

*Site: INCREASE OF THE HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY OF R. TSAPAREVSKA ON THE TERRITORY OF THE VILLAGE OF MIKREVO, MUNICIPALITY. FLOWED THROUGH INNOVATIVE WATER MANAGEMENT METHODS (GEOCELLS) ",*

*Phase: WD, Amendment under Art. 154 according to the Spatial Development Act*

*Part: CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN*

---

*logo of the company*

*Logo of BERAU VERITAS certification ISO 9001-ISO 14001*

GEOCONSTRUCT LTD.

telephone: 0899 822 691, fax: 02/416 53 02

Translation from Bulgarian

address: 19 Zholio Kyuri str., fl. 6, ap. 10

e-mail: [office@geoconstruct-bg.com](mailto:office@geoconstruct-bg.com)

## WORKING DESIGN

Amendment under Art. 154 according to the Spatial Development Act

**SITE: "INCREASE OF THE HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY OF R.  
TSAPAREVSKA ON THE TERRITORY OF THE VILLAGE OF  
MIKREVO, MUNICIPALITY. FLOWED BY INNOVATIVE METHODS  
FOR WATER MANAGEMENT (GEOCELLS)"**

**ASSIGNOR: MUNICIPALITY OF STRUMYANI**

**CONTRACTOR: GEOCONSTRUKT LTD.**

**PART: CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

2019

**Manager:**

**Nikolay Mihaylov**

**Designers:**

**eng. Nadezhda Evgenieva**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The design developments for the site were used as starting materials. The present development refers to the possibility of two-phase implementation of the project, as provided in the hydraulic and structural part. It should be noted here that before the start of construction works in phase 1, a more detailed inspection is needed to identify existing communications, underground and aboveground, which may not be reflected in the project. The guidelines described in this study concern both phases in the construction and installation work.

## **2. BRIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SITE**

This project was developed at the request of the contracting authority Strumyani Municipality in order to increase the hydraulic conductivity of the Tsaparevska River in the village of Mikrevo. In the spring of 2013 The high waters of the Tsaparevska River have caused partial excavation of the slopes on both banks and a critical situation has actually been created with the danger of flooding residential buildings and properties along the river on a section of 1,212 m in the regulation of the village of Mikrevo. At the bottom of the river there are large gravel deposits mixed with boulders and the banks are disturbed. There is a real danger of the current coming out of the riverbed when conducting further high waters in the river.

The technical proposal includes the use of category - A geocells or those with equivalent characteristics. It is envisaged to divert the riverbeds and achieve hydraulic characteristics of the riverbed depending on the accepted in the calculations. The geocellular network is  $h = 10$  cm high. Up to a height of  $1/2$  of the height of the slopes, the aggregate of the geocells will be concrete C16 / 20, and in the rest - earth rock material from the excavation activities. It is also planned to apply a clay seal with a thickness of  $d = 5$  cm and hydroseed over it. The geocellular network will be fixed by rigid anchors N14 and polypropylene ropes ( $N > 0.9$  kN) to the slopes.

The total length of the section to be corrected is 1 212 m.

## **3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE INVESTMENT PROJECT**

<b>GENERAL PROJECT DATA</b>
-----------------------------

*Site: INCREASE OF THE HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY OF R. TSAPAREVSKA ON THE TERRITORY OF THE VILLAGE OF MIKREVO, MUNICIPALITY. FLOWED THROUGH INNOVATIVE WATER MANAGEMENT METHODS (GEOCELLS) ",*

*Phase: WD, Amendment under Art. 154 according to the Spatial Development Act*

*Part: CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN*

<b>NAME OF THE PROJECT:</b>	„INCREASE OF THE HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY OF R. TSAPAREVSKA ON THE TERRITORY OF THE VILLAGE OF MIKREVO, MUNICIPALITY. FLOWED THROUGH INNOVATIVE WATER MANAGEMENT METHODS (GEOCELLS)“
<b>ACTIVITY:</b>	Construction works
<b>CONTRACTING AUTHORITY:</b>	Municipality of Strumyani
<b>DESIGNER:</b>	Geoconstruct Ltd.
<b>ГЛАВЕН ИЗПЪЛНИТЕЛ:</b>	
<b>LOCATION of the construction or removal (identifier, address, land plot, etc.):</b>	Mikrevo village
<b>Total built-up area (GFA), [m2]:</b>	24 000
<b>Building size, number of floors:</b>	-
<b>Type of load-bearing structure (reinforced concrete, metal, wood, mixed, etc.):</b>	mixed

The elaboration of the present plan for construction waste management is in compliance with the ORDINANCE for construction waste management and for the use of recycled construction materials. Also, the project complies with the Law on Waste Management, the Law on Environmental Protection, the NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FROM CONSTRUCTION AND DESTRUCTION ON THE TERRITORY IN THE TERRITORY OF THE YEAR 2020.

The requirements for drawing up plans for construction waste management are set out in the Ordinance on construction waste management and on the use of recycled construction materials, adopted by CMD № 277 of 11 November 2012 and include:

1. General data for the investment project, according to Appendix № 2;
2. Description of the object of removal according to Annex № 3 - for projects, including activities for removal of buildings;
3. Forecast for the formed CW and the degree of their material utilization according to Annex № 4;
4. Forecast for the type and quantity of the products from utilized CW, which are used in the construction according to Annex № 5;
5. Measures to be taken in the management of the generated CW in accordance with

*Site: INCREASE OF THE HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY OF R. TSAPAREVSKA ON THE TERRITORY OF THE VILLAGE OF MIKREVO, MUNICIPALITY. FLOWED THROUGH INNOVATIVE WATER MANAGEMENT METHODS (GEOCELLS) ",*

*Phase: WD, Amendment under Art. 154 according to the Spatial Development Act*

*Part: CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN*

---

the waste management hierarchy, such as: prevention and minimization of waste generation, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal.

The activities for collection, preparation before recovery and recycling of CO, as well as the specific requirements to the sites on which these activities are performed, should meet the minimum requirements set out in Annex № 9.

The assignors of construction and installation works shall prepare a transport diary of the CA during the construction and installation works according to Annex № 6.

The transport log includes information about the persons who carry out the transportation of CW and the persons to whom the CW is transmitted during the construction and installation process.

The assignors of construction and installation works shall prepare a report according to appendix № 7 for implementation of the CA management plan. The following are attached to this report:

1. copies of primary accounting documents and other documents for acceptance of the waste by the persons, possessing a document under art. 35 of the WMA for performing activities with code R5 and / or R10. For the waste materials of paper, plastic, cardboard, metal, wood, copies of primary accounting documents and other documents for acceptance of the waste by the persons, possessing a document under art. 35 of the WMA for activities for recycling of this waste, and for hazardous waste and asbestos, documents proving their transfer to disposal facilities.
2. copies of primary accounting documents and weighing notes for purchased CW and
3. / or products from utilized CO, documents for compliance under the Ordinance on the essential requirements for construction works and assessment of the conformity of construction products (promulgated SG No. 106/2006, amended SG No. 7/2011) (NSISOSSP), the opinion on Art. 25 and others. documents proving the use of products from utilized CW in the construction and / or the utilization of CW in backfills.

The persons in whose activity COs are formed shall apply as a priority the following hierarchy in their management:

1. prevention;
2. preparation for reuse;
3. recycling of CW that cannot be reused;
4. recovery in backfills;
5. recovery to obtain energy from CW that cannot be recycled and / or materially recovered;
6. disposal of CW that cannot be reused, recovered and / or recycled under the previous points.

#### **4. STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSTRUCTION**

We conditionally divide the execution of construction and installation work into stages, without this division being an obligation for deliveries, agreements with contractor and / or contractors, subcontractor and / or subcontractors, payments for certain activities and / or parts thereof, replacement of executive staff (regardless of the causes) and other similar situations.

**Stage 1:** Preparatory works;

**Stage 2:** Marking the routes and dividing the whole section, provided for correction, into sub-sections for construction and installation works;

**Stage 3:** Delivery and unloading of the necessary materials to the sections of the site;

**Stage 4:** Temporary diversion of the river waters;

**Stage 5:** Preparation of the river bed and soil base;

**Stage 6:** Execution of excavation and embankment works for shaping the design geometry of the riverbed;

**Stage 7:** Formwork, formwork work and concreting of the places designated for bottom thresholds;

**Stage 8:** Preparation of the ridge of the slopes;

**Stage 9:** Laying geotextile;

**Stage 10:** Stretching of the sections of geocells along the slope and anchoring;

*Site: INCREASE OF THE HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY OF R. TSAPAREVSKA ON THE TERRITORY OF THE VILLAGE OF MIKREVO, MUNICIPALITY. FLOWED THROUGH INNOVATIVE WATER MANAGEMENT METHODS (GEOCELLS) ",*

*Phase: WD, Amendment under Art. 154 according to the Spatial Development Act*

*Part: CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN*

---

**Stage 11:** Anchoring the ends of the geocell sections in the river bed;

**Stage 12:** Laying a concrete filling layer C16 / 20;

**Stage 13:** Applying a filling layer of local materials;

**Stage 14:** Landscaping (clay sealing and hydroseeding).

## **5. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE REMOVAL OBJECT**

The purpose of the present "Construction Waste Management Plan" is to forecast the approximate volume of generated construction waste and the degree of their utilization in the excavation activities to increase the conductivity of the Tsaparevska River, in the contours of the village of Mikrevo, municipality. Jets.

The detailed description of the site is presented in Appendix №2 of this study according to the ORDINANCE for construction waste management and for the use of recycled construction materials.

To design the riverbed and ensure the subsequent safe passage through it of water quantities, as well as the operational safety of the facilities (4 bridges along the route, etc.) a Detailed Design has been developed (part: Hydraulic and Structural).

## **6. FORECAST FOR THE CONSTRUCTION WASTE GENERATED AND THE LEVEL OF THEIR MATERIAL RECOVERY**

The generated construction waste, as a result of the activities performed on the construction site, are classified by codes and names, according to ORDINANCE № 2 of 23.07.2014 for classification of waste and reflected in the following table.

Formed CW by construction and / or removal	Estimated estimated quantities of generated waste			
	Code according to ORDINANCE № 2 of 23.07.2014 on waste classification	Name	m <sup>3</sup>	t
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1	17 02 01	wood material	8	5
2	17 05 06	excavated earths other than those mentioned in 17 05 05 *	10446	19847.4
<b>TOTAL:</b>				<b>19852</b>

*Site: INCREASE OF THE HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY OF R. TSAPAREVSKA ON THE TERRITORY OF THE VILLAGE OF MIKREVO, MUNICIPALITY. FLOWED THROUGH INNOVATIVE WATER MANAGEMENT METHODS (GEOCELLS) ",*

*Phase: WD, Amendment under Art. 154 according to the Spatial Development Act*

*Part: CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN*

---

Upon establishing the presence of other types of construction, industrial or household waste in the scope of the sites provided for construction and installation work under this project, they are subject to disposal and subsequent disposal at a specially designated landfill. The activities for collection and transportation of waste are subject to prior coordination by the Contractor with representatives of the Assignor.

With good organization of the construction process, good storage of construction materials, as well as good storage and separate collection of construction waste, the builder can drastically reduce the generation of CW and increase the relative share of recovered waste. The construction waste generated at the site will be handed over to the municipality of Strumyani for disposal in order to be re-invested in sites whose requirements for quality and type of materials are met.

The site-specific general forecast for the degree of material utilization of CW is presented according to Annex №3. of the ORDINANCE for construction waste management and for the use of recycled construction materials

The site-specific general forecast for the degree of material utilization of CW is:

<b>Forecast for the total amount of CW formed (tons)</b>	<b>Forecast for material utilized CW * (tons)</b>	<b>Forecast for the degree of material utilized CW (%)</b>
<b>19852</b>	<b>19852</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

The assignor of construction and installation works set in the project shall ensure the selective separation and material recovery of the following types of waste in minimum quantities specified in Article 11, item 3 of the Ordinance on construction waste management and use of recycled construction materials, which are satisfied .

The objectives for material recovery of CO are obtained as a ratio between the material recovered and / or delivered for material recovery CO (in tons) and the total amount of formed CO (in tons), expressed in percentages. The overall forecast for the generated waste and the degree of material recovery of construction waste (CO) by project codes is based on the design parameters at the time of preparation of the development. All additional activities and activities during the implementation are detailed in an updated version of Annex № 3.

## **7. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION WASTE GENERATED**

As a result of the project implementation, mainly the following construction waste will be

*Site: INCREASE OF THE HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY OF R. TSAPAREVSKA ON THE TERRITORY OF THE VILLAGE OF MIKREVO, MUNICIPALITY. FLOWED THROUGH INNOVATIVE WATER MANAGEMENT METHODS (GEOCELLS) ",*

*Phase: WD, Amendment under Art. 154 according to the Spatial Development Act*

*Part: CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN*

---

generated:

wood material
excavated earths other than those mentioned in 17 05 05 *

According to Art. 7 of Ordinance [3], during the implementation of the project the generated construction waste is separated by type and handed over for subsequent material recovery to the municipality of Strumyani.

According to Art. 8 of Ordinance [3] provides for the preparation of a transport log of construction waste during construction and disposal in accordance with Annex №4 of this Waste Management Plan.

According to Art. 10 of Ordinance [3], during the implementation of the project the following measures are taken in the management of the CA:

Prevention of formation; Preparation for reuse;

Utilization in backfills, if the construction waste meets the requirements of the site;

The construction waste generated during the implementation of the project is handed over to the municipality of Strumyani for disposal, if it is not possible to re-utilize the land masses in backfills.

#### Prevention

The main prerequisite for preventing the generation of CO is the good organization of the construction process and the proper storage of construction materials. Thus, the builder will drastically reduce the generation of CO. This principle applies to all types of construction materials listed above in the project.

#### Preparation for reuse

Concrete - In order to be able to reuse the concrete, it must first be crushed to a certain fraction, cement and admixtures must be added to it and a new concrete with lower strength qualities but usable for underlying concrete must be obtained. Coarsely ground concrete pieces can be used in backfills.

Bricks, tiles, earthenware and ceramics - before being used in backfills, they must be ground to a certain grain size.



*Site: INCREASE OF THE HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY OF R. TSAPAREVSKA ON THE TERRITORY OF THE VILLAGE OF MIKREVO, MUNICIPALITY. FLOWED THROUGH INNOVATIVE WATER MANAGEMENT METHODS (GEOCELLS) ",*

*Phase: WD, Amendment under Art. 154 according to the Spatial Development Act*

*Part: CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN*

---

Timber - timber for technical needs (formwork, supports, etc.) is usually used repeatedly, after which it is recovered energetically (burned). Specialized wooden elements (door frames, windows, paneling, roofing elements, etc.) are usually designed for specific places and if their integrity is violated, their reuse is impossible and they are usually recovered energetically (burned).

Glass, plastic, steel, iron, copper, bronze, brass, aluminum, lead, zinc, tin, metal alloys - these building materials are usually very specific and difficult to reuse, but with proper storage these CWs are extremely easy to recycle.

Asphalt concrete and other asphalt mixtures - these CW after melting, adding bitumen can be used for pavements for sidewalks and parking lots.

Cables - usually CW of this type are short pieces that cannot be used in construction or long pieces that are broken somewhere and it is difficult to determine exactly where. Reuse is usually impossible, so these CWs are recycled. Cables are recycled in two stages. The insulation is removed first (mechanically or by incineration) and then the metal is recycled.

Crushed stone, gravel, sand - inert materials to be reusable must be pre-cleaned of organic and other impurities. Cleaning is done by washing, sieving, etc. Uncleaned aggregates can be used in backfills.

All materials from recycled CW used in the construction must meet the regulatory requirements for the materials used in the construction. For this purpose, any material from recycled CW must undergo the appropriate laboratory tests.

Recycling of CW that cannot be reused

Most non-reusable construction waste is recyclable. These CW include glass, plastic, steel, iron, copper, bronze, brass, aluminum, lead, zinc, tin, metal alloys, cables and more.

Utilization in backfills

In return embankments are usually recovered: uncleaned aggregates, pre-ground concrete, bricks, tiles, tiles, faience and ceramics.

The use of CW in backfills is a material recovery activity if the following conditions are met simultaneously:

*Site: INCREASE OF THE HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY OF R. TSAPAREVSKA ON THE TERRITORY OF THE VILLAGE OF MIKREVO, MUNICIPALITY. FLOWED THROUGH INNOVATIVE WATER MANAGEMENT METHODS (GEOCELLS) ",*

*Phase: WD, Amendment under Art. 154 according to the Spatial Development Act*

*Part: CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN*

---

1. CW are inert, according to section 2.1 of Annex № 1 of Ordinance № 8 of 24.08.2004 on the conditions and requirements for construction and operation of landfills and other facilities and installations for recovery and disposal of waste and are not polluted;
2. CWs have undergone a pre-recovery and / or re-use preparation process;

CWs suspected of not meeting the inertia criteria and / or originating from sites falling within the scope of Annex № 8 or from other contaminated sites shall be subjected to mandatory tests in accordance with Annex № 1, section 2.1. 2 of Ordinance № 8, to prove their inertia. The results of the inertia tests shall be documented by test reports issued by accredited laboratories.

Collection activities, incl. storage, as well as material recovery, incl. preparation for reuse and recycling of CW

The above activities are PERFORMED ON THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF SITES:

- the construction site;
- the site where the demolition takes place;
- specialized sites for collection, recycling, preparation for recovery, preparation for reuse and / or preparation for disposal of CW.

By March 31 of the current year, the persons who use products from recovered CO, prepare a report for the previous year under Annex № 11 of the Ordinance on construction waste management and use of recycled construction materials and send it to the EEA.

By March 31 of the current year, the persons carrying out recovery in backfills shall prepare a report for the previous year under Annex № 12 of the Ordinance on construction waste management and on the use of recycled construction materials and send it to the EEA.

Based on the reporting documents mentioned above, by April 31 of the current year, the Executive Director of the EEA prepares a report in which it determines the share of the materially utilized, incl. recycled CO compared to the total amount of CO generated under Annex № 13 of the Ordinance on construction waste management and on the use of recycled construction materials and publish it on the website of the EEA.

*Site: INCREASE OF THE HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY OF R. TSAPAREVSKA ON THE TERRITORY OF THE VILLAGE OF MIKREVO, MUNICIPALITY. FLOWED THROUGH INNOVATIVE WATER MANAGEMENT METHODS (GEOCELLS) ",*

*Phase: WD, Amendment under Art. 154 according to the Spatial Development Act*

*Part: CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN*

---

For utilization of CW in backfills, CW can be used in compliance with the following requirements:

- The CW must meet the requirements set in the investment project of the construction;
- the person, who performs the material utilization, by inserting CW in return embankments must have a document for operation with code R 10 under art. 35 of the WMA.

In the process of negotiating the assignment of construction and installation work, the assignor or a person authorized by him shall determine:

- person responsible for the implementation of the management plan of the Municipality for the respective construction;
- obligations to the participants in the construction-investment process for compliance with the requirements for fulfillment of the objectives for recycling and utilization of CW and for investment of recycled construction materials and / or utilization of CW in backfills.

When performing construction and installation works, they must be divided by type and handed over for subsequent material utilization of CW in volumes not smaller than those given in the project.

CWs are collected, stored, transported and prepared for recovery separately.

CWs are prepared for recovery and recycled at specialized sites.

The assignors of construction and installation works prepare a transport diary of the Municipality during the construction and installation work under Annex № 4 of the Ordinance for construction waste management and for use of recycled construction materials.

The transport log includes information about the persons who transport CW and the persons to whom the CW is transferred in the process of construction and installation works. The assignors of construction and installation work prepare a report according to Appendix № 5 of Ordinance for construction waste management and use of recycled construction materials. the

CW management plan.

## **8. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS**

1. "Obligors related to construction and demolition" are the contracting authority of the construction, the designer, the construction supervision, the builder, the contracting authority of the demolition, the person who performs the demolition and all persons having responsibilities according to the ordinance.
2. "Inert waste", within the meaning of § 1, item 10 of Ordinance № 8 on the conditions and requirements for construction and operation of landfills and other facilities and installations for recovery and disposal of waste (promulgated SG, issue 83 of 24.09 .2004) are wastes that:
  - (a) do not undergo significant physical, chemical or biological changes;
  - (b) are insoluble, non-flammable and do not participate in other physical and / or chemical reactions;
  - (c) are not biodegradable and / or do not adversely affect other substances with which they come into contact in a way that leads to damage to human health or environmental pollution above acceptable levels;
  - (d) the total leachability, the content of pollutants in the waste and the ecotoxicity of the leachate are negligible and do not adversely affect the quality of surface and / or groundwater.
3. "Consultant" is any person who meets the requirements of Art. 166 and Art. 167 of the Spatial Development Act.
4. 'Material recovery' means all CW recovery operations, with the exception of energy recovery and processing into materials used as fuel.
5. "Mineral wastes" are wastes generated as a result of the construction or demolition of buildings and structures, which mainly consist of mineral materials such as bricks, concrete, mortars, natural stone, sand, ceramic building materials, concrete blocks, and / or aerated concrete. blocks, etc.
6. "Recovery in backfill" means a recovery operation in which suitable waste is used for the restoration of terrain in excavation areas and / or for engineering applications in landscaping, in cases where construction waste is used as a substitute for non-waste materials.
7. "The site on which the demolition is carried out" is the terrain necessary for the demolition and determined by the investment project or by the boundaries of the land property in

which the demolition is carried out.

8. "Preparation for re-use of CW" means material recovery activities, which are the inspection, cleaning or repair by which construction products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be reused.
9. "Preparation before recovery or disposal of CW" includes pre-recovery activities, including pre-treatment, such as disassembly, crushing, sieving, sorting, washing, conditioning, separation, regrouping or mixing before undergoing any of the activities with codes R1 to R11.
10. "Products from the recovery of construction waste" is any product that is produced for permanent use in construction, including materials, products, elements, details, sets, etc. obtained during utilization of CW, which have passed through conformity assessment according to NSISOSSP and measurement of the parameters, according to appendix № 9.
11. "Designer" is any person according to Art. 162, para. 1 of the Spatial Development Act.
12. "Public funds" are the funds from the budgets of state authorities, the President of the Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian National Bank, other state institutions established by a normative act, public legal organizations and the associations of the listed entities.
13. "Demolition" is the activity of removing buildings to ground level by selective separation of recoverable waste in the process of demolition.
14. "CW recycling" means any activity of recovery of construction materials, through which CW are processed into products, materials or substances, for their original purpose or for other purposes, and which have undergone conformity assessment under the Ordinance on essential requirements for construction and conformity assessment of construction products and environmental parameters in Annex № 9.
15. "Constructions" are above-ground, semi-underground, underground and underwater buildings, buildings, extensions, superstructures, fortification, restoration, conservation and restoration works on immovable cultural values, fences, networks and facilities of the technical infrastructure, public works and sports facilities, as well as their main , repairs, reconstructions and reconstructions with and without change of purpose.
16. "Builder" is a natural or legal person, including natural persons with the necessary technical capacity, who under a written contract with the contracting authority performs the construction in accordance with the issued construction documents.
17. "Construction site" is the terrain required for the construction and determined by the investment project or the boundaries of the land property in which the construction is carried out.
18. "Construction and assembly" are the works through which constructions are built, repaired, reconstructed, reconstructed, maintained or restored.
19. "Construction documents" are all necessary approved investment projects for the execution

*Site: INCREASE OF THE HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY OF R. TSAPAREVSKA ON THE TERRITORY OF THE VILLAGE OF MIKREVO, MUNICIPALITY. FLOWED THROUGH INNOVATIVE WATER MANAGEMENT METHODS (GEOCELLS) ",*

*Phase: WD, Amendment under Art. 154 according to the Spatial Development Act*

*Part: CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN*

---

or legalization of the construction, the construction permit or the legalization act, as well as the protocols for determining the construction line and level.

20. "Construction waste" means waste resulting from construction works and demolition, including mineral waste, plastics, metal, paper, insulation materials, wood, asbestos, other hazardous waste, etc., corresponding to the waste codes of group 17 of Annex № 1 of Ordinance № 3 of 01.04.2004 for waste classification.
21. "Technical infrastructure" is a system of buildings, facilities and linear engineering networks of transport, water supply and sewerage, electricity, heat, gas, electronic communications, land reclamation, waste treatment and geoprotection.
22. "Treatment" means recovery or disposal activities, including preparation prior to recovery or disposal.

## **9. LITERATURE**

- [1] Waste Management Act;
- [2] Environmental Protection Act
- [3] Ordinance on construction waste management (CW) and on the use of recycled construction materials;
- [4] Ordinance on waste classification.

Developed by:

Eng. Nadezhda Evgenieva