrect results (repeated) Reminder to conduct all listed tests every month Reminder to provide compliances to Site Specific EMP and not just cut/paste lab reports Contractor has been provided with July-December 2014 Biannual report, with “Expanded EMO”	Immediate Immediate Immediate Immediate From March 2015 to end of Project	10 July response from contractor acknowledging the errors in monitoring reports and providing fix to English version (Russian versions have). Also promised more detail in future reports, but was not followed in July report. Soil Quality data explained (August 2015) in that soil conditions change with precipitation, ground water etc.

SN	Date and Environmental and Social Issues Identified	Corrective Actions to be Taken	Deadlines Set (if any)	Comment
		showing expected items indicating compliance by contractor – to be followed.		
3.	8/7/2015 – Removal of Asphalt for recycling	Km 34-36 at Kazygurt Pass area (RHS) was ripped and stockpiled along with old road base, near emergency centre. The material is contaminated and cannot be reused by the Employer. Milling and cement road base removal will not be paid and will be treated under payment s as “excavation of unsuitable material”. Also, contractor requested to advise how stock piled material will be managed.	No deadline	17 July 2015 – Contractor sent communication to subcontractor requesting response to Engineers letter (no further responses known).
4.	10/7/2015 – excavation/borrow pit near km 27	Resquest for environmental permits and land acquisition documentation	16 July 2015	Documents provided with cover letter from contractor on 16 July 2015. Documents

SN	Date and Environmental and Social Issues Identified	Corrective Actions to be Taken	Deadlines Set (if any)	Comment
		for area being excavated near Km 27.		indicate that contractor is in full compliance. Letter indicating compliance sent to contractor on 18 July 2015, with warning to remain vigilant for environmental/land acquisition issues for contractor' own protection.
5.	10/7/2015 – Environmental Safeguards Documentation Requirements – Kazygurt Pass	Requested environmental documentation and environmental authorities approvals, rehabilitation plans, land rental agreeemtns and other documentation to indicate compliance with Kazakhstan environmental laws and ADB safeguards agreements at: Kazygurt Pass borrow pit;Café RHS and petrol Station LHS which is owned by subcontractor, but will be lowered to	18 July 2015	Contractor informed subcontractor of request and prior issues yet not compliant in letter on 13 July 2015. Some documents offered, although not environmental, but they were agreements with owners. Most agreements indicate owners of land areas responsible for environmental approvals. Borrow pit is being rehabilitated, site near Turan is work site for EBRD project also (it is understood); and letters and CoR approvals for lowering cafes and petrol

SN	Date and Environmental and Social Issues Identified	Corrective Actions to be Taken	Deadlines Set (if any)	Comment
		road levels; second café on RHS; and dump site near Turan.		stations to new road level have been received.
6.	17/7/2015 – Cleaning of Concrete Trucks on sites	Observed concrete truck cleaning in natural drain area, near trees close to construction of underpass no. 2. Require concrete trucks to clean within boundary of construction sites, as required by EMP.	Immediate	Monitoring to continue. To date remains compliant
7.	18/7/2015 – Non-compliance Certification – Kazygurt Pass	Information requested on 10 July not provided. Explanation and plan for corrective Action is required within 1 week	25 July 2015	Contractor informed subcontractor of request and prior issues yet not compliant in letter on 13 July 2015. Some documents offered, although not environmental, but they were agreements with owners. Most agreements indicate owners of land areas responsible for environmental approvals. Borrow pit is being rehabilitated, site near Turan is work site for EBRD project also (it

SN	Date and Environmental and Social Issues Identified	Corrective Actions to be Taken	Deadlines Set (if any)	Comment
				is understood); and letters and CoR approvals for lowering cafes and petrol stations to new road level have been received.
8.	20/7/2015 – Kazygurt Campsite damage to buildings	Privately owned structures near campsite of subcontractor, one shows to have been damaged during construction and another being used without written agreements. Request for investigation and corrective action to the damage to building and documents showing approvals to use other structure (same owner).	No dates given	Contractor requested subcontractor to explain and provide details to engineer.
9.	12/8/2015 – soil testing background measurements sudden changes	Contractor to seek explanation as to why Soil testing “background” measures are suddenly jumping to a	22 nd August 2015	Explanation was satisfactory, indicating background levels change with climate, irrigation activity and other processes.

SN	Date and Environmental and Social Issues Identified	Corrective Actions to be Taken	Deadlines Set (if any)	Comment
		much higher level, which by observation is a figure chosen to hide higher test readings on site.		
10.	17/8/2015 – Monthly Environmental reports	Requesting the Contractor to provide information on how they are satisfying EMP requirements, and not just reporting the test result tables - cutting/pasting from the laboratory report	August / September 2015	By September, the Monitoring reports are indicating what the contractor is doing to satisfy the EMP requirements, although these are mostly confined to measures under the same topics are the laboratory tests, and do not specify further mitigations such as revegetation or any problems that inhibit the Contractor from following EMP requirements.
11.	24/8/2015 – Clarification on tree cutting permits	Request for clarification on data supplied by contractor which indicated inconsistencies of allowable tree cutting.	28 August 2015	Clarification supplied by 25 August and reported in January to July Consultants Environmental monitoring report. Tree cutting was below the permitted amount, and audits by Kazakhstan government

SN	Date and Environmental and Social Issues Identified	Corrective Actions to be Taken	Deadlines Set (if any)	Comment
				authorities indicated Contractor were in compliance with tree cutting permits supplied.
12.	05/2/2016 – Continued errors in Monthly Report Environmental data presentation	Letter requesting Contractor to take more care in reporting environmental data, as tables presented have been repeated from one month to the other. This is a transcribing error, but critical in viewing and monitoring environmental tests.	January and February reports	This warning has been given previously and situation improved.
13.	09/2/2016 – Excessive inorganic Dust Content at Km 730 for November and December 2015	Request explanation for the Air Quality test result at km 730 being two times the normal range, and if construction related, what mitigation measures are in place/planned.	13 February 2016	Non-compliance notice may be required if explanation not satisfactory.

8.4 Corrective Action Plans

Requirements for corrective action, are similar to non-compliance notices, in that they identify safeguards non-compliance to the contractor. However, these notices, also in the form of letters, either indicate how, or will request the contractor to investigate and advise to the CSC of the method, to correct the non-compliance.

Table 10 also provides a list of these correspondences along with non-compliance notice letters. The Consultant also believes that where compliance has been duly corrected, or a good practice is well maintained, the contractor should be informed also that they have acted positively. Letters are also prepared for this purpose and are included in Table 10 (in the comments column).

8.5 Borrow Pits and Stockpile Areas

8.5.1 Borrow Pits

This issue overlaps from the January-June 2015 reporting period. Only one borrow pit site, at Kazygurt Pass, which has been used by the contractor or its subcontractors remained at the end the reporting period.

i) Kilometre 27 Community Road Construction Borrow-pit

The borrow pit was at kilometre 27, from which compactable material, to specification was being used around culverts. Material was no longer being extracted from this area as at October 2015, but was being constructed as a community road. The engineer (refer to Table 10 (4)) on their request, was informed during the January-June reporting period that this observed borrow pit was part of a side road excavation under contract from the community, and which the contractor was able to show all relevant contracts and environmental responsibilities and documentation.

ii) Kazygurt Borrow-pit

On the Shymkent end of Kazygurt pass near, and observable, to the road, the subcontractor opened a borrow-pit, without seeking formal permission from the engineer. As per table 10 (4, 5 and 7), several letters of environmental non-compliance and requirements for corrective action were sent to the Contractor and passed on to their Subcontractor responsible.

Although the environmental documentation was not forthcoming, agreements with the holder of the land-use title were provided, indicating the land owner would take responsibility for environmental authorities' approvals and that the landform would be bought back to a site where the owner could run horses and other livestock. It is, therefore required that no steep landforms or cliffs be present and the area be fully rehabilitated with vegetation suitable for horses and grazing livestock. As of December 2015 the subcontractor was in process of rehabilitation of the site by replacing the

excavated borrow pit site with clean materials, some of which had been excavated from, but was unsuitable for reuse in, the road construction. More recent observations showed there had been more work on site rehabilitation with just a small amount of work on rehabilitation of land form, followed by full revegetation still required.

Therefore, rehabilitation of this borrow-pit site is on-going and will be monitored. It is expected that full rehabilitation of site back to its original form, or to the land title holder's satisfaction, is completed prior to the final environmental inspections by the CSC when project is completed.

Below: Kazygurt Borrow Pit – rehabilitation is ongoing (December 2015)



8.5.2 Crushing Plant

This is in a remote location, and understood to be on Akimat land. For this and all other stockpile locations, the agreement with the Akimat for using the land, and is documented in the Expanded EMP, is for these sites to be fully revegetated by the contractor after use and be set back into a condition similar or better than before the Project, or otherwise to the satisfaction of the land-use title holder.

The Engineer, on several occasions has requested revegetation and tree planting plans and proposals from the Contractor, in order to ensure that rehabilitation of stockpile, borrow-pit and crushing plant sites are conducted by the end of Project. By the end of this reporting period, no plans or programs have been submitted by the contractor, although the issue has been discussed with the Contractor' Environmental Specialist.

Below: Crushing Plant Site – operations continue in 2016



8.6 Tree Cutting⁴

In the areas along the road, cutting of trees has been required to enable adequate road construction to Kazakhstan (GOST) specified standards. In the area of kilometre 10 up to

⁴ Refer to January to June Environmental Monitoring Report for details.

kilometre 29 there were quite a large number of trees lining either one or, in most cases, both sides of the road and in the centre median of the existing road. Their importance is significant in that they act as shelterbelts, reducing impact of wind, and snow hazards for road users, as well as act as natural sound barriers reducing traffic noise for residents.

In line with Kazakhstan legal requirements, the Contractor and Kazautozhol, obtained the required permits to cut trees from the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources of Kazakhstan, Committee on Forestry and Hunting, Southern Kazakhstan Regional Territorial Inspection of Forestry and Hunting. The two permits granted, for 2 Akimat areas, allowed for the felling of trees amounting to 270 and 1007 cubic metres of wood, or 6488 trees of various sizes. Information received from the contractor and confirmed in Acts by the Akimats, indicate a total of 6,128 trees were. Therefore, the contractor was able to save 360 trees through more environmentally responsible construction activity.

In August of 2015, the local Committee on Forestry and Hunting officials concluded an audit of cutting operation and records. They found that tree felling cubic metre levels and numbers matched the permit amounts.

The ADB approved EMP, prepared in 2012, calls for 6488 trees to be replanted. However, the BoQ of the contractor does not allow for this in the budget. Site Specific EMP, prepared by the Contractor, recognizes plans to rehabilitate / replace flora/fauna and habitats along the road, removed due to construction, but in line with BoQ does not necessarily include trees in this. Therefore, the consultant has instructed the Contractor Environmental Specialist to propose a tree replanting along with a vegetation rehabilitation program (the latter will be implemented), to cover replacing the trees cut, in accordance with the EMP. The Employer may wish to conduct tree replanting activities in coordination with Akimats after project completion⁵.

8.7 Fuel Storage, Chemicals and Hazardous Waste

The “Expanded EMP” describes in several sections the treatment of wastes, hazardous wastes and spills protecting air, soil and water resources. Some issues which were reported in the previous reporting, and overlap into this period as follows below.

i) Spill containment and Hazardous waste storage

Key areas where hazardous materials are being stored for use in construction includes the main Camp, near Shymkent, the sub-contractor site at Kazygurt pass and the Concrete Plant at Km 708.

At the Km 708 Concrete Plant, there are three notable areas of non-compliance. Consideration must be given to the Plant area being earth and basecourse material, with

⁵ In Zhambul (CAREC 1 road Projects), it was indicated that the employer would arrange tree replacement / rehabilitation themselves.

almost no paved/concrete surfaces. Fuel storage tanks are located in a covered area, but spill containment devices were not evident on inspections. Specification requires a "Curing Agent" to be used with the concrete, when laid. The concrete plant stocks this agent in large plastic containers, some of which have metal guards to protect from damage, but some do not.

The contractor has been provided warning for corrective action (refer to January to June 2015 Environmental Monitoring report) through correspondence where the Consultant has recommended construction of a covered, hard floored storage area for the curing agent to be stored, with full spill containment amounting to 110% of the proposed storage amount for both fuel and curing agent storage. By the end of this reporting period (in July), the batching plant were in process of preparing compliant structures, although not completed. It appears that this is not being completed and utilized, with curing agent being kept near to staff rooms, and improperly stored (refer to photograph on next page).

As well as curing agents, the fuels and other potentially dangerous chemical storage can be viewed in close proximity of staff areas (refer to photographs). This was labelled already to the contractor as a health hazard and environmentally negative. Further correspondence was forwarded in 2016 for corrective actions to take place on an urgent basis.

Storage and disposal of hazardous wastes will continue to be monitored throughout the remainder of the Project.

ii) *Drainage and soil-cement contamination*

As was reported in the previous January-June Environmental Monitoring Report, cement runoff from the Plant (when Plant equipment was not used), was collecting and draining into the neighboring site. This was again observed in July 2015. Although the neighboring site is currently excavated for an industrial site complex, conditions of contract and EMP requires that Plants such as the Batching Plants sites be well drained and surfaces constructed so as not to contaminate surrounding environment



Curing Agent needs to be stored undercover, with spill containment of 110% capacity. Also note the leaking drums and oil/substance spillages Contractor has been given sever corrective notices.

In July 2015, a non-compliance notice was forwarded to the contractor regarding concrete trucks viewed washing out the equipment (a required task after delivery or concrete) in natural drains close to the tree shelter belts. The level of cement wash left in the observed area showed this task was excessive. Trucks should have washed out in an appropriate area of the construction site, where contaminants (ie. Cement remenants) may be taken away and not to contaminate the natural soil, air or water resources.

In July 2015, the CSC with Contractor Environmental Specialist discussed all matters of non-compliances in the Concrete Plant and on construction site for immediate actions. Fruther correspondence will be forwarded to the contractor regarding the above issues, as promises for improvement in the situation have not be appropriately followed through, on the concrete plant. Washing of Concrete trucks is being monitored by engineers on site to ensure washing is conducted in appropriate locations, preventing environmental contamination in drains, vegetation and tree areas.

8.8 Waste Production

8.8.1 Recycling Excavated Materials

There are several areas along the road where material is of sufficient quality to be milled and recycled rather than disposed of in landfill. This is seen as positive as it a recycling of the existing material. The environmental benefits are obviously positive, given that the material will not be disposed of and new material will not need extraction from quarry or borrow-pits in future. However, in monetary terms, there is a cost. Both excavated asphalt and cement treated base is recycled, as explained below:

i) Asphalt

The contractor is removing the old asphalt pavement and transporting to temporary stockpiles. This material will become the property of the Employer on project completion, however some material will be utilized for road shoulder construction and access roads sheeting to local villages.

ii) Cement Treated Pavement

The contractor is removing a 10 – 18cm thick layer of cement treated base material that is located under the old asphalt. They are placing this into stockpiles. They have submitted a proposal to recycle some of this material through a portable crusher unit and to mix with new materials (20% - 80%) to create the new sub-base pavement for the project road.

By the end of the reporting period, there has been an agreement made on costs and quantities. However, the cost and additional works and quantities are included in Contractors Variation Order VO3, which is yet to be approved and signed by the employer. In spite of this, recycling, such as milling and recycling activities, are ongoing in order that construction may be completed by mid-2016.

8.9 Historical and Architectural monuments

Along the road there are at least: two cultural sites open for the public to visit, Noahs Ark Monument above Kazygurt Pass and a recently constructed Alpymys Batyr Monument; and numerous memorial sites can be observed, placed by families of loved ones lost through road incidents.

These all appear to have been respectively left untouched by the contractor during construction, allowing relatives to remain honouring their lost family members.

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

9.1 Introduction

The Construction Supervision Consultant team is required, under its scope of works, to ensure contract adherence to these Health and Safety requirements in accordance with Kazakhstan laws, FIDIC contract clauses⁶ and ADB SPS (2009). The PAM infers that occupational health and Safety standards be maintained and STDs-HIV/AIDS information dissemination to contractor workers be conducted. The FIDIC-based contract normally associated with ADB financed construction projects, also clearly demands similar requirements. In view of this, the CSC remains vigilant to ensure that Health and safety is maintained at all times. To ensure compliance, the International Environment and Community Liaison Specialist and the National Social Specialist, have conducted one Health and Safety audit and for ad-hoc inspections on the Contractors.

9.2 Summary health and safety inspection results

Health and Safety inspections were conducted during the reporting period by the International Environmental and Community Liaison Specialist, the National Social Specialist and other members of the CSC Team.

Sites inspected particularly included:

- The Concrete and Crushing Plant;
- Consulting with workers about their work conditions;
- Use of PPE on the construction site; and
- Status of the worker's campsite at Kazygurt.

Also, HIV/AIDS awareness was also a part of ad-hoc inspections.

The key findings which were constantly present during health and safety inspections included:

- PPE is supplied by contractors and most sub-contractors to their workers. However, on the concrete plant and crushing plant site, the PPE were in most cases not worn. This was particularly the case in the more dangerous of works at these sites, where the risk of injury was higher. These 2 Plant sites should be enforcing 100% of PPE to worn by all workers and visitors whom enter the site. This remains an issue and which the contractor has been informed through H&S inspection reports.
- Most workers on the construction site along the road appeared to wear PPE most of the time.

⁶ The Construction Contractor has signed a contract with the Government of Kazakhstan, in which the format is based on FIDIC and is of accepted international standards, as required by the ADB.

- When consulted about work conditions, the main issue was the supply of limited drinking water during the very high temperature days (40+ degrees). On notification to the contractor that the supply was inadequate for maintaining healthy standards (2 litres minimum per person per normal day and more required in extreme temperature days), they rectified this situation to the satisfaction of workers and health standards.
- On some sites, waste disposal was viewed inadequate, with piles of plastic bottles disposed of in the grassed natural drain/treeline near culvert construction. On notification workers were made aware of correct disposal and plastic bottles were taken back for proper disposal at the contractors' main office/workshop.
- Latrines at the Concrete Plant, continued to be an issue, built not to Kazakhstan locally accepted requirements, per FIDIC contract standards.
- Contractor camp at Kazygurt Pass was viewed to require improved washing facilities and latrine facilities. It was recommended that washing facilities be relocated away from sleeping areas and proper drainage be installed, with soak-away pits. Latrines are adequate distance from Camp, but no water supply and do require upgrading so that they may be regularly cleaned, preventing health problems arising. Also recommended, were separate male/female facilities, given that women working in the camp and male construction workers were using the contractor camp. Sleeping quarters were separate and of size according to ILO accepted standards.
- HIV/AIDS Awareness – has been conducted by the contractor, within the reporting period, once in March and then again, it is understood, in June/July.

Although the above are negative, it should be noted that the lead contractors are making every attempt to provide and maintain health and safety standards to the requirement of the contract.

10 COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS

Community Consultations have focused on three areas:

- Consultation with stakeholders when complaints or grievances are submitted.
- Business that may have been impacted, through restricted accesses, during partial road closure for construction (Right hand side in 2014 and from km 7.5 to 35.7 both left and right hand side). This is being dealt with through a "Resettlement Mitigation Plan" Report, currently being prepared.
- Construction of left Hand Side of the Project road at Kilometre 00 to km 7.5, causing business access restrictions and changed traffic conditions. This is being dealt with through a "Resettlement Mitigation Plan" Report, currently being prepared as well as additional consultation to ensure contractor continues its obligations for keeping the accesses open.

i) Changed traffic conditions and business access restriction (km 00 to 7.5)

An Inventory of impacted businesses along the first 7.5 kilometres of road (left hand side) was conducted in March 2015, with the purpose of ensuring that all businesses were consulted and informed of construction activities, that access were provide and would be maintained throughout the construction period and that resident would have access to the Project road (right hand side) open lanes.

Arrangements were made for traffic control through Micro-district Saule, where access to the project road would be partially disrupted and for military access. Military were consulted by the CoR representatives in Shymkent and a public meeting (contractor has official minutes of meeting) was held in Micro-district Saule to disseminate police approved changed traffic conditions for entering the Project road from the Micro-district. Therefore, all temporary accessibility to residents and businesses, that may have been impacted within the first 7.5km of the road left hand side were mitigated accordingly, prior to construction processes commencing. This has been maintained during construction and was monitored by the CSC until the left hand side of the road opened during this reporting period.

All roads and businesses on the left hand side of the road for the first 7.5 Kilometres are given access to the impacted business owners and their clients and to farmers and farm workers needing to tend their crops and orchards. During the period of July to October, when the left hand side of the road was closed to traffic, the Engineer continued to monitor that this accessibility from the right hand side of the road dual carriageway was kept open for businesses to continue operation and keep in contact with business owners to ensure no grievances.

11 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM AT PROJECT LEVEL

a) Introduction

The Committee of Roads (CoR), MID has in place a formal system for resolving complaints with regards to all ADB and other foreign funded road Projects, mostly at regional and national levels. However, the public are within their right to submit their complaint/grievance to the Employer representative, the CSC, the contractor and/or through the legal system for resolution.

There are complaints which come to the Engineer (CSC) from the contractor and complaints which are referred to by the Employer for the engineer for follow-up, investigate and ensure resolution to a specific complaint. Therefore, the CSC has set up its own Complaints register and, when correspondence is received, these are recorded in the register. This was set up in order to provide a record of grievances received, to what agency they were passed for resolution, to enable the Consultant to follow-up to ensure resolution is achieved efficiently and to inform matters of resolution back to the employer.

The CSC' Grievance system is a "one-stop-shop" whereby the complainant may submit any project related grievance, and the Consultant then directs the grievance to the

appropriate stakeholder for resolution. The CSC grievance system also provides an approach to register acceptance, record of complaint and record of resolution of complaints coming from the public, and as necessary, resolving at project level or forwarding them to the official regional and national CoR system.

b) Activities

When complaints are made to the engineer, they are registered on a database using the excel format in Table 11. The following instructions have been provided for the CSC team in operating this grievance system and register:

- I. The engineer will be responsible for ensuring the complaint is passed to the correct specialist or contractors Department or other stakeholder for action towards resolution.
- II. It will be important for the engineer to record and follow-up resolution of grievance.
- III. The table 11 will need to be completed by the engineer when a complaint comes in and at each stage of resolution or rejection. In order to understand the use of the table, and each of its columns, the following is the definition of each column.
 - **Grievance Registration No.** : this column will be a code reference, which can be used as an identifier and marked on all correspondence and consultations used in the resolution of the complaint starting with “3ST” to identify as this project, followed by a location code and no. 1,2,3,4 etc.
 - **Date:** when the grievance was first submitted to engineer/contractor.
 - **Name:** Provide name of Complainant. If the choose not to provide name, this is also acceptable, but identify as such
 - **Address:** of complainant
 - **Contact No.:** Phone number of the complainant so that further discussions can be made and resolution is satisfactory verified
 - **Gender** – is the complainant male or female
 - **Description of Grievance** – provide a brief description of the complaint
 - **Name of person who took grievance:** from the engineer or contractor, who took/accepted the grievance from the complainant?
 - **Type of grievance (refer to attached)** – A, B, C category is a part of the formal grievance system of CfR in which the seriousness and who needs to undertake resolution procedures.
- **Directed to?** – this will be changing, but starting with the grievance being given to a consultant or contractor department as the first level of resolution; this will change if the complaint needs decision from region or national level Grievance committee or from Akimat or other agency.

- **Status of resolution** – resolved or not – also provide date in this column.
 - **If resolved, state resolution** - When a resolution is agreed with Complainant, a brief description on what the resolution activity is, such as providing access, involvement in LARP, informed of plans etc.
- IV. The Resident Engineer has a folder in his office in which all grievance and subsequent resolution material should be filed. The International Environmental and Community Liaison Specialist will conduct an audit of these complaints.
- V. It is important that the engineer make contact with the complainant within 3 working days of complaint submission (for notification receipt or directly if grievance handed in person) or within one day of resolution in the case of the employer submission.
- VI. Update discussion will be held with complainant every 2 weeks and not more than 3 weeks.

c) Complaints and grievances

There were 11 Grievance Letters submitted or copied to the CSC for action from July 2015 up to December 2015. Complaints and grievances, some of which were also queries on design, through the engineers' office included (Table 12) and Annex 4:

- i. Requesting additions of lighting to design and construction – is currently under consideration by employer.
- ii. Complaint about the Project road passing through the owners' land – the Akimat has officially claimed that land title documents/maps were incorrectly drawn up, as this would mean land title was issued pre-project, lying across an existing main road, after it was operating – issue now resolved.
- iii. Request for including into design and construction, the lowering of 3 properties – these are properties in Kazygurt Pass, used by the sub-contractor and would be affected by accessibility if subcontractor leaves without lowering land area – resolved whereby the subcontractor is lowering the land area as requested – The Consultant has requested copies of approvals from local environmental authorities, but these have not been submitted.
- iv. Providing access roads and driveways for businesses – Recommendations are part of the Resettlement Mitigation Plan currently under preparation in accordance with Social Safeguards
- v. Providing a bus-stop for the car market at Kilometre 708 – Resolved.
- vi. Request for design estimate for waste disposal area – Resolved.

Table 11 – the Grievance CSC Register

Grievance registration No.	Date	Name	Address	Contact number	Gender	Description of Grievance	Name of person who took grievance	Type of Grievance (A,B,C)	Directed to...?	Status of resolution	If resolved, state resolution

Table 12 – Complaints and Grievances

Category of Complaint / Grievance	Request to add lighting to design in areas	Accessibility / access road	Request for bus Stop (car market)	Bypass road disrepair	Query on Road in Titled Land	Design Estimate for Waste Disposal	Human Resources issues	Use of services in office (by office landlord)
Percentage of letters	8.3%	41.9%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%	9.6%	7.1%	8.3%

12 OTHER ISSUES

There are some issue which are not specifically related to environmental or social aspects of the EMP or monitoring compliance to ADB and Kazakhstan legal safeguards, but are still relevant for reporting.

12.1 Contractor Environmental Reporting

The Contractor has consistently provided Monthly Environmental Monitoring Reports on time on most occasions. However, each of these reports only provide the report of the Laboratory tests of environmental resources. They provide limited information that aligns contractors work practices being in compliance with the EMP, SSEMP or Expanded EMP.

The Consultant has, during the reporting period, sent a letter (Corrective Action) to vary the Monthly Reports in order to show (and not limited to):

- What environmental management and monitoring activities have been done by the contractor;
- Environmental issues identified;
- EMP Compliance actions for the month;
- Issues preventing/limiting environmental compliance (eg. Budget, no budget for tree replanting etc).

From August 2015, the Contractor has been providing additional information indicating how they are complying with the EMP, although only in terms of day to day operations and considering plans and programs for the end of the Project as yet. This is to be followed bp by the CSC in the first half of 2016.

12.2 Foreign Environmental Specialist

The Foreign Environmental specialist mobilized in December 2014, for 2-weeks; in February-March 2015 for 1-month; and June-July 2015 for 1-month; and 10-days in October-November 2015. Most of his work time is taken up with Social Safeguards compliance issues (the business losses issue), as per ADB instructions.

However, during the input, he has met with the Contractor and discussed the environmental management issues environmental amangement and monitoring expectations; and, as documented in the previous January-June 2015 Biannual Monitoring Report, the International Specialist went through the Expanded EMP with on-site instructions as the current environmental management gaps and good practices and compliance indications required at project completion. Some of the environmental management concerns, which are still in need of attention at the end of the July-December 2015 reporting period includes (but not limited to);

- Stockpile areas – minimal compliance observed will be full rehabilitation plans and proceedures to the pre-project status, or as agreed in writing with the land use title holders. Therefore, environmental and land acquisition permits rehabilitation (post-project) and will be checked.

- Hazardous materials, fuels, liquids – appropriate storage and waste disposal, approved by environmental authorities and in accordance with Kazakhstan environmental laws will be need to be examined for compliance.
- Water Courses – The EMP's require that water courses remain open during construction and restrictive use of hazardous materials in these areas. Rehabilitation of watercourses, both affected by the road construction and those where culverts have been installed, will be further examined

The specialist will return at the end of the Project to monitor efforts toward environmental management and rehabilitation as per the "Expanded EMP", presented in Annex 1.

13 COMPLIANCE

13.1 EMP, CEMP and Expanded (Updated) EMP Compliance

Annex 1 sets out this Expanded EMP framework and level of compliance during as of December 2015/January 2016. The CSC has distributed the "Expanded EMP" to the Construction Contractor in early 2015, and shares each biannual Report to the Contractor after employer approval and ADB acceptance. The CSC International Environment and Community Liaison Specialist, when he visited the Project in June /July 2015, discussed with the Contractor's Environmental Specialist about the approaches to ensure compliance on the Project, particular as the Project moves toward completion.

The Consulting firm was mobilized after construction had commenced on the Project, with the Foreign Specialist mobilized almost 9 months after the Contractor mobilization and seven months after construction commenced. Over 30 kilometres (half road width) had commenced construction, with 7.5 kilometres of this almost ready for opening by the time the Specialist was mobilized.

Given this time lapse, and construction activities already on-going, the more conventional updating of the EMP did not seem relevant. However, to ensure that environmental safeguards are being met, both in retrospect and for the remainder of the project, EMP updating has entailed combining the EMP (2012), formulated during the PPTA, and the Contractor's Site Specific EMP, into one and expanding this with an additional column. The additional column that is most relevant, "Definition of indicator for compliance / How CSC will verify compliance/sources of information", provides more detail in recommending possible sources and types of information/documents/data that would lead to the CSC determining full/partial/non-compliance of environmental management during, and at completion of, the Project construction period.

Annex 1 last column, summarise by indication of level of compliance for July to December 2015, whether the project works are in compliance with the "Expanded EMP", presented also in the June-December 2014 and January to June 2015 Environmental Monitoring Reports from the CSC. Those areas identified as not fully complied, have been discussed with the contractor and employer to ensure compliance with ADB SPS 2009, Loan Agreement, IEE with EMP (2012) and the Project Administration Manual, through letters, reports, meetings and site visits.

**ANNEX 1 – EXPANDED (UPDATED) EMP – Compliances as at 31
December 2015**

No.	Monitoring Aspect	Mitigation Measure	EMP (2012)	CESMP	Monitoring indicator	Definition of indicator for compliance / How CSC will verify compliance/sources of information	Compliance or remedial action s required
1.0	Pre-Construction Phase						
1.1	No provision for translation of IEE and related documents for use by Oblast Inspectors and in Bid documents	Confirm that Kazakh/Russian version of IEE and EMP are with Oblast Inspectors; Confirm that bid documents contain environmental clauses tailored to the project conditions as well as a copy of the precautionary measures outlined in EMP.	X		Availability of IEE/EMP in Russian, English and Kazakh languages	Document in hard copy (at minimum) and soft copy available and easily accessible in English and Russian in the CSC office. Is also viewed in Oblast Inspectors office and contractors office. Should be made available for public to view if they choose.	Mostly Complied: English and Russian language versions are confirmed available. Kazakh language document availability is unknown
1.2	Failure of designers to include design measures which later prevent impacts such as: livestock crossing management, poor traffic management and excessive removal of trees	Confirm by reviewing design documents and discussions with design team that: 1. livestock crossings in Section 3 have been addressed; 2. a plan to protect trees is as much as possible has been prepared; 3. there is step-by-step protocol for traffic management during construction (as opposed to the ad-hoc, hap-hazard existing system); and 4. An environmental friendly bridge and culvert replacement guide has been prepared.	X		1. Change of the width of underpass, additional underpasses and culverts in the design; 2. sketchmap of number, location, species of trees, tree vegetation replacement plan; 3. traffic management plan for project prepared and effectively operating; 4. Environmental mitigation measures required during culvert and bridge construction are identified and implemented.	1. The results of informal meetings with local residents views on construction of new underpasses and rehabilitated. 2. The Engineer will require the Contractor to develop a number of the sketchmap, location and species of trees, which he intends to remove and then according to this map will control the cutting. Supervision and control of cutting down of trees. Cutting down only necessary trees. 3. Traffic Management Plan(s) are approved by the engineer and effectively running without impact on community or motorists. 4. Site Specific EMP and/or Monitoring reports of the contractor must provide information on environmental measures taken and to be undertaken during the culvert/bridge replacement activities each month; inspection to ensure construction uses good environmental management practices in construction such as silt/erosion control, maintaining drainage, hazardous materials not used within the excavated area, particularly watercourses; design and implementation documentation of rehabilitation measures on embankments to ensure potential erosion and scouring is minimised/prevented.	Mostly Complied: Most documents for trees have been provided, and inspections by authorities show compliance of permits. Contract does not make provision for tree replanting/rehabilitation as there is no BoQ item for planting trees. Traffic Management Plans, and updates for the various areas of works at specific construction time have been submitted. Additional underpasses and culverts have been added and one deleted from the design.
1.3	Lack of capacity to understand and implement environmental mitigation measures, in particular the compliance monitoring procedure	Collect and review written material and expertise indicating that MOTC has provided instructions for the contractors to better use the IEE output. Prepare environmental compliance forms together with Contractor and Subcontractors to secure acceptance.	X		Compliance with ADB Loan agreement, SPS 2009 and PAM with relation to Environmental Issues. Compliance with all required Kazakhstan environmental related laws.	Consultant and Contractor to work with employer representative in Shymkent, and as required the employer in Astana, to understand all environmental compliance/non-compliance issues.	Mostly Complied: The Consultant has been working with the employer to ensure Social safeguards are back to ADB required compliance; providing copies of all reports and Instruction letters addressed to contractor (environmental and social safeguards related) to the employer representative in Shymkent and to CoR Astana

1.4	Exclusion of land from Agricultural use.	Shymkent - border of the Republic of Uzbekistan" Plot 705-742 km		X	Making land rights, Article 31,43,44 Land Code of RK. Act on the right of permanent use. Ensuring ADB SPS 2009 and LARF is complied with.	Due diligence studies by consultant and contractor with Akimat to identify areas along the roadsides that will need permanent acquisition for the road.	Partial Compliance: Up to Km 28 there is no permanent LAR impacts. Actions addressing economic displacement along the road and any potential LAR issues from km 28 are ongoing. Examination over need for LARP is ongoing and reports will be submitted after investigations are complete.
1.5	Temporary occupation of land.	Objects temporary use: - construction site - Shift camp: CH335+35 left 2 km - Asphalt plant site, Batching plant CH 334+30 - Intake site - Borrow area was established Km 708 (RHS)		X	The Contractor shall ensure receipt of all necessary approvals and obtain all necessary permits, registration rights to temporary use of Article 32, 36, 43 of the Land Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (the Act) and the Technical Specifications P 100, p104. Contract of lease for camp Construction of access road to the site surface, Lease Agreement. In compliance also with LARF and ADB SPS 2009.	Copies of Lease agreements and environmental permits to be provided as part of monthly reporting from Contractor to CSC. Any additional documentation proving compliance with ADB safeguards under the Loan Agreement will be requested as necessary	Partial Compliance: some agreements for Kazygurt site have been provided to the CSC, but more documentation is requested/required to ensure full compliance, including environmental authorities approvals for opening borrow-pit at km 30.
2.0	Construction Phase						
2.1	Availability of ecological expertise to prepare the SS EMP and to implement all mitigation and monitoring measures with contractor'	Confirm ecological expertise is with contractor at start of construction period: check CV and license certificates. Discuss with contractors/subcontractors the management implications of all included in the EMP	X		Report on environmental monitoring. Results of analyses within MPC normative documents of the RK	Environmental impact assessment of the site was carried out prior to construction. Levels of pollution of soil, air, water, prior to construction were included and is a base for the analysis of contamination of the environment during construction. Contractor conducts monthly environmental monitoring of air, soil, radiation and vibration in pre-selected locations including "plants" sites and every 5 kilometres along the project road. Contractor monitoring report showing monitoring data submitted to the Engineer monthly. The engineer checks analyses for absence of MPC	Mostly Complied: A report submitted monthly by contractor documenting the environmental monitoring results carried out by accredited laboratory. No exceedence of MPC. The Contractor also now reports environmental mitigation actions they are following, but not any issues that might impede their carrying out environmental management activities required by their contract and the CEMP.

2.2	Lack of good housekeeping practices at both camp sites and work sites, including solid and sanitary +B13:G14waste management - Pollution and littering in any of the construction site camps, work area	Using agreed monitoring checklists, confirm that the items listed in the SS EMP and in the Technical Specifications are fully implemented.	X	X	<p>The presence of labelled containers and the absence of illegal dumps . The contract for waste disposal .</p> <p>Journal of waste formation and waste transportation</p> <p>Obtaining permits : Act on the right to use land , the subsoil use contract / Environmental Passport Enterprise Resolution and ensure the development of the EIA , and MPE project emission permit Art. 69 of the Environmental Code of Kazakhstan. Resolution on the use of water reclamation project. Environmental monitoring of emissions.</p> <p>Toxic gases , dust levels , noise and vibration in the use of equipment , as well as soil contamination conducted in accordance with the environmental monitoring plan . Process control of the enterprise, systematic monitoring of the bitumen and storage of building materials.</p> <p>Debris and waste products stored in designated areas , followed by removal to a landfill.</p> <p>Water for drinking is stored in airtight containers in a strictly designated area no closer than 75 m from the working area, has a quality certificate; and pit latrines (to Kazakhstan standards) are at least 20m from living areas/work areas .</p> <p>Contractor is responsible for sanitary living conditions in the workplace.</p> <p>Cement silo for concrete plant shall be equipped with necessary filters that must be cleaned regularly or updated .</p> <p>In the process of crushing rubble being permanent water irrigation.</p>	<p>Installation of containers for collecting waste in working camp. Evidence of instructions to workers for promotion of an ecological behavior. Periodic check of timely cleaning of garbage containers. Check by the Engineer of a sanitary condition of camp. Copies of all permits obtained for actions on-site and at workshops/plants etc are obtained. Solid waste management plans/proposals and implementation to within Kazakhstan environmental standards. Environmental assessments prepared for materials processing Plants, stockpile and spoil dump sites and other solid waste management. Emission levels along the road and at Plants are within standard safe levels per Kazakhstan environmental standards, as reported in monthly Environment reports from contractor. Weekly observations on site regarding disposal of waste, spoil, materials stockpile, use of hazardous materials, water courses and irrigation channels remaining open, and waste management (adequate site selection, recycle, reuse where possible.</p>	<p>Mostly Complied: The contractor has continued to promote good housekeeping and acted on most site specific instructions. The Concrete Plant still remains an area where waste is an issue. The contractor was given the task to develop and coordinate a waste passport, journal of waste transportation and to conclude an agreement on the export of industrial waste. The contract for SMW is available. oAgreement on industrial waste has not yet been concluded.</p>
2.3	Tree removal program damaging the old trees and shelter belt plantings along roadsides - kept to absolute minimum	Inspection of cutting plan and confirmation of consultation with CFH, then review and record re-planting / revegetation efforts.	X		Sketchmap of trees intended to cut; programme	<p>Check by engineers of documents confirming the right for tree cutting along the road. Felling permit and permission from the FHC present. The engineer will require the Contractor to develop a number of the sketchmap, location and species of trees, which he intends to remove and then according to this map will control the cutting and planting new plants.</p> <p>Supervision and control of cutting down of trees. Cutting down only necessary trees. Removal of flora and habitats for fauna will be minimised, through obtaining necessary permits, identification and reporting of all fauna observed in the area to where construction is to occur, inclusive of impact mitigation and minimisation measures and rehabilitation plans for after construction</p>	<p>Mostly Complied: Permits obtained and tree cutting up to December 2015 was with the permit levels. A replanting program has been requested from the Contractor, although this may be conducted by the employer, given that trees are not in BoQ. ☐</p>

2.4	Flora and Fauna - Damage, destruction, pollution, trees and shrubs and animal habitats along the road.		X	<p>Identified flora/fauna and habitats along the road that will be within the construction zone/footprint, including stockpile and borrow pit sites; sketchmap of destruction areas; program to minimise and plan to rehabilitate. Permit for felling of trees and shrubs in the bodies of the Customer State Forestry.</p> <p>Revegetation by biological remediation. To reduce the impact on the flora of the territory.</p> <p>Road equipment movements must be made no closer than 5 meters from the trees.</p>		<p>Non-Compliance: No information provided regarding nests destroyed during tree-cutting along the road; damage to vegetation or animal habitat potential in stockpile sites; or other destruction due to culvert developments / emergency ramp development or roadside bays along length of road. The contract does provide for plans for flora/vegetation and rehabilitation of along the road and the stockpile/ borrow pit sites.</p>
2.5	Side borrow operations leading to erosion, landslide and destruction of landscape	Undertake inspections to determine the type of borrow operations the contractor is applying and ensure that roadside borrowing is not taking place and is always out of the visual field from the road.	X	<p>Management plan for the side borrow ,</p> <p>The absence of borrow pits in the field of view on the road</p>	<p>Control of soil excavation only from the authorized borrow pits; permits or documents authorising use of borrow pits and rental of stockpile sites; environmental assessment (as required by Kazakhstan law) for use of sites; plans for management of sites; rehabilitation plan of borrow pits (as necessary) and of ALL stockpile sites. Ad-hoc plans for rehabilitation of unauthorised stockpile/borrow pit sites.</p>	<p>Partial Compliance: Plan and information has been requested from contractor for unauthorized borrow pit in Kazygurt, but not yet submitted. Only agreement with land use title holder was received. However, the borrow pit is being brought back to its pre-project status to the agreement and satisfaction of the land owner.</p>
2.6	Earthworks - transport and storage; managing of dust and noise	Undertake, as part of the construction inspection, regular confirmation that earthworks are handled in an environmentally acceptable manner and dust control is taken at all time, including the use of tarpaulins by trucks carrying fine materials, as well as watering along the haul road sections passing near/thru villages that speed has to be decreased. Haulage through roadside villages and settlement is restricted.	X	<p>Tarpaulins on trucks , watering carts on the road , topsoil protected from rain and wind.</p>	<p>Results of air-quality monitoring by the contractor, each month. Sufficient dust suppression during excavation, using water carts and hoses; the presence of tarpaulins on trucks transporting dusty materials; monitor the reduction of the speed of trucks near settlements (30 km / h); evidence of community consultation/awareness in which residents are provided information on dust suppression actions in the home; dust suppression and impact prevention/reduction on materials processing (concrete/asphalt/crushing plants).</p>	<p>Mostly Complied: During the construction of the road high levels of dust has been produced. Dust suppression has been requested by the engineer and supplied by the contractor or subcontractor. The speed of the trucks is reduced near the settlements . Vehicles not covered by a tarpaulin.</p>

2.7	Earth (Topsoil) - Destruction, damage and contamination of soil and food production work and waste production.	The geological structure of the strip road includes alluvial deposits represented by proluvial sandy loam , loam , gravel , rocky ground . Silty loam lightweight , conformable between the profile , light brown , macro , solid, semisolid lower section loam - dark brown color , lumpy, semi-solid consistency to the inclusion of gravel and pebbles up to 25%. Sandy loam to silty gravel and pebbles lies at the end of the road in the form of individual layers and lenses, color sandy brownish-gray. In flood plains and river valleys within and also the foothills of pebble and sandy soil with loam filler in an amount of up - to 40%. Detrital material well and consists mainly of sedimentary rocks. Grassy soil - alluvium occurs in a mountain valley bottom and composing its slopes , the soil serves as a placeholder grsssy - loam . Rocky soils composing the massif consists of interbedded : silicified shale , silicified sandstones and conglomerates of calcareous cement. Rocky soils durable. Groundwater workings depth	X	Removal of topsoil CAP (topsoil) storage and preservation in piles for later use in reclamation. r.100 , p.400 , 500 , " Technical Specifications ." Strengthening land slopes and existing gullies in order to prevent soil erosion. Prevent flooding of areas adjacent to the highway , land degradation from traffic pollution. Monitoring the quality of soils under terms of environmental monitoring and the conclusion of the agreement to hold it with a specialized organization . Prevent spill of oil and waste oils on soil . Park road construction equipment only in designated areas. Performing revegetation . Cleaning areas of debris and waste.	Plans, reports and observation of top-soil stockpiles, including care and management from time of removal to stockpile to re-instatement. Slope rehabilitation and stabilisation plans/documentation and satisfactory completion in identified areas, both on the road and where used as borrow pits. Scientific testing of soil quality, air quality, water, noise, radiation. Weekly observation to ensure water courses are kept open, as per contract and constuctions sites are well-drained. On site parking areas for machines, workshops and materials processing plants, appropriate spill containment areas, PPE and other reasonable steps are planned and implemented to maintain prevention of hazardous materials leaking into envirnment, impacting on workers or public and hazardous and non-hazardous wastemanagement planning is conducted and implemented. Rehabilitation plans for material processing plants, workshops and along the project are prepared and implemented. Waste Management Plans are approved by engineer, employer and environmental authorities and are appropriately imlemented.	Partial Compliance: Scientific test results in the Contractors Monthly report show soils, air, water, noise and radiation remain with acceptable limits. Top soils are stripped and stockpiled, to be reinstated in rehabilitation roadside vegetation areas and Spill containment and PPE are still partial compliance and cases on non-compliance in issue of leaking hazardous materials (spill containment and leaking cement contaminated water observed). Waste Management Plans not fully submitted to Engineer for inspections.
2.8	Potential bitumen / asphalt and concrete production spills and pollution.	Confirm that sighting specifications for both asphalt and concrete plants are according to norms and codes but also that are at least as far away from settlement areas as defined in mitigation table. Bitumen storage and handling is done without spillage.	X	Lack of bituminous works in the winter and in rainy or windy weather , the lack of contamination of bitumen and asphalt	The engineer will check dust suppression during excavation , the presence of tarpaulins on trucks , as well as to monitor the reduction of the speed of trucks near settlements (30 km / h) Avoid contact of hot bitumen with water and dust. Spill containment must be installed . If spillage immediately remove the products of the leak. Check for special PPE at work (gloves and boots). Ban on bituminous works in rainy or windy weather and winter. Storage and protection of bitumen and empty bitumen drums. Inspection of Asphalt Plants to ensure spill containment, PPE and other health and safety is maintained. Pollution emmission levels recorded in monthly reports.	Partial Compliance: cement and chemical/oils contaminated spills on concrete plant and on site not cleared immediately on identification. No asphalt works to date. Pollution emission recorded within allowable limits. PPE supplied, but not always worn appropriate to the action at hand. Dust supression mostly occurring.

2.9	<p>Management of petroleum products such as fuels, lubricants and bitumen, without spills and contamination being practiced by the contractor and all Subcontractors.</p> <p>Soil, air, fire probability - Fuel storage and chemicals</p>	<p>Using a monitoring checklist with the eight specific spill mitigation table will be assessed and reported on.</p> <p>Unannounced (spot) inspections at worksites, work camps, deisel generators, technical workshops, maintenance yards and fuel storage facilities. Any non-compliance to be rectified immediately.</p>	X	X	<p>Lack of spots from fuels and lubricants on the ground and construction sites. Storage of all fuels and lubricants produced in sealed containers with fencing and fire-fighting equipment.</p> <p>Refilling road construction machinery with "mobile gas station", which has a certificate of conformity and approval for transport of dangerous goods.</p> <p>Not allow spilling fuel and lubricants. Regular monitoring on the use of fuel. In case of spillage of petroleum products the place is filled with sand, collected in a special container and transported to the designated place.</p> <p>All-purpose machines shall be equipped with a container with sand, tray, shovel.</p> <p>Collected in a special container and transported to the designated place. All-purpose machines shall be equipped with a container with sand, tray, shovel.</p>	<p>Inspections of contractor-run sites to observe and ensure appropriate storage conditions for the specific products, including spill containment areas, fire equipment, first aid kits and emergency management procedures. Appropriate hazardous waste containment structures and spill containment plans must be in place and effectively operating. Engineer will periodically inspect construction sites also to ensure appropriate management of spills of fuel, lubricants and bitumen on the jobsite. In case of spills and stains the Consultant will provide written notice recommending its removal. In case of spill, the engineer will be informed and will inspect for appropriate waste management method and that the spill is cleaned, in consultation with authorities, as required. Observations on-sites and materials processing plants for containers to control oil, fuel and bitumen spills and appropriate hazardous waste containment structures and spill containment plans in place and effectively operating</p>	<p>Partial Compliance: By reporting date, still observing hazardous materials without full spill containment or other protection. In some locations oil spills into the gravel are noted (eg. concrete plant). In some locations have first aid facilities and minimal fire fighting equipment, which has been identified and recommendations made in H&S inspections.</p>
2.10	<p>Earth, air, water, soil cover: Construction site, Batching plant, Asphalt plant.</p> <p>Dust, levels of air pollution, soil pollution, noise pollution impact water sources</p>			X	<p>Gaining permits : Act on the right to use land , the subsoil use contract / Environmental Passport Enterprise Resolution ensure the development of the EIA , and MPE project emission permit Art. 69 of the Environmental Code of Kazakhstan. Resolution on the use of water reclamation project. Environmental monitoring of emissions.</p> <p>Toxic gases , dust levels , noise and vibration in the use of equipment , as well as soil contamination conducted in accordance with the environmental monitoring plan. Process control of the enterprise, systematic monitoring of the bitumen and storage of building materials.</p> <p>Debris and waste products stored in designated areas , followed by removal to a landfill.</p> <p>Water for drinking is stored in airtight containers in a strictly designated area no closer than 75 m from the working area, has a quality certificate .</p> <p>Contractor is responsible for sanitary living conditions in the workplace.</p> <p>Cement silo for concrete plant shall be equipped with necessary filters that must be cleaned regularly or updated .</p>	<p>Copies of permits, agreements and environmental assessments (as required by law) for each specific site. Monthly environmental monitoring report showing environmental emissions test results along the road and at the materials processing sites. Management Plans of contractor reports on measures to mitigate through recycle and reuse of materials prior to landfill. Permits and minutes of discussions/approvals by authorities for landfill and waste disposal of various types of waste materials from the project processes, including prior approvals from engineer. Health and safety monitoring/audit, conducted bi-annually and "ad-hoc check" by engineer regarding waste management, drinking water supply, sanitation, office/dormitory/other workplace condition to Kazakhstan or better standards (and as per FIDIC - construction contract - requirements).</p>	<p>Partial Compliance: Permits not made available to CSC. Laboratory tests indicate air, water, noise, radiation, soil are within permissible limits. H&S monitoring and drinking water supply inspections have shown to be satisfactory. Waste management and conditions of sanitation, on some sites are partly satisfactory, fitting a minimum standard (different to Kazakhstan acceptable level), but not FIDIC standards, on some sites and above standard on other sites.</p>
2.11	<p>Potential deficiencies in surface water drainage at construction areas</p>	<p>The PMU will inspect and verify that adequate consideration and drainage works and protection have been provided</p>	X		<p>Site must be well-drained to enable rapid return to works after precipitation, minimise water run-off contamination and ensure culverts/underpass construction does not block drainage - Contract requires that ALL watercourses remain open. They must be free of contaminants as much as possible, or mitigation measures imposed.</p>	<p>Field inspections by engineers and specialist of CSC, observing site left well-drained in case of weather. Ensuring all water courses and drainage remains open (as required by contract) in all areas along the road, including culverts and underpasses being constructed. Monthly Environmental reports will show plans on how construction areas will maintain drainage.</p>	<p>Compliant: to date, when rainfall, is satisfactory. However, Monthly Environmental reports to date do not indicate plans on maintaining drainage along the project.</p>

2.12	Construction related air pollution	The PMU will inspect and verify that adequate consideration and drainage works and protection have been provided	X		Level of air pollution within the standards established in RK	Monthly air quality. Monitoring results and within Kazakhstan standards. Supervision of regular dust suppression on construction sites; existence of tents/covers on trucks, storage of top soil protected from rain and wind; trucks driving within speed limit	Mostly Compliant: Air quality tests have indicated within permissible limits under Kazakhstan Law, on all but 2 occasions. Dust suppression does occur, although could be improved. Tarpaulins not necessary, due to materials in the trucks not creating dust, as long as they are not overloaded.
2.13	Highways "Khorgos - Almaty - Shymkent - border of the Republic of Uzbekistan" Plot 705-742 km, construction sites, field camp. Location CH24+55-335+35 rightside. Dust-laden air pollution and exhaust emissions: CO, NO2, SO2, hydrocarbons, soot.	Highways "Khorgos - Almaty - Shymkent - border of the Republic of Uzbekistan" Plot 705-742 km, construction sites, field camp. Location CH24+55-335+35 rightside. Dust-laden air pollution and exhaust emissions: CO, NO2, SO2, hydrocarbons, soot		X	Conduct systematic dust control with water. Transport of the material in closed canopy vehicles. Installation of signs , speed limits. Application of high-quality fuel. Conduct environmental monitoring under the Agreements with sanitary epidemiology surveillance authorities or by independent accredited laboratories , according to the opinion of public examinations , to get permission to release emissions at all work areas in accordance with Article 69 Environmental Code RK. When laying asphalt mixtures containing toxic hydrocarbons, should ensure that the work area uniform is appropriate. Unloading asphalt mixtures produced only in receiving hoppers asphalt . Compliance with repair of machines . Traffic control . Strict observance of sanitary norms SanPin number 3076 from 18.09.2004g "Requirements to the atmospheric air of populated areas" SanPin "Content the exposure zone No. 841 dated 03.2004	Copies of emission permits from environmental authorities. Monthly air quality measurements within acceptable levels, as per Kazakhstan standards and laws, along the road in Contractor environmental reports. Weekly (minimum) inspection of construction with working water carts and dust suppressing methods and trucks with covers. Speed limits of 30-50km per hour during construction, depending on location and according to police requirements. Workshop inspections, during health and safety audits and air quality measures reported in Contractor monthly reports at workshops. measurements to also be conducted at Asphalt Plant, even if Plant is sourced from Shymkent (and not set up by contractor).	Partially Compliant: Emissions permits not submitted to CSC. However, Monthly reported air quality results in camps and along the road are within permissible limits. Water carts used to suppress dust on site as much as possible, and is continually emphasised for improvement by CSC to Contractor/sub-contractor.

2.14	Noise, vibration and air pollution	Cities and towns along the reconstructed road.: Distance to property from 100 meters		X	<p>Monitor the status of roads and perform " requirements to air localities" SanPin 3076 from 18.09.2004 "Content the exposure zone number from 841 03.2004g . " According to the Plan of environmental monitoring before construction to perform air monitoring to determine baseline air , noise and vibration according to P100 , P.106 " Specifications" in the areas where settlements at a distance of less than 200 m from the work area to carry out work only daytime (8-18 h).</p> <p>Accommodation units to produce sound absorbing sites or in tents (compressor) , use with the road-building machinery housings and hoods.</p> <p>The operating personnel must be provided with noise protection facilities in areas with a noise level of 85 dBA. Speed limits of freight transport in settlements. Control of the optimal mode of construction machinery.</p> <p>Controlling the level of noise (not to exceed health standards dBA) established for settlements and working area MOH RK , order number 139 dated 24.03.2005 .</p>	Monthly noise and air quality measurements within acceptable levels, as per Kazakhstan standards and laws, along the road in Contractor environmental reports. Noise and emissions permits. No night work in community areas, unless specifically approved by engineer after full consultation with affected community. Health and Safety Checks show ear/dust protection as appropriate to the activity taking place in a location. Minutes of meeting consulting with communities about noise and vibration potential impacts also indicating contractors methods to minimise impact and what community can additionally do if they choose. Traffic management plan, indicating control of speeds and traffic movement through a site during construction. Copies of third party insurance, which covers damage from vibration and/or funds to compensate for damage.	Complied: Noise and air quality scientific tests reported monthly indicated within permitted levels, based on Kazakhstan Environmental / GOST standards. H&S inspections indicate workers are sometimes not wearing the appropriate PPE for dust and noise hazards. Traffic Management Plans overall, and for specific sites scheduled for construction, and when traffic conditions are to change due to changes in construction, are regularly submitted to police, Akimat and CSC. It is assumed insurance certificates copies are submitted to employer directly by the contractor.
2.15	Water Environment - Water pollution in the construction of roads, bridges, culverts, water intake for technical purposes	<p>Water bodies in the vicinity, and crossing the road construction site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reservoir Akzhar. - Reservoir with. Rabat -p. Badam <p>intake site:</p> <p>Shift camps and work areas for drinking water supply:</p> <p>Highway, Batching plant, Asphalt plant.</p>		X	<p>Water quality monitoring of surface sources based on contracts with agencies or sanitary epidemiology supervision by independent accredited laboratories according to the environmental monitoring plan. Quality of surface water sources must match " Sanitary requirements for water sources , drinking water supply , places of cultural and household water security and water bodies " from July 28, 2010 № 554 Making water use permit . The apparatus of water treatment facilities in the discharge of water from the roads and bridges. In the case of petroleum products in wastewater and rainwater to clean the oil wells. Water for technical needs only be equipped on the intake sites in locations agreed with the supervisory authorities for water sources. Accommodation building sites for construction of bridges , parking and road equipment vehicles within the coastal bands of water protection zones are not allowed. Doing work in floodplains allowed only with the permission of water protection , and sanitary authorities. Washing vehicles and road-building equipment must only be installed in areas equipped with wastewater treatment facilities. Pollution of watercourses and domestic production waste is not allowed. To prevent water erosion and to strengthen the bottom of the slopes and channels culverts.</p> <p>Water used for drinking should have sanitary -epidemiologic</p>	Permits from Government authorities; Water quality testing results in Monthly environmental reports from Contractor. Full spill containment procedures around fuels/oil/bitument/cement and other hazardous wastes. Machines parked 50-100m away from water courses when not used. Inspections to ensure siltation devices to catch siltation flow into water from construction in watercourses. Test results of water supply in all locations where there is long-term staff such as materials processing plants, Kazygurt contractors site and Contractors Shymkent site etc - in Monthly environmental reports. Permits for release of wastewater and wastewater treatment facilities inspected and approved as appropriate by engineer and environmental authorities. Soil stability and erosion control plans on all sites and culverts submitted to engineer for approvals.	Mosly Compliant: Scientific Tests indicate water quality at Aktas river (flows part of the year) are within acceptable limits. Spill Containment, to date is not fully to standard (110% of stored material). Permits for waste water and waste management not yet supplied to CSC.

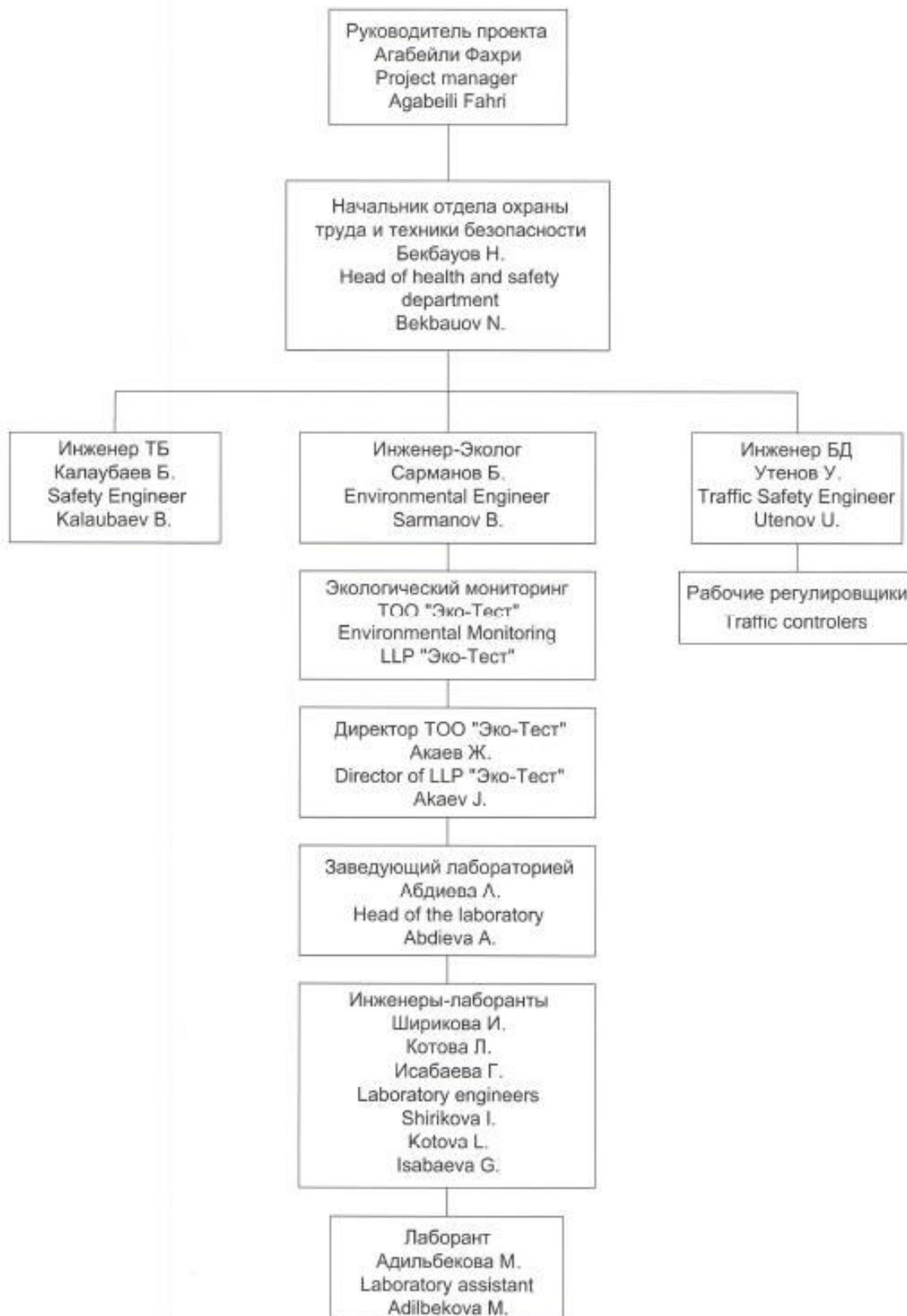
2.16	Social environment and public relations Gaseous pollution, dust, noise, vibration, violation of social conditions along the project road			X	<p>Before construction, the contractor in conjunction with the employer and local government conducts public hearings on the construction project to assess the impact on the environment and socio-economic status of the population.</p> <p>Ensure the optimal operation of motor vehicles and road-building machinery.</p> <p>Regular dust removal in settlements to ensure the safety of residents of settlements of roadworks set traffic signs regulating the speed and direction of movement of vehicles.</p> <p>Installed fencing to work areas and provide pedestrian crossings. Set of visual-information boards, which specifies the name of the organization, leading the work office location and contact numbers.</p>	Minutes of consultations and public hearings. During construction, any misunderstandings of design of operations triggering additional consultations/public meetings and awareness - minutes of meetings, photographs, lists of attendees included in environmental monthly reports. Vehicle maintenance records inspected biannually for consultants reports; statistics on breakdowns of major equipment preventing construction activities to remain on schedule.	Complied: Public meetings and individual consultations have been held at the beginning of project, and continue. Public safety is being complied, with barriers and traffic signs installed and police monitoring traffic safety. Dust suppression activities continue.
2.17	Natural, historical and architectural monuments Natural, historical and architectural monuments damage and/or destruction			X	The Contractor shall conduct a full research papers (R & D) on the monuments of archeology and historical and cultural heritage, located in the territory. Compiling a scientific report on the results of research. Coordination of research results into local authorities. Conducting historical and cultural examination Monuments investigated for their withdrawal from the State list of historical and cultural heritage.	Photographs and inventory database of all sites which have local, national and international significance, to be updated if new sites are discovered. Access to be maintained throughout the project and proved by appropriate traffic management plan updates, observations and numbers of complaints regarding accessibility.	Complied: Actively allowing accesses now, but documentation is minimal.
2.18	Reporting on the implementation of the Plan for the protection of the environment and environmental monitoring - Ensuring compliance with environmental legislation To minimize the impact of production processes on a nature environment and human health			X	<p>The contractor should be fully reporting requirements IEE indicating areas and measures taken. The monthly report shall include the results of the IEE and environmental monitoring, as well as the results of the site visits. Promptly report areas in pollution of the environment and the planned mitigation measures.</p> <p>The Contractor shall establish and maintain procedures to identify the responsibility and authority with respect to identifying and exploring, taking measures to mitigate the impacts caused by the environment.</p>	Full Monthly reporting of laboratory results and compliances with EMP/CESMP, permits, plans updates, incidents for the month etc. Evidence of capacity building by the CSC in preparing compliant monitoring and reporting	Mostly Compliant: Quality of monthly reports being submitted has improved, presenting mostly laboratory testing results and some information on day-to-day environmental activities complying with Environmental requirements and CEMP. However, not mentioned are any problems encountered by the contractor in order to maintain environmental compliance.
3.0	Operations Phase						

3.1	Post construction operational audit, 1-year after road completeion	The owner of the road shall organise and undertake a complete environmental audit of the project. This audit is to be undertaken by Obleast-level DOEP. Findings must be reported within 15 days of completion of the field inspection and actions to repair any non-compliance conditions started within 5 days of noification by the Inpection Department. All Actions must be completed within 30 days	X		Lack of irreversible changes in environment. Pollution indicators within norm. All areas must be rehabilitated back to original pre-project state or to which has been agreed with owner of specific site.	Control of pollution by road after its entry into operation is engaged by the environmental department in SKR. Rehabilitation Plans and Final reports approvals from contractor and engineers.	Not due yet: Baseline scientific test results are available from the monthly reports by the contractor. Baseline PPMS submitted in March 2015, analysing indicator for road project benefits. Final report will be submitted at end of Project CSC Project Completion report not due yet.
3.2	Management of traffic generated air pollution	As traffic growth is projected o reach 7% per year, a site specific monitoring at roadside settlemetns will be required. Parametres to be monitored are in line with the norms and codes of the national environmental legislation Monitroing Report	X		Pollution of the atmosphere within the MPE which will be established for operation of this road.	Control of air pollution after the introduction of the road in operation will lead the Department of Ecology in SKR. Traffic police will control the stream of cars, reducing the cycles of decrease and increase of speed and the engine at idle. These measures have to lead to the general decrease in level of emissions, despite the predicted increase in total amount of traffic.	Not due yet: Baseline air quality results are available from the monthly reports by the contractor.
3.3	Management of Traffic - generated noise	Noise impacts are expected are expected to marginally affect human settlements due to the remoteness, Near or at settleemnts (bypasses) noise levels need to be tested to confirm or modify the measures taken. Parameters to be monitored are in line with the norms and codes of national environmental legislation. Monitoring Report.	X		Data of monitoring. Finding of noise level within admissible values.	Control of the environment after its commissioning will be provided by the Department of Ecology in SKR. Road committee, in collaboration with environmental authorities will determine the feasible and effective measures to enforce the speed limit. On the territory of the settlements will be reviewed establishment of the natural noise barriers (fences) on the basis of a special monitoring program.	Not due yet: Baseline air quality results are available from the monthly reports by the contractor.
3.4	Risk of Road accidents with pedestrians and domestic animals due to improved roads and faster speeds and greater traffic volumes	Report on the effectiveness of proposed measures for pedestrian and animal crossing structures, and make further recommendations to improve road safety with respect to these aspects. Modify as applicable, speed limit signage, pedestrian use zones, and provide more cross walk lighting. Reconsider, as necessary, strengthening and extension of animal fences along road. Accident monitoring report.	X		Statistical data on the low accident rate on this section of road	For a data control, road committee, in cooperation with traffic police will put into operation restriction of speed by means of increase of radar supervision, better and more frequent signs and increased penalties for speeding. In villages the owner will improve designation and will include yellow fires where it is possible. measures include - traffic counts and accident statistics.	Not due yet Police continue to maintain speed restrictions in areas where construction is completed and open to traffic, design includes road safety measures and furniture.

3.5	Risk of Hazardous materials spills due to increased Traffic	Elaboration of a contingency plan in case of major emergencies, and plan responsibilities for different scenarios.	X		Plan of action in emergency situations	Road committee, in cooperation with committee of emergency situations will prepare an emergency management plan, in line with national, regional and Oblast Emergency management plans and and facilities. Emergency Management Plans include types of potential emergencies, procedures and responsibilities for preparedness/response/recovery/mitigation of emergencies.	<u>Not due yet</u>

ANNEX 2 – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT STAFF STRUCTURE OF CONTRACTOR

Структура экологического контроля Environmental management structure



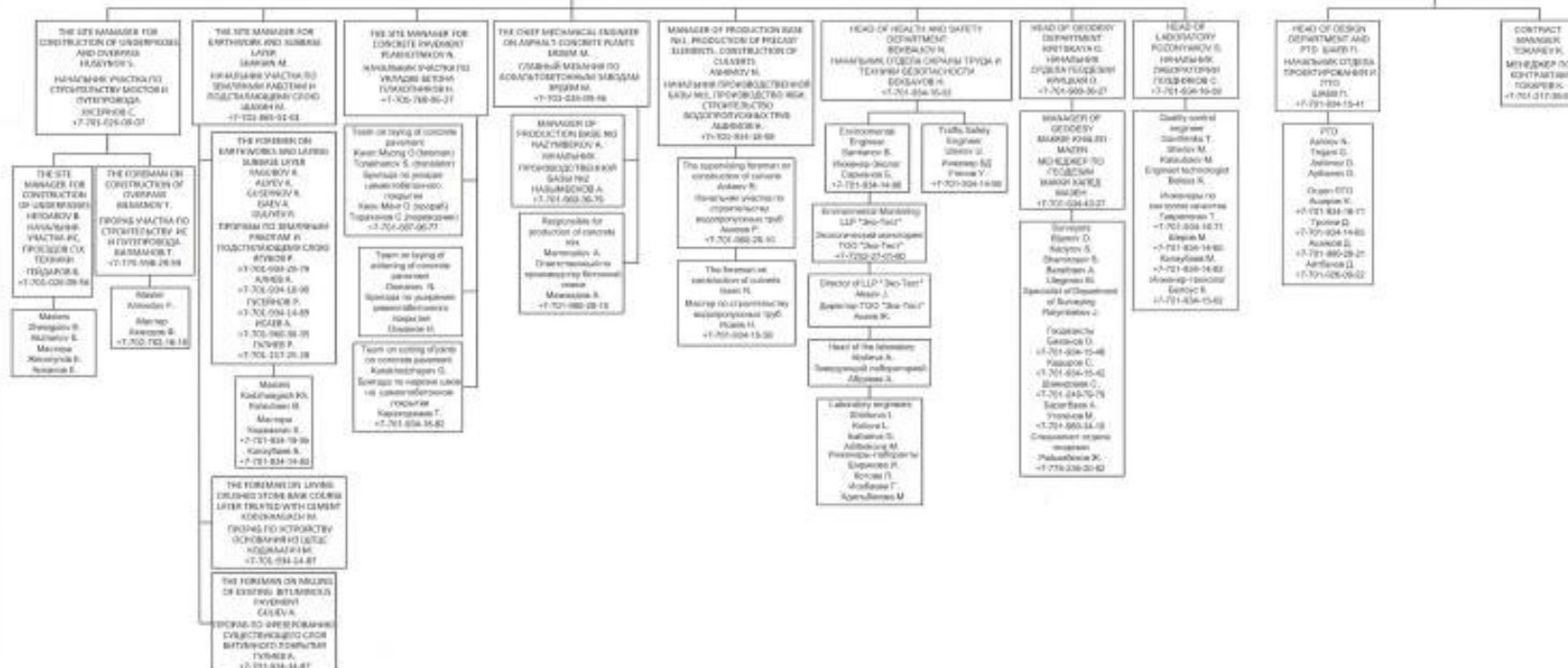
"Approved"
Branch Director
at "Construction - Industrial
Investment Corporation Akkord";
Garvey D.M.

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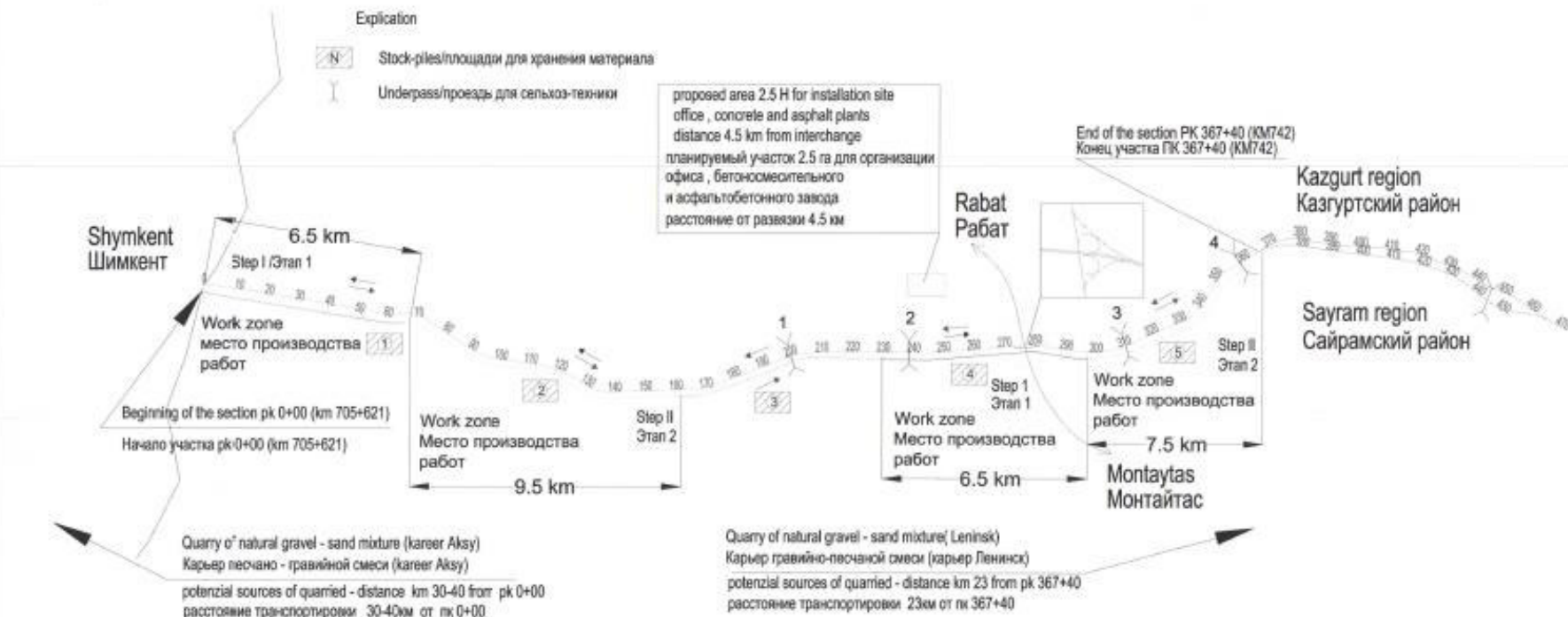


ANNEX 3 – ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING POINTS ALONG THE ROAD



Working project of reconstruction of road A-2 "Border of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Tashkent)-Shymkent-Taraz-Almaty-Horgos through Kokpek, Koktal, Blagoveshenka access roads to the border of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan" section km 705 - km742

Рабочий проект реконструкции автодороги А-2 «Граница Республики Узбекистан (на Ташкент)-Шымкент-Тараз-Алматы-Хоргос, через Кокпек, Коктал, Благовещенку с подъездами к границе Республики Кыргызстан» участок км 705 - км742



Main indicators of construction /Основные характеристики строительства

N n/o	Name	Unit	quantity	N n/o	Name	Unit	quantity
1	Construction length	km	36.74	11	Filled volume of excavation on the main road	m ³	625 520
2	Technical category of road - 1B			12	Small artificial structures on the main road (34 pipes+2 culverts)	pos	36
3	Number of traffic lanes	pos	4	13	Small artificial structures at the junction	pos	53
4	Width of the road bed	m	27.5	14	Construction of new bridges - interchange	pos	1
5	Dividing strip	m	5	15	Construction of junctions to the same level	pos	82
6	Width of the road way	m	2x7.5	16	Construction of interchanges at two levels	pos	1
7	Type road pavement-heavy (concrete slabs)			17	Arrangement of auto pavilions (bus stops)	pos	6
	Road carpet			18	Construction of rest areas	pos	4
8	Natural sandy gravel fraction 0 - 70mm	m ³	462 099	19	Construction of a viewing underpass for trucks atm	pos	4
9	The base from the optimal mix macadam-CB processed with cement 7% H-25cm	m ³	191360	20	Road signs	pos	545
10	Road concrete at. In-30 ft. (M400) 10-20mm H-27cm	m ³	218184	21	Signal poles	pos	2 640
11	Asphalt coat (UMA-20)	m ³	31227	22	Construction of sidewalks	nor m	792
				23	Barrier fence	nor m	49 212
				24			

Required by contract
рекомендуемое контрактом

Type and property of the equipment For Each Lot	Minimum required quantity Per Each lot
Cement concrete factory (min 240 m ³ /h)	1
Crusher (min capacity 200m ³ /h)	1
Concrete paver (min width 9-11m)	1
Paver for base laying	1
Bulldozer	6
Motor grader (min 140 hp)	4
Excavator (0.65 m ³ - 1.0 m ³)	4
Cutter	1
Laboratory	1

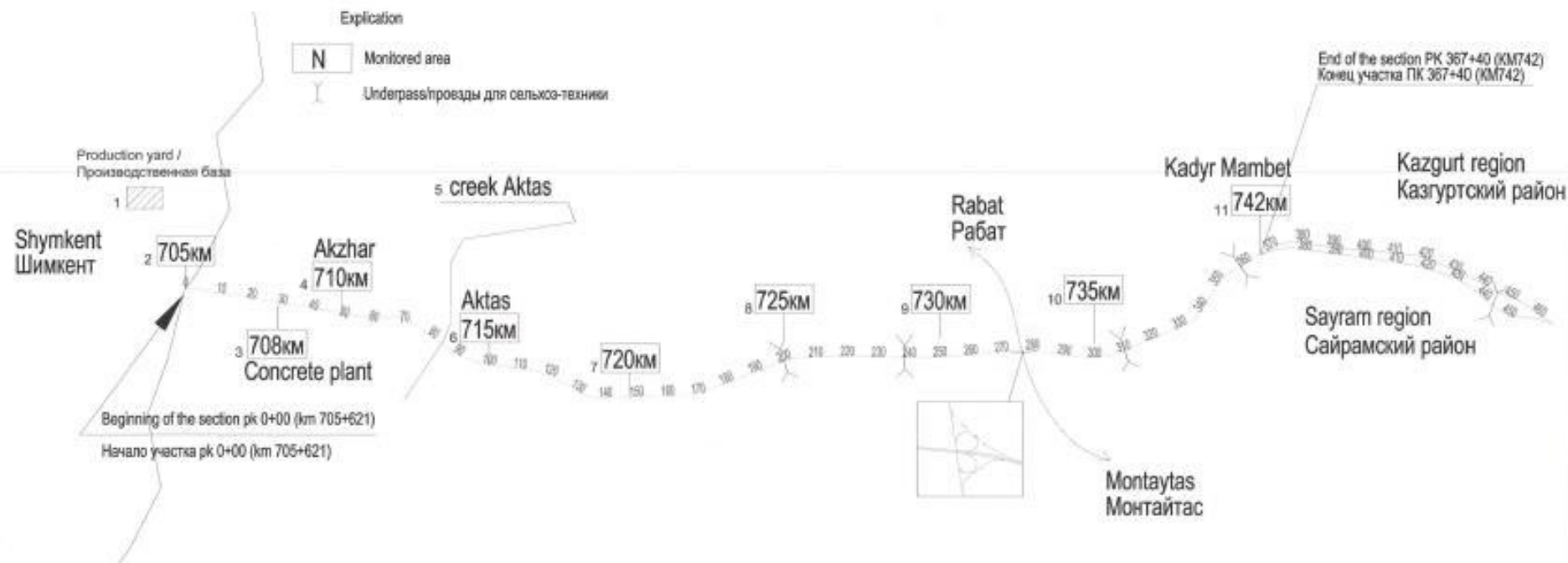
Contractor equipment
Оснащенность подрядчика

Type and property of the equipment For Each Lot	Quantity
Cement concrete factory (min 180 m ³ /h)	2
Crusher (min capacity 200m ³ /h)	1
Concrete paver (min width 9-11m)	1
Paver for base laying	1
Bulldozer	6
Motor grader (min 140 hp)	4
Excavator (0.65 m ³ - 1.0 m ³)	4
Cutter	1
Laboratory	1



Working project of reconstruction of road A-2 "Border of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Tashkent)-Shymkent-Taraz-Almaty-Horgos through Kokpek, Koktal, Blagoveshenka access roads to the border of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan" section km 705 - km742

Рабочий проект реконструкции автодороги А-2 «Граница Республики of Uzbekistan (на Ташкент)-Шымкент-Тараз-Алматы-Хоргос, через Кокпек, Коктал, Благовещенку с подъездами к границе Республики Кыргызстан» участок км 705 - км742



Nr	Sampling locations	Monitored parameters	Distance to facilities
1	Production yard	Air, physical parameters (noise, vibration)	Production yard in the Saule community
2	km 705	Air, soil, physical parameters (noise, vibration)	5-10 meters from the road
3	Concrete plant	Air, soil, radiation, physical parameters (noise, vibration)	Production yard 200 meters from the road
4	km 710	Air, soil, physical parameters (noise, vibration)	near the village Akzhar 10 m. from the road
5	km 713	water	Aktas creek, 300 m. from the road
6	km 715	Air, soil, physical parameters (noise, vibration)	near the village Aktas 10 m. from the road
7	km 720	Air, soil	10m. from the road
8	km 725	Air, soil	10m. from the road
9	km 730	Air, soil	10m. from the road
10	km 735	Air, soil	10m. from the road
11	km 742	Air, soil, physical parameters (noise, vibration)	10m. from the road, near Kadyr Mambet village

ANNEX 4 – GRIEVANCE REGISTER HELD BY THE CSC (July to December 2015)

Grievance Register - Construction Supervision Consultant and Contractor Record

Grievance registration No.	Date	Name	Address	Contact number	Gender	Description of Grievance	Name of person who took grievance	Type of Grievance (A,B,C)	Directed to...?	Status of resolution	If resolved, state resolution
1	7/3/2015	Myrzabekov B.- Director of LLP "Nimex Trans"	Shymkent, Tashkent St. w/n	8 7252 50 58 43	M	Working office equipment (air conditioning) at night time. (15 07 03 - 167 (Nimex) - Rus Eng Safety in the Office)	Engineer	B		Resolved	Instructions were given to the Engineer's personnel. (Engineer's Letter No 667.01 - dated 03.07.15)
2	7/13/2015	LLP "Mobilny Vek" Workers grievance (strike)	Shymkent, Contractor's Office, microdistrict Saule, Yntymak St 43		M/F	Unpaid salaries for 3 days.	Observed on site	B	Contractor	Resolved	The debt was paid.
3	8/19/2015	Sadykova B.	Shymkent, Bokekhanova St 18	55-55-95, 8 701 722 31 95	F	Claims due to the fact that her property (building at Interchange Km 28), situated in the construction corridor, was affected by road construction. (15 08 19 - Rus Eng Local Resident Claim (Km 28))	Engineer	B	Employer	Resolved	Cadastral boundary points were incorrectly given to the Complainant by local Land Authority. They changing cadastral boundaries now, so that the building will not affect construction works (Employer's Letter No 04-09/509 dated 15.09.2015)
4	9/7/2015	2 Cafes and Petrol Station at Kazygurt Pass	Kazygurt region, v. Kazygurt		M/F	Claims for reducing of their lands levels to the road level. Request to provide access roads to their properties. (15 09 07 709 JV Empl Complaints from Private Properties at Kazygurt pass)	Contractor	B	Engineer	Resolved	It is decided to excavate the Fuel station and Café areas and lower them to match the new design level. The business owners will then reconstruct the businesses at their own costs. (Engineer's Letter No 813/01 dated 25.09.2015)
5	9/18/2015	Sadykova B.	Shymkent, Bokekhanova St 18	55-55-95, 8 701 722 31 95	F	Request to provide access road to the roadside complex. (15 09 18 - 04-09-529 - Rus Eng Resort of Local Resident (Km 733 Sadykova))	Ontustyzkzhollaboratory	B	Engineer	Not Resolved	To include access road to the Design, Engineer needs additional data (land-use plan)
6	10/12/2015	Sabdenov N	Shymkent, Samal-2, Shakirov St. 16	8 747 716 11 16	M	Request to provide access road to the shop and gas station at Km 705. (15 10 12 - 27-02-13-1197 - Rus Eng Request for Access Road (Sabdenov))	JSC "NC "KazAvtoZhol"	B	Ontustyzkzhollaboratory	Not Resolved	
7	10/13/2015	Atamkulov B.	Shymkent, Astana St 10	8 7252 2475 66	M	In the design and estimate documentation is not provided lightening for 13 km from Km 705 to Km 718. They request to include the work in the construction works on the project. (15 10 13 - 23-23-03-2617 - Rus Eng Lighting at Km 705 - 718)	MID RoK (Isekeshev A)	B	CoR (Bekov)	Not Resolved	The lighting of this section involves an increase of the project cost. It is necessary for this purpose to undertake the preparation of construction documents, technical specifications and a BoQ that will cause time costs more than the current project. Ref: Engineer's Letter № 844/01 dated 16.10.15 .
8	10/13/2015	Atamkulov B.	Shymkent, Astana St 10	87,252,247,566	M	Assistance in reconstruction of temporary bypass roads (15 10 13 - 23-23-03-2618 - Rus Eng Complaint about Bypass Roads)	MID RoK (Isekeshev A)	B	CoR (Bekov), Ontustyzkzhollaboratory (Akhmetov M) and Contractor	Not Resolved	As per the project site, works will be completed by 1 December 2015, that will greatly reduce the load on the bypass road. Instructions are also given tothe Contractor for the repair of bypass roads
9	10/30/2015	Tastemirov Nurlan	residential area Akzhar, Zhanakurylys St 1079	8 778 999 44 55	M	To provide and access roads to the store of sole proprietor (15 11 02 - 23-35-04-09-646 - Rus Eng Complaint from Local Resident (Merey Shop))	Ontustyzkzhollaboratory	B	Engineer	Resolved	It was decided to construct acces road to the buisness (Engineer's Letter № 891/01 dated 10.11.2015)
10	11/2/2015	Zhumataev K.	Shymkent	8 7252 43 30 27	M	The request to install the stopping area for the municipal transport near the car market (15 11 02 - 23-35-04-09-645 - Rus Eng Access to Car Mart Argymak)	Ontustyzkzhollaboratory	B	Engineer	Resolved	It was decided to construct additional acces road and bus stop (Engineer's Letter № 884/01 dated 06.11.15 and Employer's Letter № 23-35-04-09 / 671 dated 10/11/15)
11	11/4/2015	Mustafaev A.	Shymkent, Republic avenue 6, South Kazakhstan region prosecutor's office of Abay district	8 701 440 41 27	M	To provide copies of the design and estimate documentation for the set up of garbage dump in the Aktas village (15 11 04 - 23-35-04-09-657 - Rus Eng Waste Disposal Issue)	Ontustyzkzhollaboratory	A	Engineer	Resolved	Waste disposal is carried out by the Contractor in accordance with the requirements. The dump is not related to the construction of the road. Documents for stockpiles are provided. (Engineer's Letter № 888/01 dated 11.7.15)