

**REPUBLIC OF KYRGYZSTAN**  
**Water Resilience to Climate Change and Disaster Resilience Project**  
**(L3746/G0632-KGZ)**

**Site-Specific Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan**

**Contract NCB No. SAWR-W-NCB-3 Lot No. 1**  
**Inter-farm canal and ancillary works for the Kozho-Kayyr irrigation system**

**Contractor : Consortium LLC City Complex / LLC Omega build**

**Consultant : Temelsu International Engineering Services Inc " - Mott  
MacDonald Joint Venture ( KRP )**

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## Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
WUA	Association ( s) of water users
AGZ	Architectural and urban planning conclusion
ASM	Asbestos containing materials
ATZ	Architectural and technical task
WOS	water treatment plant
VHV	Harmful chemicals
GSEN	State Sanitary and Epidemiological Supervision
GUOB D D	General Directorate for Road Safety
SEE	State ecological expertise
ICE	Internal combustion engine
SW	Pollutants
ICH	Historical and cultural finds
KM / RCC	Cabinet of Ministers/Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
PKK	Project Implementation Consultant
Ministry of Emergency Situations	Ministry of Emergency Situations
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
OCIS	Objects of historical and cultural heritage
LSG	Local governments
protected areas	Specially protected natural area
PIU	Project Implementation Department
HSE	Occupational health and safety
SDA	Traffic Laws
MPC	Maximum Permissible Concentration
MPCmr	Maximum allowable concentration - maximum one-time concentration
MACs	Maximum allowable concentration - average daily
PRS/PPP	Topsoil/ potentially fertile soil
PU O SKO	Site specific environmental management plan
POOTPBKU	Occupational health and safety management plan for a specific site
SVR	Water Service
PPE	Individual protection means
MSW	Municipal solid waste
TK	Technical task
TP	Transformer substation
emergency	Emergency
m	meter
m <sup>3</sup>	cubic meter
m <sup>2</sup>	square meter
km	kilometer
m <sup>3</sup> /s	cubic meters per second
ha	hectare
h	hour
sec	seconds
catfish	Kyrgyz som
USD	U.S. dollar

## 1. Introduction

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The Site Specific Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan (hereinafter referred to as SSHMS ) was prepared under the Climate Change and Disaster Resilience Water Resilience Project, Kyrgyzstan (KCCDRP), in accordance with the Asian Bank Safeguard Operational Policies and relevant legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic . The main objective of the Asian Bank's Safeguard Operational Policies is to explore all options to mitigate or prevent environmental and social impacts during the construction period, including the operation period.

The document was prepared by the consulting company " Mott McDonald " and " Temelsu " (MMTS) with the assistance and support of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic as an Executing Agency.

The main goal of the project is to reduce water seepage losses, improve the distribution and accounting of water in the WUA irrigation network through the necessary measures, technical solutions and hydraulic structures, as well as compliance with environmental requirements for the protection of soils, surface waters, flora and fauna of the design area. Within the framework of this document, measures are provided to prevent, minimize or reduce any negative impact on the environment and social environment during the reconstruction of canals in their locations.

The purpose of the SPRTSP is to ensure that work is carried out in a healthy and safe manner at all levels during the implementation of the Irrigation System Rehabilitation Works Project. Kozhokayyr .

The Contractor seeks to minimize the risks associated with health and safety issues in the performance of construction and other works.

## 2. Ensuring labor safety during construction

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This section provides an overview of the management of activities that will be carried out as part of the overall implementation of the project. The roles and responsibilities of the various responsible persons and organizations in carrying out these activities, identifying and strengthening the organizational capacity necessary to achieve the mandatory goals and implementation of the tasks for the PHSETF set by the project.

Failure to comply with health and safety regulations can pose a risk to construction workers. The Contractor will comply with occupational health and safety regulations, which include, but are not limited to, strict adherence to established norms and procedures, which depend on the type of work performed, the use of PPE, training activities and monitoring.

In addition, all workers must be familiar with the handling of hazardous materials. The Contractor shall provide the workers with appropriate living conditions: safe water supply, optimal conditions for meeting hygiene needs, rest rooms, etc.

### 2.1. Regulatory support of activities

Labor relations, safety and occupational health are regulated by the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 1, 2003 No. 167 “On labor protection” (As amended by the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic dated April 17, 2009 No. 127, October 31, 2014 No. 149, July 26, 2016 No. 142), “On public service”, the Code of Ethics of State and Municipal Employees of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, which entered into force on July 1, 2004, provides for a section on labor protection. The Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic establishes the obligations of the employer to ensure labor protection, state regulatory requirements for labor protection, and the obligations of the employee in the field of labor protection. Guarantees are provided for the right of the employee to labor protection, training and instruction, sanitary and medical care.

The Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic regulates the creation and operation of labor protection services, the investigation and recording of industrial accidents and occupational diseases, the establishment of benefits and compensations for working conditions:

Article 281 of the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic establishes the provision of healthy and safe working conditions. The employer is obliged to create healthy and safe working conditions for employees, introduce tools and technologies that ensure compliance with sanitary and hygienic norms and requirements of labor protection standards.

Article 282. The Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic establishes compliance with labor

protection requirements during the construction and operation of industrial buildings, structures and equipment. Industrial buildings, structures, equipment, technological processes must meet the requirements that ensure healthy and safe working conditions. These requirements include the rational use of the territory and industrial premises, the correct operation of equipment and the organization of technological processes, the protection of workers from exposure to harmful working conditions, the maintenance of industrial premises and workplaces in accordance with sanitary and hygienic norms and rules, and the arrangement of sanitary and amenity premises. When designing, constructing and operating industrial buildings and structures, the rules and regulations on labor protection must be observed. Projects of machines, machine tools and other production equipment must comply with the requirements of safety and industrial hygiene.

#### 2.1.1. Terms of employment

The legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic regulating labor protection is based on the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic and includes the Labor Code, the law “On labor protection” and other regulatory legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In terms of conditions and professional work, the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic provides each citizen with:

- The right to safe work. The use of child and forced labor is prohibited (Article 23);
- The right to rest. Everyone has the right to rest. This right is ensured through the establishment of maximum working hours, the provision of paid annual leave and weekly days off, as well as the provision of other conditions provided for in the legislation (Article 44);
- The right to health care. Everyone has the right to medical care (Article 47);
- The right to social protection. Citizens are guaranteed social security in old age, in case of illness and disability, loss of a breadwinner in cases and in the manner prescribed by law (Article 53).

The Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (No. 106 dated August 4, 2004) is the main legal document that regulates all issues related to labor relations in the Kyrgyz Republic. The Code regulates labor and other relations directly related to labor, ensures the protection of the rights and freedoms of all participants in labor relations and establishes minimum guarantees of rights and freedoms in the sphere of labor. Article 4 of this code prohibits discrimination and guarantees all citizens equal rights to work; discrimination in labor relations is prohibited. It is prohibited to establish any distinction, refuse admission or provide any advantages that may lead to a violation

of equal opportunities in the world of work, based on nationality, race, gender, language, religion, political opinion, social status, property status.

### 2.1.2. Salary and deductions

Contracts establish the form and amount of compensation for work performed. The monthly salary of an employee who has worked the norm of working hours for this period and fulfilled the norms of labor (labor duties) cannot be lower than the minimum wage established by law. The minimum wage does not include additional payments and allowances, bonuses and other incentive payments, as well as payments for work in conditions that deviate from normal, for work in special climatic conditions and in territories exposed to radioactive contamination, other compensation and social payments (Article 54).

Wages are paid at least once a month (Article 157). In addition, employers must compensate for work-related damage to the health or property of an employee, and in the event of the death of an employee, his family receives compensation. Deductions for specific reasons are allowed, but their amount cannot exceed 50 percent of the salary due to the employee (Article 161).

### 2.1.3. Working time

The standard working week consists of 40 (forty) hours. For persons under the age of 18, it is allowed to establish reduced working hours. The number of hours per day and days per week is determined in the contract between the employer and the employee (Article 90). Persons under 14 years of age are not allowed to work that is harmful to health and does not violate the learning process in accordance with Article 18 of the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The employer is obliged to provide women with children under the age of one and a half years with additional breaks for feeding the child: 30 minutes every 3 hours of work. If a working woman has two or more children under the age of one and a half years, the duration of the additional break is 1 hour. At the request of a woman, additional breaks can be added to the break for rest and lunch, or in a summarized form transferred to the beginning or end of the working day (work shift) with a corresponding reduction (Article 309). The terms and procedure for granting breaks are established in the contract.

Article 114. TKKR prohibits work on weekends and non-working holidays. Engagement of employees to work on weekends and non-working holidays is carried out with their written consent in the following cases:

- to prevent a production accident, catastrophe, eliminate the consequences of a production accident, catastrophe or natural disaster; to prevent accidents, destruction or damage to property;
- to perform unforeseen work, on the urgent implementation of which the normal operation of the organization as a whole or its individual divisions depends in the future.
- on non-working holidays, work is allowed, the suspension of which is impossible due to production and technical conditions (continuously operating organizations), work caused by the need to serve the population, as well as urgent repair and loading and unloading work.

Article 304. The TKKR prohibits the involvement of pregnant women and women with children under the age of 3 years in overtime work or work on weekends, as well as sending them on business trips. It is allowed to involve in overtime work and send on business trips women with children aged 3 to 14 years, but only with the consent of the woman.

#### 2.1.4. Rest time (breaks)

The types of rest time are (Article 109. TKKR):

- breaks during the working day (shift) ;
- daily (inter-shift) rest ;
- days off (weekly uninterrupted rest) ;
- non-working holidays ;
- vacation.

During the working day, the employee must be given a break for rest and food. The time and duration of the break is determined by the internal regulations, shift schedule or individual labor contract or collective agreement between the employer and the employee (Article 110 of the Labor Code).

#### 2.1.5. Vacation

In addition to rest on national holidays, employees are entitled to an annual paid leave of 28 days. Employees under the age of 18 and employees with disabilities are given 30 days. Certain groups of persons are entitled to unpaid leave, the possibility of which is also prescribed in the contract. Upon termination of the contract for unused vacation, employees are paid monetary compensation, or they can use it on the last days of work.

Upon the relevant application, women are granted maternity leave, and upon application, the employee is granted additional unpaid leave to care for a child until the child reaches the age of three. Parental leave may be used in whole or in parts also by the child's father, grandmother, grandfather, other relative or guardian who is actually caring for the child.

#### 2.1.6. Overtime work

Work outside the normal working hours can be carried out both at the initiative of the employee (part-time job) and at the initiative of the employer (overtime work) (Article 98).

Overtime work is paid for the first 2 hours of work at least one and a half times, for subsequent hours - at least twice the amount. Specific amounts of payment for overtime work may be determined by a collective agreement or an employment contract. At the request of the employee, overtime work, instead of increased pay, may be compensated by providing additional rest time, but not less than the time worked overtime. Part-time work outside the normal working hours is paid according to the time worked or output (Article 174).

#### 2.1.7. Labor disputes

Labor disputes are considered “unsettled disagreements between the employer and the employee on the application of legislation and other regulatory acts of the Kyrgyz Republic on labor, as well as working conditions provided for in the employment contract and collective agreement (Article 356).

Individual labor disputes are considered by labor dispute commissions, the authorized state body in the field of supervision and control over compliance with labor laws and courts. The employee, at his choice, may apply for the resolution of a labor dispute to a labor dispute commission or an authorized state body in the field of supervision and control over compliance with labor legislation, or directly to the court. In cases where a labor dispute commission has not been established in an organization, a labor dispute is subject to consideration directly by the authorized state body in the field of supervision and control over compliance with labor legislation or in court (Article 412).

#### 2.1.8. Complaints

The Law on the Procedure for Considering Citizens' Appeals (dated May 4, 2007) contains legal norms regarding established information channels through which citizens can submit complaints, requests and appeals. Article 8 establishes a time frame for consideration of applications - 15 days from the date of receipt for applications that do not require additional study or investigation, and 30 days from the date of receipt for applications that require additional investigation.

#### 2.1.9. National Legislation: Occupational Safety and Health

The main regulatory legal acts: the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On labor protection" of 2003, the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of 2004 and other normative acts. The country joined the International Labor Organization (ILO) on March 31, 1992. A review conducted by the ILO in 2008 found that the Occupational Safety Law of the Kyrgyz Republic is in line with international norms and standards.

The right to safety and health at work is established by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic. In accordance with Article 42 of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic have the right to freedom of labor, to dispose of their abilities for work, to choose a profession and occupation, protection and working conditions that meet safety and hygiene requirements, as well as the right to receive wages not lower than the established living wage law. The section on occupational safety and health (OHS) is also contained in the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, which was adopted on July 1, 2004. It establishes the obligations of the employer in terms of ensuring labor safety, provides for state regulation in the field of labor safety, and prescribes the obligations of the employee himself in terms of OSH. The employee is guaranteed labor safety, training and instruction, sanitary conditions, sanitary and household and medical and preventive services. The Code covers the creation and operation of labor protection services; investigation and recording of accidents at work and occupational diseases; payment of allowances and compensations for special working conditions.

On August 1, 2003, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On labor protection" was adopted, which regulates relations between employers and employees, and is aimed at creating working conditions that ensure the protection of life and health of employees at the workplace. The law establishes the main directions of state policy in the field of labor protection and the principles of state management of labor protection. On the one hand, it provides access for employees of state bodies responsible for labor protection and social insurance, and representatives of public monitoring to check working conditions and labor safety measures in organizations and investigate accidents at work and occupational diseases.

Employees are required to undergo initial (upon employment) and further periodic medical examinations, training and periodic safety briefings (Article 12. TKKR), as well as participate in medical and recreational activities offered by a medical institution if they are paid by the employer (Article 16. TKKR).

The Ministry of Labor and Social Development has the primary responsibility for overseeing occupational health and safety. Key relevant legislation includes the 2003 Labor Protection Law

of the Kyrgyz Republic, the 2004 Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, and separate regulations. The country joined the International Labor Organization (ILO) on March 31, 1992. A review conducted by the ILO in 2008 found that the Occupational Safety Law of the Kyrgyz Republic is in line with international norms and standards.

#### 2.1.10. Schedule for attracting employees under an employment contract (contract)

During project implementation, key employees will work full-time during the project. Contract workers involved in general and technical work will be hired for the duration of the project. However, depending on optimization, the term of their contract can be longer or shorter. Thus, the mobilization of labor force for the performance of certain works remains at the discretion of the Contractor (depending on the progress of the project). The working day should not exceed 8 hours, while employees should be given a rest break (at least 1 hour).

#### 2.1.11. Assessing Key Human Resource Risks

It is estimated that the main labor risks will be related to labor protection and working conditions, including the likely risk of exposure to the COVID-19 virus.

**Risks associated with contract workers. Within the framework of the project, the** main works will be carried out by the workers. In accordance with the Bank's Procurement Rules, the contractor will be required to enter into written contracts with its employees in accordance with the national standard (including in terms of the use of child and forced labor).

**Labor force influx and associated gender-based violence (GBV) and the risk of child labor.** Considering the scale of the work under the project and the fact that the PIU and the Consultant are guided by the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, which prohibits the use of forced labor (Article 10), such risks are considered low. However, there will be a mandatory clause in contracts with workers prohibiting the use of forced labor, and employees supervising the work of construction personnel will monitor and submit reports confirming that such labor is not used.

**Occupational safety and health risks.** All contract workers will be provided with PPE. They will be instructed in OHS and provide other preventive measures provided for POOTPBKU.

Staff in selected local municipalities are particularly vulnerable to infections such as COVID-19. Healthcare-associated infections due to poor occupational health and safety standards can lead to sickness and death among workers, as well as a wider spread of disease in communities. They may also be subject to physical and mental exhaustion, long shifts with few or no breaks and sleep deprivation, job burnout and exposure to infectious waste.

**Risk of sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment.** The project is assessed as having a low risk of sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment.

## 2.2. Occupational health and safety

The rights of workers, including occupational health and safety, must be taken into account to avoid accidents and injuries, loss of labor resources, labor abuse and ensure fair treatment, pay, working and living conditions.

For the purposes of the correct implementation of the HSESP, the following basic concepts used in the national labor legislation are used:

**labor protection** - a system of measures to preserve the life and health of workers in the course of their work, including legal, socio-economic, organizational and technical, sanitary and hygienic, medical and preventive, rehabilitation and other measures;

**working conditions** - a set of factors of the working environment and the labor process that affect the performance and health of an employee;

**harmful production factor** - a production factor, the impact of which on an employee can lead to his illness or decrease in working capacity;

**hazardous production factor** - a production factor, the impact of which on an employee can lead to his injury or sudden sharp deterioration in health, death;

**safe working conditions** - working conditions under which the impact on workers of harmful or hazardous production factors is excluded or the levels of their impact do not exceed the established standards;

**workplace** - a place of permanent or temporary stay of employees in the process of labor activity;

**means of individual and collective protection of workers** - technical means used to prevent or reduce the impact on workers of harmful or hazardous production factors, as well as to protect against pollution;

**personal protective equipment of an employee** - means intended for personal protection of the respiratory, hearing, vision and skin of an employee from the effects of adverse factors;

**occupational disease** - a chronic or acute disease caused by exposure of an employee to harmful production factors in connection with the employee's performance of his labor (service) duties;

**occupational risk** - the magnitude of the probability of a health disorder, taking into account the severity of the consequences as a result of exposure to adverse factors in the working environment and the labor process;

**certification of workplaces according to working conditions** - a system of accounting, analysis and comprehensive assessment at a specific workplace of all factors of the

production sphere and the labor process that affect the health and ability to work of a person in the course of work, to carry out recreational activities and confirm or cancel the right to provide employees with them employees benefits and compensation for harmful and difficult working conditions;

**production activity** - a set of people's actions using tools necessary to turn resources into finished products, including the production and processing of various types of raw materials, construction, and the provision of various types of services;

**industrial injury** - any injury to an employee that occurred in connection with his production activities, regardless of the place, time and degree of involvement of the employee;

**occupational hygiene** - a set of sanitary-hygienic and anti-epidemiological measures and means to preserve the health of workers, prevent adverse effects of the working environment and the labor process;

**industrial sanitation** - a system of sanitary and hygienic organizational measures and technical means that prevent or reduce the impact on workers of harmful production factors;

**special clothing** - personal protective equipment, clothing, headgear, mittens, other items designed to protect an employee from harmful and (or) dangerous production factors.

In addition, in order to achieve the objectives of the PUOHTSCU, the following activities should be carried out :

- 1) All construction sites/ sites should have first aid facilities available on a regular basis;
- 2) Organization of visits to the construction site for representatives of medical institutions;
- 3) Conducting training for all Contractor personnel on basic sanitation and health issues, general health and safety issues, taking into account the specifics of the work;
- 4) Provision of personal protective equipment for workers, such as protective boots, helmets, gloves, protective clothing and goggles in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic ;
- 5) Providing clean drinking water to all employees;
- 6) Fencing of the territory of the construction site and marking of hazardous areas;
- 7) Sanitary latrines and waste containers at the construction site, which will be cleaned to prevent an outbreak of diseases;
- 8) Conducting monthly safety meetings as well as daily safety briefings;

- 9) Regular inspections to check, test and maintain all safety equipment, metal trusses, fittings, railings, work platforms, supports, ladders and other means, lifting, lighting, signaling and safety equipment;
- 10) Lighting and signs should not be obscured and be readable. Equipment that is contaminated or out of place must be repaired immediately and put away;
- 11) Asbestos-cement waste should be dismantled by workers with mandatory PPE (respirator, gloves and goggles) to avoid adverse health effects for workers;
- 12) Contractor will cooperate with local health authorities and should enter into an agreement with them for the use of hospitals and other facilities

In order to ensure labor safety during construction, the Contractor shall engage an occupational health and safety specialist who will implement the HSEMP measures developed by the Contractor and approved by the PSC for construction supervision.

## 3. Occupational health and safety risk assessment

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### 3.1. Categories of incidents and accidents

The Contractor will constantly take measures to prevent violations and comply with generally accepted OHS rules, analyze the reasons for non-compliance with labor protection requirements.

The main types of possible incidents that led to an accident at work should include:

- 1) traffic accident (RTA);
- 2) falling from height;
- 3) collapses, collapses of objects, materials, earth;
- 4) impact of moving, flying, rotating objects and parts;
- 5) electric shock;
- 6) exposure to extreme temperatures;
- 7) exposure to harmful substances;
- 8) exposure to ionizing radiation;
- 9) physical overload;
- 10) damage resulting from contact with animals, insects and reptiles;
- 11) drowning;
- 12) fire, burns ;
- 13) disaster damage, etc.

Incidents on the site will be immediately reported to the PIU / PIU Engineer and the competent government authorities. Records will be kept in the office and on site. The PIU / PIU engineer as well as the public have rights and access to information on labor protection.

### 3.2. Safety of the population and buildings

Work practices at facilities being modernized and under construction may create hazardous situations for workers and the population of nearby communities. It is necessary to create healthy working conditions in compliance with labor safety rules. Fencing of work sites and bridges across trenches must be provided. Trucks transporting materials and other construction vehicles will use the same public road. The risk of accidents with local vehicles, pedestrians will become higher during the construction period.

Traffic control, alarms and lighting must be carried out in accordance with local regulations. Where necessary, safe bypass roads and pedestrian crossings should be installed.

Rehabilitation of IP can be implemented without disturbing normal life in settlements. The design of project facilities should take into account environmental and social conditions, including the location of settlements and sensitive and protected areas. The Contractor shall properly preserve

all buildings, structures, works, services or facilities from damage, disturbance or deterioration during the term of the contract.

An increase in the intensity of the movement of trucks and vehicles to construction sites, temporary closure of roads when transporting large-sized equipment within settlements can also cause inconvenience to the local population. In addition, the movement of heavy equipment can destroy or worsen the condition of roads inside settlements.

### 3.2.1. Social environment monitoring

Monitoring of the social environment is an important aspect of management during construction. A monitoring system will be installed to ensure that the project is in compliance with the social environment protection measures. During construction, monitoring of the social environment will ensure protection, community relations and safeguards.

During construction, in addition to all observations and recommendations, safety measures will be observed and monitored throughout the entire process. The contractor would the social environment is monitored on a daily basis during the construction season and, if necessary, consultations with stakeholders are carried out. The list of questions for monitoring is included in the table “ Social Environment Monitoring Plan ”.

Table 1 Social environment monitoring plan

Name of events	Mitigation measures for risk management
Increase in the number of road signs in dangerous areas	The contractor must provide the required number of improved road signs
Impact of construction dust on the social environment	The contractor will carry out dust suppression works
Security measures	Ensuring safe conditions for health and safety , emergencies, accidents involving people or livestock
Interaction with the local population	During the implementation of the project, the Contractor will recruit from among local residents to reduce poverty among the local population
Social and gender aspects	The Construction Supervision Consultant will alert the Contractor to any incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence and child labor if discovered and request the Contractor to take appropriate action.
Social conflict over labor influx	All Contractor personnel will be instructed and trained in the Code of Conduct
Establishment public relations	Interact with local governments and stakeholders, including cooperation and coordination with LSGs, NGOs. Conducting public hearings, disclosure of plans and schedules for the construction phase
Complaints and appeals of citizens	Tracking the status of received complaints and appeals on the GRM

Construction Supervision PSC personnel will constantly/on a regular basis interact with local residents inquiring about any problems during the construction period under the GRM procedure

### 3.2.2. Grievance mechanism

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is seen as a process and forum through which project-affected people have a reliable way to express and resolve issues related to resettlement and land acquisition/acquisition (LAR) and other environmental and social aspects, and the project also finds an effective way addressing the concerns of affected persons/people (APs).

Project-affected persons/people (APs) and local residents have the right to file complaints and/or inquiries on any aspect of the project, incl . PIZ, environmental and other security issues. According to the GRM, people can appeal against any decision or activity related to the project. Project-affected and other persons will have access to all possible ways to express their claims. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will ensure that complaints and grievances relating to any aspect of the project are dealt with in a timely and efficient manner.

The mechanism will include grievance resolution points at two levels. The first level is local, at the level of Aiyl Okmotu (village).

The second is the Grievance Redress Group (GRG) at the sub -project level. The role and responsibility of the GRM is to accept claims and complaints, evaluate their validity, determine the scope of possible consequences and resolve the issue in a timely manner, including claims for compensation, and maintain the GRM as a flexible and efficient system for resolving and resolving claims.

The GRG will function throughout both the implementation of the LARP and the implementation of the project as a whole. AnGR covers issues related to social, environmental and other protection issues in accordance with ADB's safeguard policy and legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 2Complaints procedure

Step	Measure level	Process	Timing
1	MKL resolution	Initially, the LPC should listen to the victim or complainant and try to come up with acceptable solutions. If the victim or complainant is not satisfied with the solution options, they submit a written complaint to the local GRG within 3 days.	within 3 days
2	AnGR resolution at the local level (YGR)	Upon receipt of a written complaint, the LCL will review and prepare case materials in accordance with the developed form. A formal meeting will be held with the GRG on the date appointed by the FOC in agreement with the applicant(s). On the day of the meeting, the DP must arrive at the office of the respective Aiyl Aimak, meet with the MGR and present case materials and evidence (if any) in support of their claim. The LPC will register the complainant's statements, accept the accompanying documents supporting the complaint, and organize a meeting of the MAG to discuss the case. The decision of the majority of the members of the IGR will be considered final. This decision will be issued by the LPC and signed by the other members of the IGR. The case record will be updated and the LCL will notify the complainant of the decision within 7 business days of filing the complaint. If the complainant is not satisfied with the decisions, the LPC will file a complaint in writing with the GRG at the subproject level (PSC) with the	within 7 days

		conclusion and supporting documents prepared at the local level attached.	
3	AnGR resolution at the sub - project level (PCL)	Upon receipt of a written complaint, the CCP Secretary will review it and prepare the case file for a hearing and resolution by the CCP. A formal hearing will be held at the RCC on a date set by the RCC Chair and the applicant. The secretary of the KKP (PKK) will contact the applicant and members of the KKP will visit his/her village. The CCP Secretary will record the applicant's statements and document all evidence. The decisions of the majority of the members of the CCP will be considered final. This decision will be issued by the Chairman of the PSC and signed by the other members of the PSC. The case record will be updated and the PIU Safeguards Specialist will notify the complainant of the decision within 14-30 days.	Within 14-30 days

### 3.2.3. Local Contact Person (LKL)

Any complaint related to social, environmental and other safety issues will be received by the Local Contact Person (LPC). To Aiyl Okmotu , in the place of implementation of the subproject activities , LPC will be appointed before the start of the project. The LCL will be responsible for the complaints handling process. The LCL is supposed to know the context, the facts and the system.

The LCL will focus on processing, recording, checking, reviewing, tracking and responding to complaints. The LPC will be supplied with brochures, leaflets or electronic information to be brought to the attention of complainants and other relevant stakeholders. Such information should be provided in understandable language and, as far as practicable, in accessible formats for all, so that no applicant is at a disadvantage.

### 3.2.4. Grievance Redress Groups (GRG)

#### 3.2.4.1. Local AnGR (LGR)

Local GRG (LGR) will be established by the PIU prior to commencement of civil works in the area of each subproject . The LCL will review and prepare case materials in accordance with the proposed form. An official meeting will be held with the GRG on the day appointed by the LOC in consultation with the APs. On the day of the MGR meeting, the APs must arrive at the office of the relevant Aiyl Aimak, meet with the MGR, provide case materials and evidence (if any) in support of their claim. The LPC will register the AP's application, accept the documents confirming the complaint, and organize a meeting of the MAG to discuss the case. The decision of the majority of the IGR members will be final. This decision will be duly formalized by the FCL and signed by the members of the IYGR. The record in the file will be updated, the LCL will inform the complainant of the decision within 7 working days from the date of filing the complaint. If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision, the LPC will assist in drafting a written complaint to the GRG at the subproject level - Subproject Coordinating Committee (SCC), with an opinion and supporting documents prepared at the local level attached. Complaints data should

be disaggregated by gender. Particular attention may be required when problems arise in relation to environmental and social issues, as well as aspects of gender equality.

MGRZH can be formed from: deputies of local keneshes ; heads or deputy heads of JSC; village elders; and representatives of the ZL. The composition of the IGR may vary, depending on the specifics of the issue. For the work of the MGRG, experts from the AO on land or social issues, economists, etc. will be involved.

#### 3.2.4.2. AnGR at subproject level

In order to provide all stakeholders directly involved in the implementation of subprojects with a platform for monitoring, review, discussion and decision-making on issues related to the implementation of subprojects , for each specific subproject , subproject coordinating committees (SCCs) are created. The PSC is a consultative and advisory body for subprojects , whose decisions are advisory in nature.

The composition of the PCU may vary, depending on the specifics of the subproject , but in general, they will include appointed members from : BWMO/RUWR; local self-government bodies (LSG); WUA; PIU; and other interested government and non-government bodies . The PIU Head of Irrigation (Irrigation Specialist) will chair the PCU; The PIU will act as Secretary of the PSC; and from each relevant RUWR, local self-government body (LSG / aiyl okmotu ) and the WUA operating in the target subproject area delegate their representative for membership in the PCU.

The PCU will oversee activities and stakeholders at the subproject and system level. Their main features include, but are not limited to, the following :

- 1) Providing support in the implementation and monitoring of subproject activities and reporting on progress;
- 2) Consideration and approval of the Joint Irrigation Management Plans prepared and agreed between the RUWR and the WUA;
- 3) Consider conflicts and disputes between stakeholders involved in the implementation of the subproject .

The PCC has appointed members from the following institutions:

- 1) RUVKh
- 2) Local governments
- 3) WUA

- 4) PIU
- 5) and other interested government and non-government bodies.

The PRC may decide to invite one or more of the following as non-voting (permanent) observers:

- 1) Head of the District Department of WUA Support (RPS);
- 2) Head of the Department of Agricultural Development of the District State Administration;
- 3) Members of the Community Development Group (CDG).

### 3.2.5. Complaint resolution process

Affected Persons (APs) as well as Other Project Affected Persons (APs) will have permanent access to the ICL and IGR. Grievances will first be filed at the village/community level of the complainant. The AP will report the complaint to the Local Contact Person (LPC). The LCL will register the complaint and check its legitimacy. At this stage, the LPC will listen to the victim and try to come up with acceptable solutions. If the victim is not satisfied with the decisions, he/she will file a complaint in writing with the local GRG within 3 days.

The LCL organizes a local Grievance Redressal Group (GGR) meeting. The IGR will assess the situation and start looking for a solution through consultations with the claimants. At this stage, the IGR should attempt to resolve the complaint within 7 working days from the day the complaint was filed. Meetings will be held in AP village for discussion at the local level. In the event of a complex complaint that requires expert opinions, additional time may be allocated. This will be clearly communicated to the AP.

In case of dissatisfaction of the AP with the decision of the IGR, the AP applies to the CCP. If necessary, all supporting documents, such as photographs, necessary certificates, legal and technical expert opinions, must be prepared, reviewed and evaluated. Once the grievance is resolved, the PRC will organize a grievance closure meeting where the APs will confirm /confirm grievance closure. The PIU Safeguards Specialist will coordinate the grievance resolution process. The LPC will assist the APs to formally submit their grievances to the GRG. Claims and complaints will be dealt with in the order described in **Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.**, and **Ошибка! Источник ссылки не найден.** illustrates this.

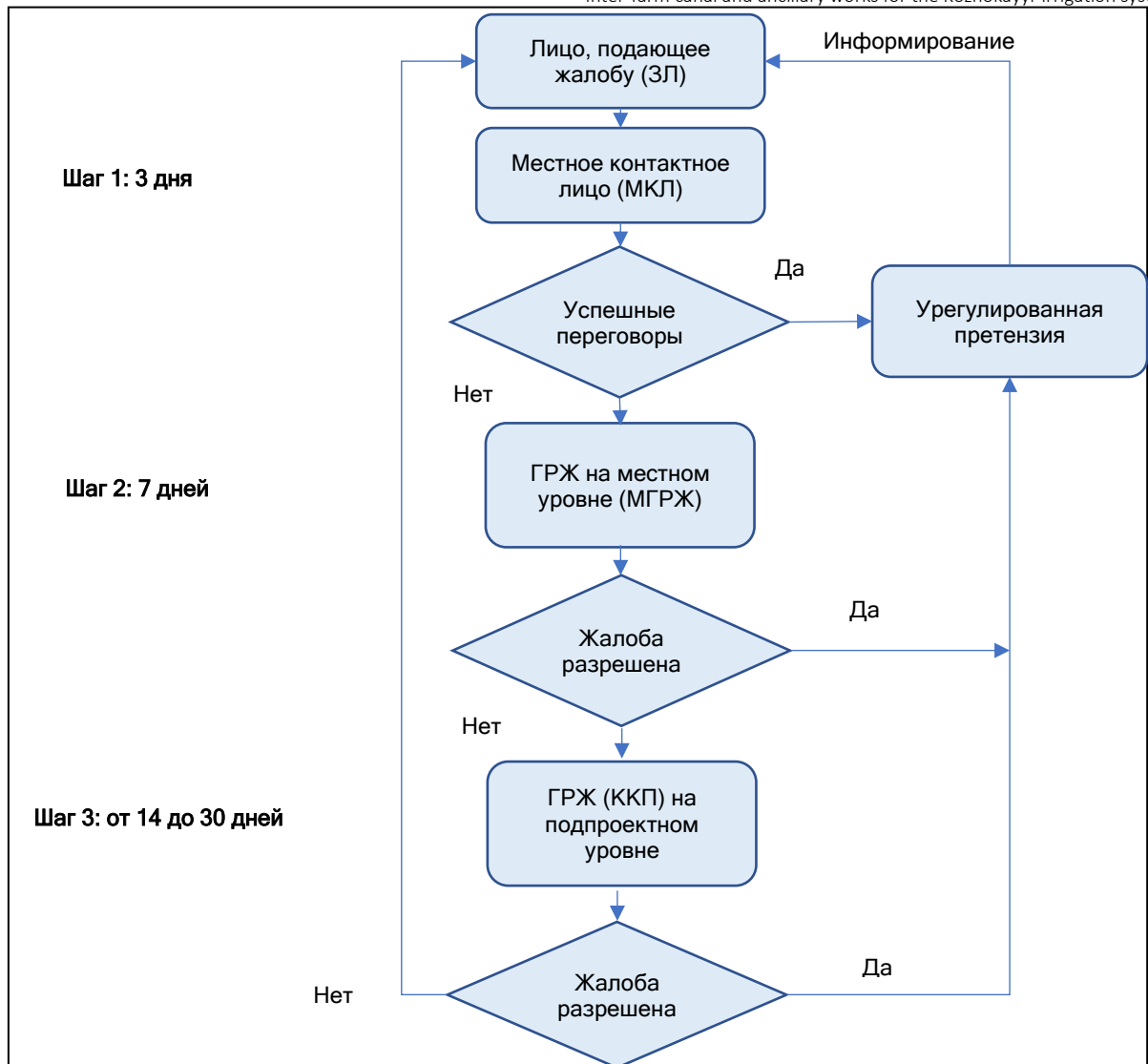


Figure 1 Diagram of the grievance redress mechanism

### 3.2.6. Additional mechanisms

Any natural and legal person, any applicant can submit his/her question to the court at any stage of the consideration of the complaint. AnGR will not restrict or influence PAPs by going to court for legal protection. If the complaint is invalidated, the GRG will formulate a response and send a letter to the complainant explaining the reasons for the rejection. In addition, ADB has its own Accountability Mechanism (2012) policy 1, which provides for accountability to the people for ADB-assisted projects as the last resort. The Accountability Mechanism provides a forum where people affected by ADB-supported projects can speak up and seek solutions to their problems, as well as report possible non-compliance with ADB's operational policies and procedures.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main>

The applicant, if he is not satisfied with the decision of the GRG, or even the decision of the court, may appeal the case to the ADB Office of Special Mediation 2. The GRG will in no way prevent PAPs from applying to the ADB Accountability Mechanism.

All costs incurred by affected households in filing a complaint/claim and resolving it will be covered by the project.

### 3.2.7. Complaints Documentation

The PIU of the SVR documents all complaints in both written and electronic form. The LPC and the PKC will be responsible for maintaining a complaint log at the local level and at the PCU level, respectively. Complaint log forms will be sent by the PIU to the PIU and these will be consolidated on a monthly basis by the PIU Safeguards Specialist. The PIU Safeguards Specialist will review these documents with the help of the PIU and reflect the results in the relevant semi-annual environmental and social reports.

### 3.3. Construction site safety

The Contractor shall plan how to avoid safety issues associated with traffic and operation of construction equipment at work sites and during the transport of materials. Traffic planning is necessary to minimize the negative impact of project traffic on all communities affected by construction. This includes measures to minimize disruption to existing road infrastructure, settlements adjacent to the road network, and natural resources, as well as measures to prevent damage to household and community property. Road planning, as well as safe working areas, parking areas, and maintenance areas for trucks and excavators, must be completed prior to commencement of work. The planning includes the access route and entry points to the site without affecting households and associated structures, cropland, fruit trees, or any other potential source of income. Access to commercial and residential real estate must be maintained.

The main production site of the Contractor is located at the production base of JSC " Uchkorgonskiy PMK", where the necessary infrastructure is available, which facilitates the implementation of security measures for the population. In the scheme , the Contractor's production base is highlighted in yellow . Coordinates 40.2331413N, 72.0390327E, height 975.94 m. The base of inert materials is highlighted in red.

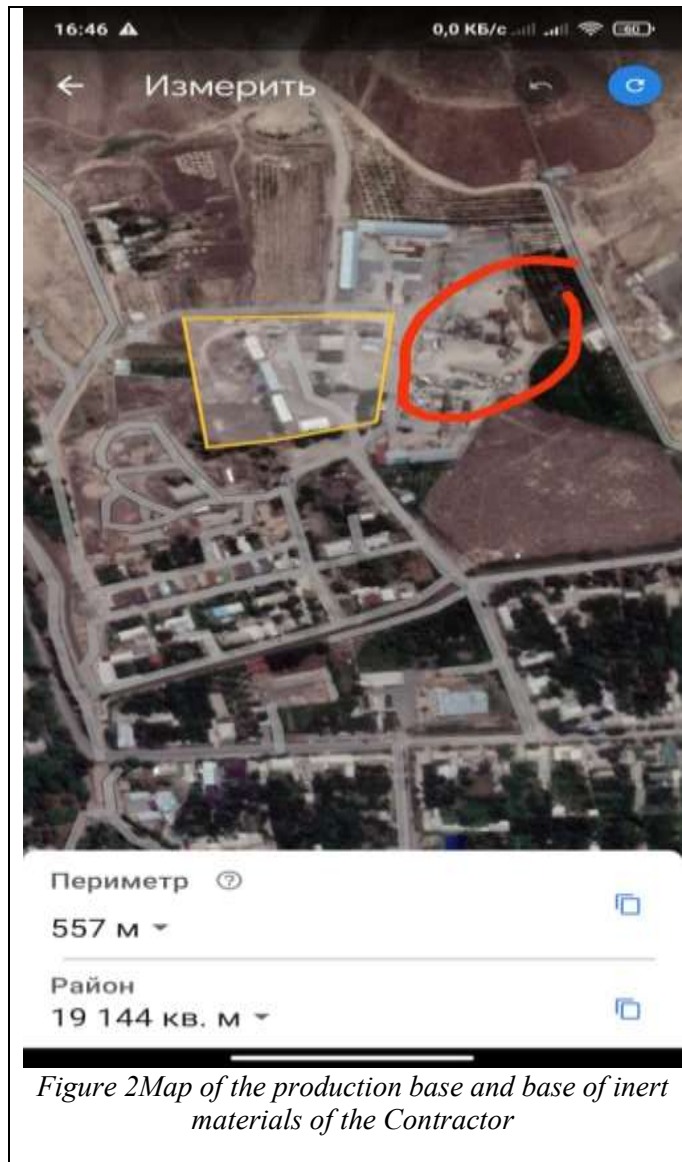
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<sup>2</sup> [www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/contacts](http://www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/contacts)

3.3.1. Photo of the production base of JSC " Uchkorgon PMK "



3.4. Layout of the Contractor's production base and the base of inert materials



#### 3.4.1. Emergency equipment and facilities at the construction site

All work sites and construction sites will be equipped with:

- 1) communications and transport
- 2) means for rendering assistance in case of accidents and means for preventing and eliminating the consequences of accidents:
- 3) medical kits;
- 4) fire extinguishing means (fire extinguisher, bucket, felt mat, sand)

All production personnel will be issued:

- 1) a set of overalls;
- 2) safety shoes ;
- 3) protective helmet;
- 4) mittens or gloves.

In addition to the responsible specialist for Health and safety, also, at each site of the facility, a person responsible for admission to work and compliance with the rules of health and safety (from among the engineers) will be appointed.

#### 3.4.2. Rules for the presence of personnel on the construction site

1. PPE should always be worn on the construction site, at a minimum: hard hat, safety shoes, reflective vests (or equivalent);
2. It is prohibited to consume alcohol or drugs in the workplace, and personnel must not be under their influence;
3. Strictly comply with the requirements of the Customer in the field of labor protection, industrial and fire safety, electrical safety;
4. In all places of work, the rules of the road must be observed (in particular, the speed limit, do not use the phone while driving);
5. Should work and be used in all places of production of works the sound signal of a backing of heavy-duty vehicles;
6. Work at the work site at a height of more than 1.8 m (with the exception of appropriate scaffolding, including raised mobile platforms) is not carried out without the use of a safety belt and double slings;
7. Only proper and safe ladders/stairways should be used to access upper levels;
8. There must be no people under the lifted load;
9. It is not allowed to work in a confined space without a work order - permission and equipment;
10. People should not be present in pits that do not comply with fencing/protection legislation (generally deeper than 1.3m and narrower than 2/3 of the depth).

### 3.5.Safe traffic

The Contractor shall provide, install and maintain road signs, road markings, lights, barriers and traffic lights, and other measures that may be necessary to ensure the safety of traffic around the Project construction sites. Restoration work may require the closure or redirection of some existing public or private roads, footpaths. The restriction can be introduced for a long or temporary period of construction. Residents of settlements affected by traffic are encouraged to provide sufficient information about the impact of traffic specific to this project. Where the roads that bring children to school are used for road safety, schools should provide education on road safety.

During the construction phase of the Project, air pollution in the form of dust may occur as a result of truck traffic. This problem can be solved by setting a speed limit of 30 km/h on unpaved roads in dry conditions. Road traffic injuries or fatalities must be prevented through site planning, warning signs, barriers and driver training. Environmental and safety training for drivers should also include emergency response.

The map shows the scheme of vehicle traffic and speed limits on the route from the location of the Contractor's infrastructure to the place of work , avoiding the movement of vehicles and mechanisms through the settlement.

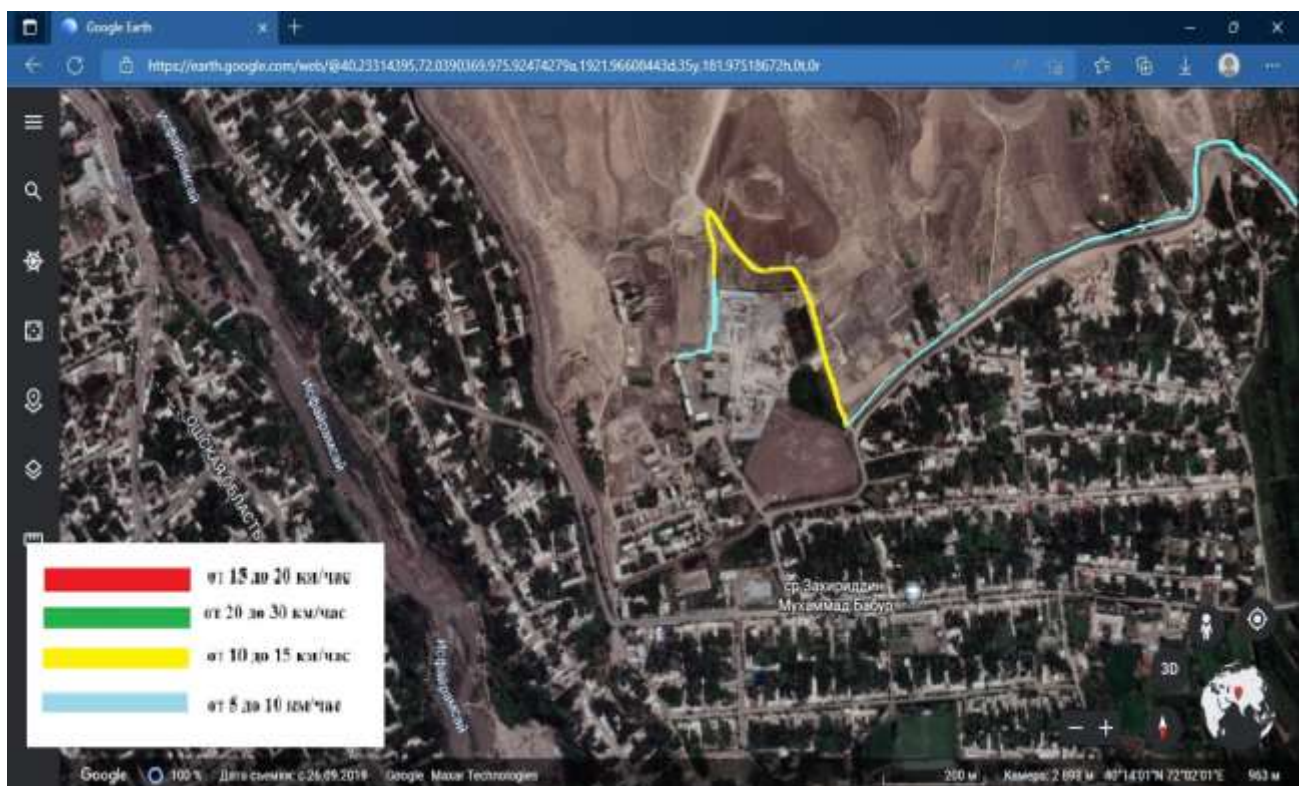


Figure 3 Scheme of vehicle traffic and speed mode to the Contractor's base.

Google earth source

### 3.6. Safety measures against magnetic field

During the operation of the substation and the overhead lines suitable for it, the expected level of the maximum magnetic field strength will be 7.76 A / m, which is significantly lower than the permissible norms. The remote control of the magnetic field strength is set depending on the presence of people in it. In accordance with hygienic requirements, eight-hour stay of personnel in a magnetic field with a strength of up to 80 A / m with a general effect (on the whole body) and up to 800 A / m with a local effect (on the limbs) is allowed.

Consequently, the impact of overhead lines and transformer substations on the environment in terms of the level of magnetic field strength is within the normal range, measures to protect personnel and the public from the magnetic field created by EMF sources by overhead line wires are not required.

### 3.7. Security measures from electric shock

The objects of electric current impact at the substation can be service personnel, as well as people and animals - when the potential is removed from the grounding devices when short circuit and lightning currents flow through them. Also, the personnel working during the modernization, as well as the personnel servicing the transformer substation, can be subject to the impact of electric current - when the potential is removed from the grounding devices when short-circuit and lightning currents flow through them. The damaging effect of electric current on the human body is characterized by the cessation of the work of the heart, respiratory organs, nervous system, in extreme cases - death. The safe rate for the passage of electric current through the human body without adverse health effects is 0.3 mA in the emergency operation of electrical equipment and 6 mA in emergency operation and exposure duration of more than 1.0 s.

### 3.8. Noise and Vibration Safety Measures

Construction machinery, transport trucks will be a source of noise and vibration. Work will only be carried out during the daytime.

### 3.9. Safe waste disposal

Storage of fuels, chemicals creates health and safety risks that may also affect the local population. Trucks transporting materials and other construction vehicles will use the same public road. The risk of accidents with local vehicles, pedestrians will become higher during the construction period.

Untimely and inefficient disposal of municipal solid waste and inadequate sanitary working conditions for construction workers at construction sites can lead to environmental pollution and adversely affect the health of the local population.

To avoid accidents, you must:

- 1) Strictly regulated collection and disposal of waste in designated places, their disposal.
- 2) Ensuring the removal of surface and drainage runoff from the working site;
- 3) Timely cleaning of working areas from construction waste;

#### 3.9.1. Collection, storage, transportation and delivery of asbestos-containing waste

The removal of materials containing asbestos will be carried out in accordance with national legislation, building standards, labor safety requirements; requirements for the release of harmful substances into the air and disposal of hazardous waste. In the absence of local legal procedures, Directive 2003/18/EC of the European Parliament will be used, which supplements Council Directive 83/477/EEC on protection against the risks of asbestos emissions in the workplace: The limit for dust particles in the air is 0.1 fibre/cm<sup>3</sup>; also use Notes from good practice: Asbestos: Health issues in workplaces and communities; (The World Bank). Asbestos-containing materials are subject to immediate disposal / disposal under special conditions.

According to the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated December 28, 2015 No. 885 "Procedure for handling hazardous waste in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic", the disposal of asbestos-containing materials should be carried out as follows.

Hazardous waste management processes (waste life cycle) include the following stages: generation, accumulation (collection, temporary storage, storage), transportation, neutralization, disposal, use as secondary raw materials, burial.

If asbestos is found at the project site, it must be clearly marked as a hazardous material. Asbestos-containing materials must not be broken or cut. This creates dust. As regards reconstruction work, workers should avoid crushing/demolition of asbestos waste and dispose of it in an organized manner at construction sites with subsequent removal to designated areas or landfill.

If asbestos material is to be stored temporarily, its waste should be securely isolated in closed containers and marked as hazardous material. Security measures must be taken to prevent unauthorized removal from the site.

#### 3.9.2. Collection and temporary storage of ACM waste

The generation of asbestos waste should be minimized through the use of the most efficient production techniques. Asbestos will be handled and disposed of by qualified and experienced professionals using appropriate protection (masks, gloves and overalls). At the waste collection

point, it is allowed to store waste in an amount not exceeding the established norms. It is not allowed to clutter up the places of industrial waste collection and approaches to them.

While working with asbestos waste, builders are required to wear special protective overalls, gloves and respirators. Prior to removal (if removal is necessary), the asbestos will be treated with a wetting agent to minimize the generation of asbestos dust. Removed asbestos must not be reused. It is not allowed to store foreign objects, personal clothing, overalls, personal protective equipment, or eat food in the places of industrial waste collection.

### 3.9.3. Handling and transportation of hazardous waste

During the production of loading and unloading operations, the requirements for loading and unloading operations, general safety requirements must be met. Work should be carried out mechanized with the help of lifting and transport vehicles of small mechanization. Transportation of hazardous waste to landfills is carried out by specially equipped own transport of the enterprise or specialized transport companies.

The design and operating conditions of specialized transport should exclude the possibility of accidents, losses and environmental pollution along the route and during the transfer of waste from one type of transport to another. All types of work related to the loading, transportation and unloading of waste in the main and auxiliary industries must be mechanized and sealed. Unloading of hazardous wastes during their transportation is not allowed.

When transporting solid and dusty waste, an independent device or container with grippers for unloading by truck cranes is required;

It is not allowed to transport unpacked asbestos in open car bodies and on railway platforms.

During loading and unloading operations, the use of hooks and other sharp devices is not allowed. When transporting hazardous waste, the presence of unauthorized persons is not allowed, except for the driver and the personnel of the industrial enterprise accompanying the cargo. The driver of a vehicle transporting asbestos-containing waste must be instructed on the rules for transporting cargo.

Works related to the loading and transportation, unloading and disposal of waste must be mechanized. Waste transportation should exclude the possibility of losses along the way and environmental pollution.

### 3.9.4. Burial of asbestos-containing waste

Burial of asbestos-containing waste should be carried out at landfills for municipal solid waste (MSW) and non-utilized solid industrial waste.

### 3.10. Security of public facilities

In order to prevent a serious impact on communication facilities and services, including communications, electricity, gas, drinking water and irrigation, on their safety near the work site, the Contractor:

- 1) will take full responsibility for the placement or confirmation of detailed information about the location of all communication facilities on the territory and near the site;
- 2) confirm and take into account the presence of communication facilities on the territory and near the site;
- 3) will take into account the time required to locate, access, protect, maintain and bypass such services, including any notice duration required to complete such work in consultation with the relevant authorities or service providers;
- 4) will always exercise great care to avoid damage to or interference with communications facilities and services;
- 5) will take full responsibility for any direct or indirect damage and / or interference caused by the design work, resulting from the measures taken or unsuccessful, as well as for the full restoration of damage.
- 6) will carry out a complete and appropriate preliminary survey of the location of all communications facilities in the area by inspection and in combination with electronic and electromechanical devices, where possible, and where it is necessary to disturb the existing ground surface for design work.
- 7) provide identification of communication facilities at risk, fully isolate and install protection by reinforcement on site or in a designated area to convince the appropriate authority before construction begins.
- 8) when working near overhead cables, find out and take into account the observance of the necessary allowable distances to cables and wires, in consultation with the power company.
- 9) will hire professionals with the necessary skills and technology to carry out cable relocation work in cases where the relocation of existing overhead power lines, communication cables and other main communications is required.

### 3.11. Measures to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus

To prevent the spread of viral diseases (including COVID-19), precautionary measures must be taken at the workplace and at the construction site. Builders may be at risk for the level of immunity. This is due to frequent exposure to the open air, a decrease in immunity, and as a result, a greater susceptibility to infectious diseases. The virus is transmitted both by airborne droplets

and through household items, so if ordinary dishes are used in canteens, it is recommended to change them to disposable ones. It is also necessary to pay attention to where employees are in their free time and it is recommended to limit their presence in crowded places.

**3.11.1. Coronavirus (COVID-19) Risk Mitigation Procedures**

As mandatory security measures and prevention of the spread of viral diseases at construction sites, in accordance with the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated May 11, 2020 No. 244 “On additional measures to reduce the risks of the spread of coronavirus infection (COVID-19)”, the following must be done:

<b>Requirements</b>	<b>Conditions for compliance with requirements at construction sites to reduce the risk of the spread of coronavirus infection (COVID-19)</b>
Organization of the "input filter"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ measurement by the responsible person at the entrance of the body temperature of employees with a non-contact thermometer or contact method;</li> <li>▪ survey (questionnaire) of employees about the presence or absence of respiratory symptoms in family members, examination of employees (cough, fever, weakness, headache, etc.);</li> <li>▪ mandatory removal from the workplace of persons with elevated body temperature and signs of an infectious disease</li> </ul>
Carrying out regular wet cleaning using disinfectants funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ in the dressing rooms and for meals, providing a supply of disinfectants at the rate of at least 5 days;</li> <li>▪ ensuring daily (every shift) cleaning and washing of industrial premises, wiping doorknobs, telephones, doorknobs of toilet rooms, sinks for washing hands, drain cisterns, etc.</li> </ul>
Creation of conditions for compliance with the rules of personal hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ providing conditions for washing hands (running warm water), personal hygiene products (liquid soap, towels, disinfectant solutions and wipes, antiseptics);</li> <li>▪ at the entrance to the dressing rooms and for eating, the installation of sanitizers ;</li> <li>▪ posting instructions on how to wash hands</li> </ul>
Keeping distance, preventing crowds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ensuring and monitoring the observance of a distance of 1.5-2 m between employees;</li> <li>▪ scheduling meals for employees in the canteen;</li> <li>▪ in the absence of a canteen - a ban on eating at workplaces, allocation for eating a specially designated room or part of the room, with an equipped sink for washing hands</li> </ul>

## 4. Procedure for reducing production risks

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### 4.1. Work safety control

The Contractor will control the work area or construction site until it is returned to the Employer. Working personnel and persons conducting labor activities who are aware and trained in health and safety rules will enter the work area. Specialist in HSE Contractor ( Nazhimidin uulu Kurmanbek phone: +996-0772 115-568) is responsible for the implementation of construction work in accordance with the PUOTBPKU .

The HSE Specialist will:

- 1) coordinate safe communication between construction sites
- 2) consult with employees and management on any health and safety issue that may affect them.
- 3) ensure that all employees and other visitors receive relevant safety information at the facility.
- 4) confirms the conduct of safety briefings for its workers.
- 5) confirm that the requirements for first aid are met.
- 6) confirms that the employees have passed the introductory briefing on the construction.
- 7) be responsible for the implementation of this HSESP.
- 8) report unsafe working conditions or unsafe work practices.
- 9) participate in regular inspections of all or part of the workplace.
- 10) investigate or assist in the investigation of incidents.
- 11) it will take emergency measures as necessary and will record and report all incidents and illnesses related to health and safety.

The Contractor will provide first aid to personnel as needed, will provide emergency assistance as needed and in accordance with emergency procedures.

### 4.2. Oversight and reporting

The Field Supervision Engineer must be on the construction site at all times. Moreover, the PIU Safety Specialist should visit the construction site at least once a month to monitor the implementation of the Plan requirements during the subproject implementation . If any problems arise, site visits should be carried out more frequently. If there are actual problems, the PIC should continue to exercise supervision during the operation of the facility.

Upon completion of the monitoring, a report by the security specialist on the site visit to the project coordinator should be provided. In case of non-compliance with environmental protection

measures, it is necessary to draw up an act indicating the period for eliminating violations for the contractor.

When conducting social and environmental monitoring, special attention will be paid to accidents. If accidents are identified, they will be recorded in the report and classified as severe, serious and light with a description of the type and cause of the incident. The regular reports on the progress of the subproject implementation provided to the PSC by the local technical supervision engineer should include information on the implementation of the environmental and social management plan. This section should contain concise information and a brief description of monitoring activities, as well as a description of the problems encountered and methods for their elimination. Ultimately, the responsibility for the implementation of the Plan remains with the PIU in accordance with the bank's security measures, tender and contract documents, which provide for the delegation of responsibility for the implementation of special environmental mitigation measures from the implementing agency to the contractor.

#### 4.3. Contact information in case of emergency

The Contractor 's Commission establishes the procedure for technical investigation of the causes of accidents and incidents that occurred at hazardous production facilities and (or) potentially hazardous facilities, as well as the procedure for recording such accidents and incidents.

Table 3 Contact information in case of emergency

No.	Responsible persons	Full name	Contact details/phone
1	Director General - Chairman of the Commission	Sadykov I. R.	0553 04-59-79
2	Manager	Isakov Zh.K.	0777 322 927
3	Chief Engineer -	Eshiev J.	0990 006 661
4	OS security specialist	Asadillaev Aidar	0778 656971
5	OH&S Engineer –	Nazhimidin uulu Kurmanbek	0772115568
6	head of PTO	Nazhimidin uulu Kurmanbek	0772115568
7	Ministry of Emergency Situations		122
8	ROVD		102
9	FAP		103

## 5. Quarry management plan

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The materials necessary for construction work will come through the quarries at the disposal of IP Mukarramov Azamjon Yuldashevich , with whom the Contractor has an agreement on the supply of inert aggregates for concrete grade - sand and crushed stone (agreement and certificates are attached).

According to certificates of conformity issued in 2022 by the Department of Geology and Subsoil Use of the MPRTEN. According to the data, materials are mined at the Kon site, Kadamjai district, Batken region. Therefore, at this stage it is expected that only existing approved borrow pits will be used.

Thus, the safety issues related to quarry management - possible risks of erosion, mudflows, impact on fauna and flora, visual and landscape impact, are settled by concluding an agreement on the supply of inert aggregates.

## 6. Plan of the education

In accordance with the requirements of the national legislation on labor protection, an OHS coordinator has been appointed to perform tasks related to labor protection in the workplace.

In accordance with the requirements of national legislation, the OHS coordinator must:

- 1) Comply with workforce management procedures and occupational health and safety requirements.
- 2) Monitor compliance with labor management procedures and health and safety requirements.
- 3) Keep records of employees under the contract and compliance with the conditions of their employment.
- 4) Disseminate (in an accessible form) job descriptions and conditions of employment to all employees.
- 5) Ensure that each hired employee knows the phone number, email address and website where he can file a GRM complaint with the PIU.
- 6) Familiarize employees with the requirements related to labor protection; conduct regular trainings on the right to safe working conditions (which is guaranteed by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic), the risks associated with their work, and measures to reduce these risks to an acceptable level.

Conducting trainings on the procedure for managing labor resources and labor safety to ensure the effective work of the Contractor are given in the table.

Table 4OHS trainings

Topic of trainings	The target audience	Target	Timing
Raising awareness. OHS management issues .	Project manager, section chiefs, foremen, craftsmen, mechanics and staff	a commitment to the HSE policy	Constantly
Increasing general awareness of HSE	Project manager, section chiefs, foremen, craftsmen, mechanics and staff	Commitment to the policy to achieve the goals of the project and the objectives of the organization: developing a sense of personal responsibility	Constantly
HSE training	environmental specialist, safety engineer, foremen, mechanics	Improve performance in specific areas of the organization, in the field of compliance with health and safety , the absence of accidents and emergencies during construction, as well as exemplary organization of work	3 days
Conformity HSE	Employees and personnel - whose actions may affect compliance	Ensure compliance with the regulatory requirements of the Labor Law and the requirements of the bank	3 days

## 7. Occupational health and safety management plan for a specific site

Types of work and examples of possible problems and/or impacts	Stage design ( hereinafter - P), construction (hereinafter - C), operation (hereinafter - E)	Mitigation measures	Responsible persons/organizations for monitoring the performance of work (in order of participation)
General occupational safety and health	P , S	<p>Comply with the necessary site safety procedures to prevent any accidents by erecting a temporary fence around the site of appropriate height and type. Responsible for the safety and security of the work site at night and day (24 hours / 5 days), provide the necessary lighting, as well as fire protection and fire extinguishing equipment. In general, take all necessary procedures and precautions to prevent injury or death to workers or any other person. The safety of workers and the public should be improved by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) proper instruction and training of workers in safety measures and their responsibility for the safety of themselves and others;</li> <li>(2) providing workers with protective clothing, including hard hats, and safety shoes;</li> <li>(3) ensure proper licensing and training of equipment and vehicle operators;</li> <li>(4) Providing first aid facilities, accessible qualified paramedical personnel and emergency transportation to the nearest hospital with emergency facilities, and assigning responsibility for ensuring that these arrangements are maintained at all times;</li> <li>(5) Organization of regular safety checks of vehicles and materials, as well as distribution of responsibility for this;</li> <li>(6) Providing hazard warning signs at construction sites.</li> <li>(7) The choice of the time of work taking into account the time of year, outside the time of reproduction of animals.</li> <li>(8) Fence off site/construction site to reduce incidental impacts on habitats and biodiversity;</li> <li>(9) Control of working hours in order to minimize disturbance to the public peace;</li> </ol>	HSE Specialist Environmental Protection Specialist Manager
Safe and healthy working conditions, elimination of accidents and accidents	P , S	<p><b>Worker health surveillance:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) pre-employment medical examination;</li> <li>2) periodic medical examinations;</li> </ol>	Local _ state agency for the supervision of construction work.

Types of work and examples of possible problems and/or impacts	Stage design ( hereinafter - P), construction (hereinafter - C), operation (hereinafter - E)	Mitigation measures	Responsible persons/organizations for monitoring the performance of work (in order of participation)
		3) creation of a local ambulance base 4) control of drinking water quality parameters;  <b>Compliance with safety regulations;</b> 1) familiarization of employees with the procedure for working with hazardous materials (such as asbestos materials, fuels and lubricants, etc.). 2) Turn off unused settings; use machines and equipment for their intended purpose. 3) Equipment safety device; 4) Individual protection means; The Contractor issues to its employees all the necessary PPE, and also monitors the provision of PPE to employees of subcontractors. The PPE used must be certified. 1) PPE is maintained in good condition and replaced if damaged. 2) Workers without proper PPE are not allowed on the construction site. It is forbidden to perform any work without the use of PPE . 3) Employees performing loading and unloading operations must be provided with protective gloves. 4) When performing work in which there is a risk of damage to the organs of vision (work with impact tools, gas cutting and electric welding), workers must be provided with goggles or protective masks with side protection. Also, all employees who are in the immediate vicinity of the work specified in this paragraph must be provided with goggles or protective masks. 5) When performing work that generates dust (toxic or not) or vapors, workers should be provided with respirators, suitable dust masks and breathing apparatus. 6) When carrying out hot work, the employee must be provided with special PPE made of fire-resistant materials (for welding work - a suit of a welder and leggings , etc.). If it is not possible to take collective measures to protect against noise, the Contractor shall provide their workers with suitable personal protective earphones or ear plugs when using noisy equipment and tools (for example, air hammers)	HSE Specialist
Safety of work with the use of electrical equipment	P , S	To ensure the safety of work with the use of electrical equipment, it is provided: 1) fencing of live parts; 2) safe passages and driveways;	HSE Specialist Technical Supervision Engineer

Types of work and examples of possible problems and/or impacts	Stage design ( hereinafter - P), construction (hereinafter - C), operation (hereinafter - E)	Mitigation measures	Responsible persons/organizations for monitoring the performance of work (in order of participation)
		3) electromagnetic and mechanical interlocks, which exclude erroneous actions of personnel during the production of operational switching; 4) providing protective grounding devices; 5) remote control of switches 110 kV , main - switches 10 kV ; 6) provision of a control system for automatic operation of electrical equipment ; 7) providing protection against short circuits and overvoltages 8) provision of working and emergency lighting. 9) Compliance with regulations and instructions to ensure electrical and fire safety. 10) In order to reduce the impact of the electric field on personnel, it is necessary during construction: a) use metal structures of outdoor switchgear from galvanized or aluminum elements; b) ladders for climbing onto the traverses of metal portals should be located inside their racks (ladders located outside must be fenced with shielding devices that provide acceptable levels inside	Manager
Security on public road	FROM	Take all necessary measures and precautions during the execution of works to avoid disturbing the public order, any causes that may interfere with the access or use of public and private roads, sidewalks or property. Use suitable and appropriate means of transport and take all necessary measures and precautions to avoid any damage or destruction of public roads or bridges along the route to and from the work site. To ensure the safety of the work, it is provided: 1) Signaling, lighting, road safety signs, barriers and signalmen; 2) Regular maintenance and control of vehicles 3) Safety Information Campaigns 4) Provision of an alternative road bypassing the construction site, if available 5) Organization of work in such a way as not to block access to residential buildings, income-generating assets and public facilities.	HSE Specialist Technical Supervision Engineer Manager GUOBDD LSG
Fire safety	FROM	1) Prohibition of burning garbage or other materials 2) Prohibition of the use of open flames for cooking and hot water 3) Prohibition of the use of burning solid fuels and fuels and lubricants 4) Prohibition of parking of vehicles with a running engine;	HSE Specialist Technical Supervision Engineer Manager

Types of work and examples of possible problems and/or impacts	Stage design ( hereinafter - P), construction (hereinafter - C), operation (hereinafter - E)	Mitigation measures	Responsible persons/organizations for monitoring the performance of work (in order of participation)
		5) No smoking on site 6) Prevention of an excess number of cars on the territory and vehicles emitting smoke; 7) Fire shield or conduit for supplying water in case of fire; 8) Automatic fire extinguishing 9) Composting estimates from cleaning the area; 10) Compliance with the rules for storing containers with fuel and lubricants in sealed packaging;	LSG Ministry of Emergency Situations
Safe transport and dumping	FROM	The rules of the road are the minimum applicable requirements on a construction site. Special measures should be indicated on suitable signs and information boards. The speed limit for vehicles on the construction site is 5 km/h on curves and 10 km/h on straight sections. Once stopped, vehicles must not obstruct traffic and must not stop near or in front of fire hydrants, overpasses, emergency exits, manholes and firefighters' entrances. All vehicles equipped with a manual transmission must be in reverse gear to facilitate evacuation if necessary. If it is necessary to install equipment in places of driveways or passages, a detour should be organized with the installation of signs for the direction of the detour. Construction equipment and special equipment must be equipped with an audible reverse signal. Backfilling must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of local authorities. In order to confirm that excavated material is stored properly and prevent dumping incidents, daily logs of all material removed from the site by truck should be kept and stored both on the site and in areas permitted for storage for inspection by the relevant authorities.	HSE Specialist Technical Supervision Engineer Manager LSG ROVD
Earthwork safety _	FROM	The performance of work related to the presence of workers in excavations with vertical walls without fastening in sandy, dusty-argillaceous and thawed soils above the groundwater level and in the absence of underground structures near, is allowed if their depth is not more than, m : 1.0 - in loose bulk and natural sandy soils; 1.25 - in sandy loam; 1.5 - in loams and clays.	HSE Specialist Technical Supervision Engineer Manager

Types of work and examples of possible problems and/or impacts	Stage design ( hereinafter - P), construction (hereinafter - C), operation (hereinafter - E)	Mitigation measures	Responsible persons/organizations for monitoring the performance of work (in order of participation)
		<p>The performance of work related to the presence of workers in excavations with slopes without fastenings in bulk, sandy and silty-clay soils above the groundwater level (taking into account capillary rise) or soils drained by artificial dewatering is allowed at a normalized excavation depth and slope steepness.</p> <p>Trenches are appropriately marked with a minimum increase in width of one 1,00 mor more in the event of heavy traffic adjacent to them. A sufficient number of walkways are installed to ensure the safe passage of personnel through the trenches.</p> <p>The admission of workers to a pit or other excavation of soil that does not have a safe descent is prohibited.</p> <p>When the excavator is working, it is not allowed to perform other work from the side of the face and the workers are not allowed to be within the radius of the excavator plus 5 m.</p> <p>When unloading on embankments, as well as when backfilling excavations, dump trucks should be installed no closer than 1 m from the edge of the natural slope.</p>	
Occupational safety in waste management	FROM	<p>Maintain the work site reasonably clear of all unnecessary obstructions, store or dispose of all construction equipment and surplus materials, and remove and remove from the site any debris, debris, or temporary structures that are no longer needed.</p> <p>Upon completion of work, immediately clean the work area of all materials, dust and debris.</p>	HSE Specialist Technical Supervision Engineer Manager
Noise and vibration safety	FROM	<p>Take all reasonable steps to reduce noise to a minimum. Take all necessary measures to ensure that the operation of all mechanical equipment and construction processes, on or off the site, does not cause unnecessary and excessive noise that may disturb residents of nearby homes, schools, hospitals, or premises with similar noise sensitivity. Construction work will be limited to daytime hours (8am to 8pm) and prohibited on weekends.</p>	HSE Specialist Technical Supervision Engineer Manager LSG ROVD
Workplace safety	FROM	<p>Before the start of any work, the Contractor must fence off the allocated territory of the construction site, allocated separate territories for the placement of residential camps, areas with hazardous and harmful production factors, areas with material assets of the construction organization (if necessary).</p> <p>Dangerous zones for workers are allocated on the territory of the construction site with the installation of safety guards and safety signs.</p>	HSE Specialist Technical Supervision Engineer Manager LSG

Types of work and examples of possible problems and/or impacts	Stage design ( hereinafter - P), construction (hereinafter - C), operation (hereinafter - E)	Mitigation measures	Responsible persons/organizations for monitoring the performance of work (in order of participation)
		At the boundaries of zones with the constant presence of hazardous production factors, protective fences should be installed, and zones with the possible impact of hazardous production factors - signal fences and safety signs. At the same time, the protective fence must have a height of at least 1.1 m and consist of 2 elements, the distance between the horizontal elements in the vertical plane of the protective fence must be no more than 0.45 m. Also, the protective fences must be designed for strength and resistance to alternate action of both horizontal and vertical loads.	
Safe Opportunities for Vulnerable Populations and Workers	FROM	The waterworks, during construction, will also act as a barrier, dividing the farm property in two. Bridges will be built over temporary ditches, or spoil heaps, to provide access to agricultural areas. 1) Prohibit forced labor, focus on local workers. 2) Promote fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunities for workers. 3) Worker behavior and raising community awareness of GBV 4) Establishing a GBV-responsive grievance mechanism 5) Construction of ramps and bridges for people with disabilities	HSE Specialist Technical Supervision Engineer Manager LSG ROVD
Waterworks pose a danger to people and livestock due to their depth and steep banks.	E	The channel, in places where it passes through settlements, or cattle passes, must be fenced along its entire length, downstream and upstream from the structure, to prevent the fall of people and livestock, and must have safe crossings (bridges) for crossing.	RUVKh

## 8. Occupational Health and Safety Document Templates

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### 8.1. Order template on the organization of work on labor protection and ensuring safe working conditions

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**Общество с ограниченной ответственностью**  
**«Сити Комплекс»**

Кыргызская Республика, с. Гроздь, ул. Юбилейная 45, т. +996 (553) 04-59-79, E-mail: I\_Sadykov@mail.ru

**ПРИКАЗ № 4**

« 01 » \_\_\_\_\_ 09 \_\_\_\_\_ 2022 года

г. Бишкек

**Об организации работы по охране труда и обеспечению безопасных условий работы**

Настоящий приказ разработан в соответствии с требованиями Трудового кодекса КР. В целях обеспечения безопасности жизни, сохранения здоровья и работоспособности сотрудников предприятия в процессе трудовой деятельности, а также внедрения ПУОТПКУ

**ПРИКАЗЫВАЮ:**

1. Назначить ответственным по охране труда и технике безопасности на предприятии - Нажимидин уулу Курманбек .
2. Разработать и надлежащим образом оформить инструкции по охране труда. Исполнитель: Нажимидин уулу Курманбек .
3. Провести обучение по вопросам охраны труда, завести журналы и провести инструктажи. Исполнитель: Нажимидин уулу Курманбек .
4. Назначить в каждом помещении ответственного по электро- и пожарной безопасности. Исполнитель: Нажимидин уулу Курманбек .
5. Пройти обучение по пожарной безопасности. Исполнитель: Нажимидин уулу Курманбек .
6. На время его отпуска или болезни ответственным назначается: Асадиллаев Айдар .
7. Провести обучение всех работников предприятия по электробезопасности с присвоением группы электробезопасности. Исполнитель: Нажимидин уулу Курманбек .
8. Все назначенные лица подчиняются непосредственно мне.
9. Производить еженедельную проверку состояния рабочих мест по охране труда, электро- и пожарной безопасности комиссией в составе: Нажимидин уулу Курманбек, Асадиллаев Айдар, Садыков И.Р. Обо всех недостатках докладывать мне лично.
10. Разработку мероприятий по устранению выявленных недостатков в ходе проверок возложить на: Нажимидин уулу Курманбек .
11. Текущий контроль за состоянием условий труда на рабочих местах и поддержание здоровых условий труда возлагаю на: Нажимидин уулу Курманбек .
12. Контроль за выполнением вышеуказанных мероприятий возлагаю на: Нажимидин уулу Курманбек .
13. Данный приказ вводится как обязательный для исполнения всеми сотрудниками предприятия. Настоящий Приказ довести до сведения всех сотрудников организации. Исполнитель: Нажимидин уулу Курманбек .
14. Общее руководство, наблюдение и контроль за состоянием охраны труда на предприятии, контроль за соблюдением законодательных и иных нормативных правовых актов, требований, правил и инструкций по охране труда оставляю за собой.

Руководитель организации

Садыков И.Р.



\_\_\_\_\_ 2022 г. \_\_\_\_\_ Нажимидин уулу Курманбек  
(Ф.И.О.)

(подпись)

" 01 " \_\_\_\_\_ 09 \_\_\_\_\_ 2022 г. \_\_\_\_\_ Асадиллаев Айдар  
(Ф.И.О.)

(подпись)

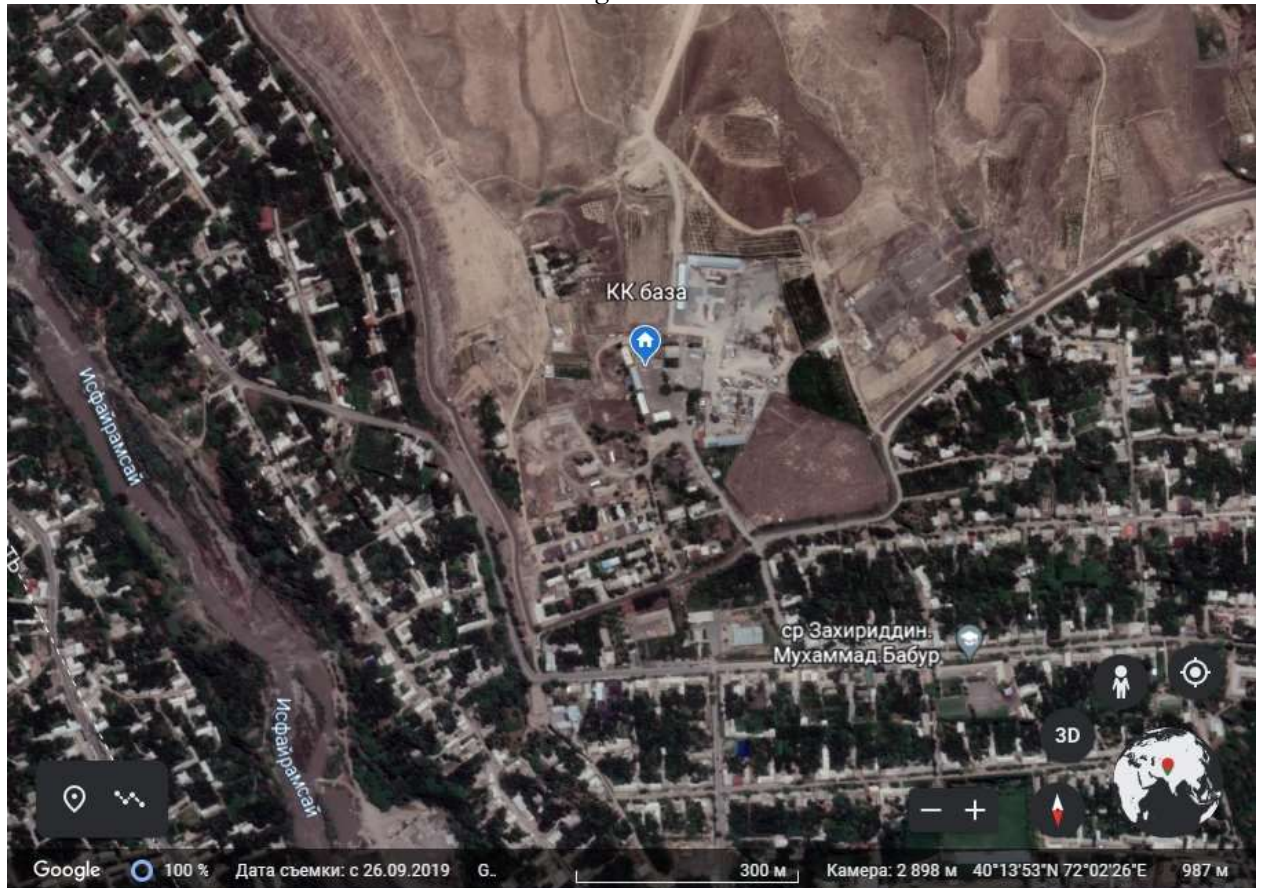
## 8.2. Health and Safety Checklist Template

<b>To be completed by the employee</b>	
<b>Full name</b>	
<b>Date ( dd -mm- yy ):</b>	
<b>Job title:</b>	
<b>The employee is aware of the legal requirements:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> before starting work, inform employees about the risks and measures to be taken; <input type="checkbox"/> before starting work, provide employees with the necessary personal protective equipment (PPE); <input type="checkbox"/> familiarize employees with their work; <input type="checkbox"/> provide guidance, as well as supervision and control of working conditions of employees
<b>What you should pay attention to:</b>	Documents detailing the rules: <input type="checkbox"/> Law of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 1, 2003 No. 167 "On labor protection" <input type="checkbox"/> Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic (No. 106 of August 4, 2004).
<b>The company has a description of the risks and measures (informational material) associated with the work in which the employee is involved</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> The material (also) is issued and explained on the first working day. Copy attached <input type="checkbox"/> Not
<b>The company has:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Certain safety rules that every employee should be familiar with. Copy attached. <input type="checkbox"/> First aid measures on site (catastrophes, fires, accidents, evacuation). Copy attached.
<b>Before starting work, the employee receives information and instructions on safe work practices from:</b>	First and last name:  Job title:
<b>Information, instructions and actions to be taken, including:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Work-related risks. <input type="checkbox"/> Compliance with work instructions. <input type="checkbox"/> Use of available aids. <input type="checkbox"/> Use of personal protective equipment. <input type="checkbox"/> Safety regulations. <input type="checkbox"/> Measures relating to the provision of first aid on the spot.
<b>During the familiarization period, attention will be paid to the following aspects:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Providing work instructions. <input type="checkbox"/> Specify work information and instructions for safe work practices. <input type="checkbox"/> Consideration of safety issues at the site, such as the use of escape routes and the provision of first aid on site.
<b>About all accidents that occur to employees, the company reports</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> directly to the labor protection authorities <input type="checkbox"/> directly to the PIU, to the Customer
<b>Signature</b>	

## 9. Documents and photo application

### 9.1. Map of the Contractor's production base

*Figure 4. The Contractor's production base (marked with a blue icon).  
Google source*



### 9.2. Lease agreement for the production base of JSC " Uchkorgonsky PMK" (and maintenance of sewerage and removal of solid waste to the Contractor clause 2.1.)

ДОГОВОР АРЕНДЫ  
ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫХ БАЗЫ

с. Карадобо

"20" 08 2022 г.

АООТ Уч-Коргонский ПМК именуемое далее "Арендодатель", в лице директора Манаткулова А.Ж., действующего на основании Устава, с одной стороны и ОоОО Сити Комплекс, именуемое в дальнейшем "Арендатор", в лице директора Садыкова И.Р., действующего на основании Устава, с другой стороны, заключили настоящий Договор о нижеследующем:

1. ПРЕДМЕТ ДОГОВОРА

- 1.1. Арендодатель передает, а Арендатор принимает в аренду Производственные помещения и строительную промплощадку, необходимую Арендатору для самостоятельного осуществления хозяйственной и производственной деятельности
- 1.2. Арендованная площадь расположена в с. Карадобо, Кадамжайского р-на, Баткенской обл.
- 1.3. Перечень арендованных площадей и строительной промплощадки приведен в приложении N 1, являющемся неотъемлемой частью настоящего Договора.
- 1.4. Арендованная площадь передается Арендатору в целях производства продукции, выполнения работ и оказания услуг.

2. ПРАВА И ОБЯЗАННОСТИ СТОРОН

2.1. Арендодатель обязан:

- предоставить Арендатору в 5-дневный срок после подписания Договора по приемо-сдаточному акту, в котором указывается техническое состояние помещения и строительной промплощадки на момент сдачи в аренду;
- предоставить электроэнергию, водопроводную сеть и канализацию, уборное помещение, контейнеры для мусора и тд;
- обслуживать приборы сетей водопровода, канализации и другого сантехнического оборудования по сданным в аренду площадям.
- своевременно производить вывоз бытового мусора
- уделить пристальное внимание защите экологии и безопасности на предоставляемых площадках.
- не вмешиваться в деятельность Арендатора.

2.2. Арендодатель имеет право:

- в случае выявления нарушений со стороны Арендатора обязать его устранить данные нарушения.

2.3. Арендатор обязан:

- своевременно вносить арендную плату;
- использовать помещения и промплощадку по назначению;
- известить Арендодателя не позднее 30 дней о предстоящем освобождении помещения и сдать его по акту в исправном состоянии.

2.4. Арендатор имеет право:

- собственности на доходы от использования арендованных площадей;
- на возмещение стоимости произведенных неотделимых улучшений арендуемых помещений (площадей) в случае прекращения действия Договора аренды, если эти улучшения были произведены с письменного согласия Арендодателя.

3. ПЛАТЕЖИ И РАСЧЕТЫ

3.1. Арендатор производит оплату за арендуемое имущество согласно расчету в сроки, предусмотренные настоящим Договором, с момента передачи помещения в аренду.

3.2. Арендная плата на момент заключения договора составляет (договорная) в месяц. Арендная плата включает в себя все предусмотренные налоги, обслуживание по вывозу мусора, оплату за воду и канализацию и тд.

4. ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ СТОРОН

Арендатор

Арендодатель

4.1. За нарушение условий настоящего Договора Стороны несут ответственность, предусмотренную законодательством Кыргызской Республики.

#### 5. ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ

5.1. Настоящий Договор оформлен в двух экземплярах и хранится у обеих Сторон, заключивших Договор.

5.2. Все изменения и дополнения к Договору являются неотъемлемой частью.

5.3. Срок действия настоящего Договора определяется с даты его подписания Сторонами по 31.12.2023 года

#### 6. ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЕ АДРЕСА СТОРОН

Продавец	Покупатель
<b>АООТ «Уч-Коргон ПМК»</b> Кыргызская Республика, с. Карадобо, Баткенская обл. ИНН: 02505199510230 р/с: 1360260004608277 БИК: 136026 ФООАО «Керемет Банк - Каламжай» УГНС Кадамжайского р-на	<b>ОсОО «Сити Комплекс»</b> Кыргызская Республика, Аламудунский район, с. Гроздь, ул. Юбилейная, 45 ОКПО 26602883 ИНН 02503200910341 ОАО «Дос-Кредобанк» филиал «Дос-Кредобанк-Берекет» БИК 121008 Расчетный счет: 1212000200156086 УГНС Аламудунского р-на, 005
Генеральный директор	Генеральный директор
 	 Садыков И.Р. 

Арендатор \_\_\_\_\_

Арендодатель \_\_\_\_\_



## ДОГОВОР

г. Кадамжай

20.08.2022 г.

Общество с ограниченной ответственностью «Омега строй», именуемое в дальнейшем «Покупатель», в лице директора Ысакова Ж.К., действующего на основании устава, с одной стороны, и ИП «Мукаррамов Азамжон Юлдашевич», именуемое в дальнейшем «Поставщик», в лице директора Мукаррамова А.Ю., действующего на основании устава, с другой стороны, Поставщик и Покупатель, далее по тексту настоящего Договора по отдельности именуются также «Сторона», а при упоминании в месте - «Стороны», составили настоящий договор о нижеследующем:

### 1. ПРЕДМЕТ ДОГОВОРА

- 1.1. Поставщик поставляет, Покупатель покупает инертные заполнители для бетона марки - песок и щебень (далее по тексту – Товар).
- 1.2. Качество инертных заполнителей соответствует ГОСТу, сертификату качества, выдаваемого Поставщиком и требованиям, предъявляемым соответствующим государственным органом, регулирующим качество материалов, используемых в строительстве.

### 2. СРОКИ ПОСТАВОК

- 2.1. Количество поставляемого товара определено в следующих объемах:  
щебень - 4000 тн;  
песок – 5000 тн.
- 2.2. Место нахождения товара – с. Кара Добо, Кадамжайский район, Баткенская область.
- 2.3. Условия поставки - самовывоз на транспорте Покупателя, погрузка товара за счет Поставщика.

### 3. СТОИМОСТЬ ТОВАРА И ПОРЯДОК РАСЧЕТОВ

- 3.1. Стоимость за единицу товара:  
щебень – 380 сомов за 1 тн. с учетом НДС;  
песок – 448 сомов за 1 тн. с учетом НДС..
- Цена Товара является фиксированной и не изменяется в течение действия договора.

### 4. СДАЧА, ПРИЕМКА ТОВАРА

- 4.1. Приемка товара по количеству и качеству производится Покупателем, в присутствии Поставщика или его представителя путем составления и подписания Сторонами Акта приема товара по количеству и качеству.
- 4.2. Прием товара по количеству осуществляется на весовой Поставщика. Результаты взвешивания и определения качества товара, отраженные в Акте приемки товара по количеству и качеству товара будут окончательными для расчетов.
- 4.3. В случае несоответствия товара данным, указанным в сертификате качества и иных документах, подтверждающих качество Товара, Покупатель вправе отказаться от его приемки. Поставщик в свою очередь обязан возместить все произведенные Покупателем расходы.



## 5. ОБЯЗАННОСТИ СТОРОН

### 5.1. Поставщик обязуется:

5.1.1. Передать товар Покупателю на условиях, установленных настоящим договором.

5.1.2. Передать товар в количестве, наименовании и качестве, указанным требованиям и условиям настоящего договора.

### 5.2. Покупатель обязан:

5.2.1. При обнаружении несоответствия товара требованиям настоящего Договора, направляет извещение, содержащее данные о характере обнаруженного несоответствия.

5.2.2. Уплатить за товар его цену в соответствии с разделом 3 настоящего договора.

## 6. ПРЕТЕНЗИИ

6.1. Претензии, касающиеся количества и качества товара могут быть представлены Покупателем Поставщику не позднее 20 дней с даты прибытия товара в пункт разгрузки. Претензии, касающиеся количества, должны быть подтверждены оригиналами весового сертификата и весовой справкой, приложенной к сертификату, выписанному Поставщиком на каждую партию.

## 7. РАССМОТРЕНИЕ СПОРОВ

7.1. Все споры и разногласия, которые могут возникнуть в ходе реализации договора и не могут быть решены путем переговоров в срок до 30 дней должны быть переданы в суд, и решены в соответствии с законодательством Кыргызской Республики.

## 8. ПРОЧИЕ УСЛОВИЯ

8.1. Настоящий договор вступает в силу с момента его подписания сторонами и продолжает действовать до исполнения сторонами своих обязательств.

8.2. Все изменения и дополнения к настоящему договору возможны по согласию сторон и должны быть составлены в письменной форме и подписаны Сторонами.

8.3. Основания расторжения и прекращения настоящего договора определяются в соответствии с действующим законодательством КР.

8.4. Настоящий договор составлен в 2 экземплярах – по одному экземпляру у каждой Стороны.

### Адреса и реквизиты сторон

#### «Поставщик»

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#### «Покупатель»

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