

WORK PROJECT

SITE: "Construction of pedestrian access to the tourist site" The Old Bridge" and elements of the urban environment for development of recreation and tourism development" in LP 65677.701.9131 of the cadastral map of town Svilengrad

CONTRACTING AUTHORITY: CIVIL ASSOCIATION „TOGETHER FOR SVILENGRAD”

DESIGNER:

PART: CWMP

PHASE: DETAIL WORK PROJECT

DETAIL WORK PROJECT

SITE: "Construction of pedestrian access to the tourist site" The Old Bridge" and elements of the urban environment for development of recreation and tourism development" in LP 65677.701.9131 of the cadastral map of town Svilengrad

CONTRACTING AUTHORITY: CIVIL ASSOCIATION „TOGETHER FOR SVILENGRAD”

PART: CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

PHASE:WORK PROJECT

1.1. Legal framework and objectives of the CWMP

This project is based on the requirements of the following normative documents:

1. **Waste Management LAW** / promulgated in Gazette, n. 53 from 13.07.2012 г., in force from 13.07.2012 г., change., n. 66 from 26.07.2013 г., in force from 26.07.2013 г.
2. **Land-use planning LAW** / last change and completed in Gazette n.66 from 26.07.2013
3. **REGULATION on the management of construction waste and on the use of recycled building materials** /promulgated in Gazette,n.89 from 13.11.2012, in force from 13.11.2012
4. **REGULATION N 3** from 1.04.2014 for the classification of the waste
5. **REGULATION N1** from 4.06.2014 for the procedure and models for providing information on waste activities as well as the procedure for keeping of public registers (promulgated in Gazette, n. 51 from 20.06.2014)

6. REGULATION on the requirements for treatment and transport of industrial and dangerous waste, accepted by Council of Ministers Decree No. 53 of 19.03.1999, promulgated in Gazette, n.29 from 30.03.1999

7. REGULATION on the Procedure and Method of Qualification, Packaging and Labeling of Chemical Substances and Mixtures, prom. In Gazette n.68 / 30.08.2010 r.

8. REGULATION for packaging and packaging waste, prom. In Gazette. n. 76 from 30.08.2013. Promulgated in Gazette No. 85 of November 6, 2012

Within the range of the CWMP are all construction waste from Appendix 1 of the Regulation, formed during the construction works, with the exception of those with codes 17 05 04 and 17 05 06 (according to Article 32 of the WML)

I. CLASSIFICATION OF THE UNPROTECTED BUILDING WASTE

Waste code according to the REGULATION under Art. 3, para. 1 of Waste Management LAW for the classification of the waste	Name of the unprotected building waste
1	2
17 01	Concrete, bricks, tiles, porcelain and ceramics
17 01 01	concrete
17 01 02	bricks
17 01 03	tiles, faience and ceramics
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles, faience and ceramics and other than mentioned in 17 01 06
17 02	Wood, glass and plastic
17 02 01	wood
17 02 02	glass
17 02 03	plastic
17 03	Asphalt mixtures, coal tar and tar products
17 03 02	asphalt mixtures containing other substances than those mentioned in 17 03 01
17 04	Metals (including their alloys)
17 04 01	copper, bronze, brass
17 04 02	aluminum
17 04 03	plumbum
17 04 04	zinc
17 04 05	iron and steel
17 04 06	tin
17 04 07	mixtures of metals
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
17 05	Soil (including excavated soil from polluted sites), stones and dredged terrains
17 05 04	soil and stones, other than those mentioned in 17 05 03

17 05 06	excavated soil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05 *
17 05 08	track ballast other than that mentioned in 17 05 07*
1	2
17 06	Insulating materials and asbestos-containing building materials
17 06 04	insulating materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03
17 08	Building materials based on gypsum
17 08 02	gypsum-based building materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01
17 09	Other construction and demolition waste
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03

II. CLASSIFICATION OF THE DANGEROUS BUILDING WASTE

Waste code according to the REGULATION under Art. 3, para. 1 WML	Name of the dangerous building waste
1	2
17 01 06*	Mixtures of particles of concrete, bricks, tiles or ceramics containing dangerous substances
17 02 04*	Glass, plastic and wood containing or contaminated with dangerous substances
17 03 01*	Asphalt mixtures containing carbon tar
17 03 03*	Coal tar and tar products
17 04 09*	Metal waste contaminated with dangerous substances
17 04 10*	Cables containing oil, coal tar or other dangerous substances
17 05 03*	Soil and stones containing dangerous substances
17 05 05*	Excavating soil masses containing dangerous substances
17 05 07*	Ballast from a track containing dangerous substances
17 06 01*	Insulating materials containing asbestos
17 06 03*	Other insulating materials consisting or containing dangerous substances
17 06 05*	Building materials containing asbestos
17 08 01*	Gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 * and 17 06 03 *

17 09 01*	Construction and storage waste containing mercury
17 09 02*	Other construction and demolition waste

The goals of the CWMP are:

- to prevent and minimize the formation of the building waste;
- to ensure the recycling and recovery of construction waste to achieve the objectives under Article 32 of the Waste Management LAW;
- to ensure the use of recycled building materials;
- reduce the amount of the disposed construction waste

According to the requirements of the Regulation, for 2014 the following physical inventory targets must be met:

Construction waste by codes, according to Annex 8 to Art. 11, para. 2:

QUANTITATIVE PURPOSES FOR MATERIAL RECOVERY BY TYPE OF BUILDING WASTE

Waste code	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
17 01 01 concrete	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
17 01 02 bricks	30%	37%	43%	50%	57%	63%	70%
17 01 03 tiles, faience and ceramics	30%	37%	43%	50%	57%	63%	70%
17 02 01 wood	60%	63%	67%	70%	73%	77%	80%
17 02 02 glass	27%	36%	44%	53%	62%	71%	80%
17 02 03 plastic	47%	52%	58%	63%	69%	74%	80%
17 04 05 iron and steel	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
17 04 01 copper, bronze, brass	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
17 04 02 aluminium	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
10 04 03 plumbum	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
17 04 04 zink	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
17 04 06 tin	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
17 04 11 cables other than those mentioned in 17	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%

04 10							
17 03 02 asphalt mixtures containing other substances than those mentioned in 17 03 01	53%	58%	62%	67%	71%	76%	80%
Road Sector	60%	63%	67%	70%	73%	77%	80%
Railway sector	60%	63%	67%	70%	73%	77%	80%

For the project as a whole, according to Art. 32 of WML: at least 57% of the total amount of construction waste

1.2 General information about the investment project according to Annex № 2 to Art. 5, Item 1

GENERAL INFORMATION GOR THE PROJECT

Name of the project	"Construction of pedestrian access to the tourist site" The Old Bridge" and elements of the urban environment for development of recreation and tourism development"
Activity (construction works or removal	
Contracting authority	
Designer:	
Principal contractor or person performing the removal:	
Location of the construction or removal	in LP 65677.701.9131 of the cadastral map of town Svilengrad
Area, m2	4900 m2
Size of the building, number of floors	
Type of supporting structure of the pavement	reinforced concrete

The object of this project is a new construction of the "Construction of pedestrian access to the tourist site" The Old Bridge" and elements of the urban environment for development of recreation and tourism development" in LP 65677.701.9131 of the cadastral map of town Svilengrad.

There are no existing buildings for removal / reconstruction /

The construction waste will be generated in the process of building the site and the adjoining site, according to a situation in part architectural.

The construction of the alley is made of reinforced concrete.

The following backfill is performed on the site

- Backfilling soil for green areas;
- Backfilling with ballast and crushed stone around the foundations of the building;
- Backfill from ballast (up to elevation road bed);
- Backfilling around pipelines, executed under the Electrical Engineering section.

1.3. Measures to prevent and minimize the formation of construction waste

Construction materials and products delivered to the site must be unloaded, stored and manipulated in a way to prevent their damage (breakage, crushing, mixing with other materials).

The cutting construction materials should be done with appropriate tools.

Construction products intended for reuse shall be stored and handled in a such way as to provide it.

Building materials and products that can not be used for the purpose for which they are intended are utilized for other purposes on the construction site (for example: you can paved from concrete, etc.) or are transferred for the recovery of other persons.

1.4. Measures for separate collection, transportation and preparation for the utilization of construction waste

The builder complies with the requirements for separate collection and storage of construction waste generated in a way that ensures subsequent reuse, recycling, recovery:

Construction waste destined for recovery is collected at the site in containers (or other appropriate containers) separated by code as follows: 17 01 01, 17 01 02, 17 01 03, 17 02 01, 17 02 02, 17 02 03, 17 03 02, 17 04 05

Other construction waste can also be collected separately or collected together and reported as 17 09 04;

Vessels must be duly and permanently labeled so as to prevent mistakes in separate collection. The workers' briefing should also cover the part of waste management;

The capacity of the vessels / containers must be in accordance with the Builder's contract for the collection and transportation of construction waste to the treatment and disposal sites;

It is not allowed to mix construction waste from the codes intended to meet the recovery targets. Exceptionally, due to low expected quantities, construction waste/CW/ with codes 17 01 01, 17 01 02, 17 01 03, 17 01 07 may be collected and reported as CW with code 17 01 07 (mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles, faience and ceramic products other than those mentioned in 17 01 06 *), but the level of material recovery for the site as a whole

Similarly, waste from sub-group 17 04 (metals) may be handled when their collection and transport would be disadvantageous. They will then be reported as CW with code 17 04 07 (mixtures of metals), but a degree of physical recovery of at least 90%

Recyclable waste shall be handed over to persons holding a document under Art. 35 of Waste Management Law R3, R4, R5;

Dangerous CW (if they occur) are handed over for disposal to persons licensed for activities with such types of waste and / or transported to the nearest landfill (for dangerous or, if appropriate, treated for unprotected waste) or for other disposal, observing the Regulation on the requirements for treatment and transportation of industrial and dangerous waste;

The inert construction waste, which is suitable, Art. 16 of the Regulation for reverse embankment shall be prepared for re-use and shall be used as substitute material at the site if the BUILDER / Contracting authority is authorized for activities with waste R10 or they are transferred to a person with a document under Art. 35 of the WML for activity R10

Non-recyclable non-dangerous construction waste are transported to the nearest non-dangerous or inert waste landfill

Packaging waste are managed under Art. 17 OF THE PACKAGING AND PACKAGING WASTE REGULATION.

Unregulated disposal, incineration and any other form of unlawful treatment of construction waste, including discharging it into household or waste containers, is prohibited!

In the process of construction, the Contracting Authority is responsible (even when this is delegated to the Building Contractor for construction) for keeping a TRANSPORTING REGISTER (according to Annex 6 to Article 8, paragraph 1) and for collecting the accompanying documentation, ensure traceability of CW from the site of generation to recovery or disposal.

The following data shall be recorded for each shipment:

- Date of shipment,
- Waste code,
- Quantity,
- Carrier,
- Registration document,
- Operator for the treatment site,
- License number or registration document,
- Invoice,

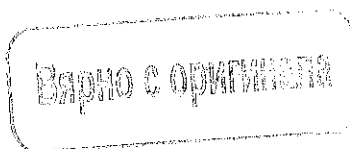
- Acceptance Fee and ect.

The transporting register has to be submitted to the construction supervision and the Regional Inspectorate for Environment and Water.

On the basis of the data from the Transporting register, the Contracting Authority is responsible (even when the activity itself is delegated to the Contractor for the construction contract) for the preparation of the REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN under Annex 7 to Art. 9, para. 1.

2. PLAN FOR THE DISPOSAL OF WASTE AND THE STAGE OF THE MATERIAL CONSUMPTION OF CONSTRUCTION WASTE (CW) FOR THE PROJECT

- Application № 4 article 5, title 3



A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized cursive script.



