

ASPHALT BATCHING PLANT



Project: Asphalt Plant

Developer: GuyAmerica Construction

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1. Project Overview

1.1 Site Description

The site for the developmental works is located on the Linden/Soesdyke Highway. The site is 52 acres and is currently unoccupied. However, only 5 acres will be developed in phase one of the project, the remaining 47 acres will be utilised for future use. The project was envisaged by Mr. Reeaz Khan, proprietor of GuyAmerica Construction Inc. The proposed state of the art asphalt plant will be providing the company with timely and to specification asphalt for the company's infrastructure and road construction contracts with the Government of Guyana. The developmental budget for the project is 3 million US dollars and is financed through a private bank loan.



1.2 Description of Services

Guyamerica Construction Inc. is registered under the company's act of Guyana with its registered office located at 48 Stanley Place, Kitty, Georgetown and its equipment storage yard at 1365 New Industrial Site, Eccles, East Bank Demerara, Guyana. The company had commenced operations in July 2010 and has so far executed over G\$ 6 billion dollars in large scale road construction and housing scheme infrastructure in Guyana. The company has an outstanding track record by delivering major construction projects in a timely manner and at the highest possible quality standard for the Ministry of Public Works (MoPW), Ministry of Housing (CHPA, CIIP)), Ministry of Agriculture (ASDU) and other local and foreign housing

development companies such as the Shangrelia Estates of Bronx, New York and Richmondville Housing Development of Queens, New York, ExxonMobil & GINMIN.

Our services include the construction / rehabilitation / upgrading of new and existing roads, construction of drains, culverts, bridges, installation of water network, along with a wide range of other products and services. Our primary customers being the Government of Guyana through its Ministries (CHPA, MoPW) and recently we have completed large infrastructural works such as construction of four (4) lane highway from Eccles to Mandela Avenue and Eccles to Great Diamond with other contracts in progress.

1.3 Plants

The asphalt plant has already been procured and arrived in Guyana. The plant was purchased from India and is a state of the art asphalt plant capable of producing 60-90 tons per hour. These will provide timely production of materials at the strength and standard required by our clients. The plant was delivered with all the necessary drawings and components for assembly.

1.4 Local Content Plan

Guyamerica Construction Inc. is registered on the Government of Guyana's Local Content Register and will in all phases of the project employ a local workforce.

Guyamerica Construction Inc. aims to contribute to sustainable development in Guyana by supporting the development of local expertise with long-term benefits. Through the different stages of the project, the workforce requirement will vary dependent of needs and contractual obligations. We have recruitment strategies in place to secure adequate workforce during these varying periods.

1.4.1 Pre-Construction Phase

This phase will encompass the site development works which includes excavation in the subgrade. Construction of all external drains will also be

done at this stage to allow for backfilling of the plot to the desired construction levels. Also, in this phase sand trucks and wheel loaders will be prevalent on the site. The duration of this phase is expected to be 3 weeks.

1.4.2 Construction Phase

Almost all of the construction will make use of reinforced concrete for the foundation and structural steel for the plants. It is anticipated that 25- 30 construction workers will be full time on the project during this stage. The construction and assembly phase is expected to be 3 months.

1.4.3 Operation Phase

The design life for the project is estimated at 100+ years.

2. Utilities

The main electricity supply will come from the Guyana Power and Light (GPL) with backup power provided by a 200KVA stand by generator. The generator will be equipped with the necessary mufflers and located in a soundproof enclosure. Water will be provided by Guyana Water Inc (GWI) and there will be at least 10,000 gallons of storage provided on the property to cater for interruptions in the service. Communications and data will be provided by Guyana Telephone and Telecommunications (GTT). All greywater effluent will be treated before final discharge via the perimeter drains into the primary water bodies. The effluent is envisaged to be minimal and will have little or no impact on water bodies or the surrounding environment. Blackwater effluent will be addressed with a septic system designed in accordance with the GNBS standards and EPA guidelines. To ensure the efficient functioning of the septic tank system, the local sanitation service provider will be engaged to maintain the system.

3. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures during Construction and Operation

Construction projects can adversely affect the environment and by providing pollution control guidelines to construction workers on the types of impact that can result from their work and how they can reduce pollution through their working practices, these impacts can be reduced significantly. The following outlines the type of impacts that are often generated during construction and operation, the implication of these impacts and general good working practices that can be adopted during construction and operation to reduce or minimize impacts. If air pollution emissions are not controlled to within acceptable levels during construction, adverse impacts may result to employees as well as neighbouring residents in the area. Further, visibility may be impaired from air pollution generated during construction which may result in a greater incidence of accidents on site. Dust and other pollutants can also be a nuisance to residents and can affect vegetation growth and local ecology. However, Good working practices can considerably reduce pollution on site. These include basic “low cost” measures such as covering stockpiled materials, spraying water regularly on exposed surfaces, minimizing areas exposed by carrying out construction activities of different segments during different periods. All impacts of this project will be during the pre-construction and construction phases and to a lesser extent during operation are addressed as follows.

3.1 Air Quality Management

3.1.1 Fugitive Dust

Fugitive dust can be generated from earthmoving/cutting activities, from soil stockpiles that may be exposed to wind, transport of dusty materials by vehicles on-site and other associated activities. Dust can also be generated from offsite activities such as disposal of surplus fill and borrow areas. The project has the potential to generate dust at a medium level which will not significantly impact the air quality within the project area. However, most of

these impacts are expected to be localized and can either be prevented or reduced. Other aspects of dust emission include but are not limited to:

- a)** Vehicles transporting construction materials, loading and off-loading of trucks with excavated materials.
- b)** Construction and operation of support facilities such as material stockpiles area.
- c)** Debris deposits from vehicles exiting the construction zone.

3.1.2 Impacts associated with Fugitive Dust

- Dust generation would be greater during dry periods and will be influenced by construction activities, soil type, moisture content and wind speed.
- Workers and the public exposed to prolong dust pollution can develop acute respiratory ailments and eye irritations.
- Dust emissions may also impair the line of sight of workers and road users which increases the possibilities of vehicle accidents and other safety concerns.
- Dust can also be generated from construction material stockpiles as a result of wind, especially during dry conditions.

These impacts are controllable and are expected to be short-termed and localised. When not managed they may present significant impacts.

3.1.3 Mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts associated with Fugitive Dust

The following measures would be implemented to reduce the impact of dust within the project environment:

- Equipment that produces significant quantities of dust to be sited away and downwind from homes and working environments.
- Personnel working within dusty environments would be required to use dust masks or respirators or other necessary personal protective equipment (PPE).

- During dry periods, the access route is to be monitored for dust particles becoming airborne while vehicles and equipment are traversing. Periodic soaking will be administered if dust pollution arises.
- Loaded trucks tray are to be covered when transporting material to minimize dust emission.
- The material stockpile will be kept to a minimum height to reduce wind action on materials.
- All material stockpiles will be properly covered, preventing any loose material to be carried away from wind or rain.
- During slope works and earthmoving / excavation, the exposed soil surface both in terms of area and duration will be minimized and temporary soil erosion control and slope protection works will be carried out;
- During the transportation of materials by vehicles, the construction of access roads will be properly designed and paved with concrete and or asphalt or alternative impervious material before use;
- Road surfacing / resurfacing and the use of concrete or asphalt will be scheduled during the non-sensitive periods of the day to minimize impacts to the air-sensitive receivers;
- Construction equipment/vehicles that generate serious air pollution and those which are poorly maintained will not be allowed. Terms and conditions for maintenance of construction equipment/vehicles by the Contractor will be included in the contract and enforced by the Developer; and
- All stockpiled materials and slope surfaces will be covered by impervious sheeting. Spraying water regularly on the exposed surface within the construction site will effectively reduce dust emissions.

3.1.4 Exhaust/ Gaseous Emissions

Gaseous pollutants are expected to be generated during the operation of heavy powered mechanical equipment during construction, particularly those using diesel fuels and from the treatment of surfaces and paving activities. The

primary pollutants that will be generated during construction from the equipment include nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), carbon monoxide (CO) and Photochemical Oxidants (generally measured as ozone (O₃)). Construction works will result in combustion emissions from the use of diesel and/or gasoline-fired heavy-duty equipment. Combustion emissions will be minimal, short-term and localised to the area of the vicinity of construction activities. Emission impacts are also expected to be unavoidable.

3.1.5 Mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts associated with exhaust/gaseous emissions

- Maintaining construction equipment following manufacturer's specifications to operate at optimal efficiency to reduce excessive emissions.
- Maintenance log for equipment/machinery shall be utilised, documenting all maintenance actions that are performed.
- All equipment and machinery to be turned off once inactive.
- Exhaust/gaseous emission from construction equipment will be located as far as possible and at downwind locations from the sensitive receivers and include efficient dust emission control measures (e.g. enclosing the de-bagging and material mixing process and dust filtration equipment, etc).

4.1 Noise and Vibration Management

Adopting good working practices can considerably reduce noise and vibration levels on site. These include basic measures such as using quieter equipment and machines, locating works far away from the sensitive receivers and using noise barriers during construction. Some general good working practices are relatively easy to implement and are effective in reducing noise levels during construction. Noise and vibration will be generated mainly from the use of heavy-duty construction and pile driving equipment and fuel-powered generators during the construction phase. These impacts are unavoidable and expected to be short-term and localised.

Sources of Noise

Noise and vibration may be generated from the following activities:

- Operation powered mechanical equipment during construction;
- Vehicles transporting materials within the construction site and beyond the construction boundary;
- Loading and unloading of materials; and
- Construction activities during the construction of foundations.

4.1.1 Impacts associated with Noise

Exposure to noise levels above the internationally accepted level of 90 decibels can cause noise-induced hearing loss. Noise levels above the tolerable threshold of 72 decibels can result in fatigue, tiredness, low morale and decreased productivity.

4.1.2 Mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts associated with noise

During the construction and operation phase, the developer will mitigate the potential impacts from noise by:

- Adopting good working practices to considerably reduce noise levels on site. These include but are not limited to basic measures such as using quieter equipment and machines, locating works far away from the sensitive receivers and using noise barriers during construction. Some general good working practices are relatively easy to implement and are effective in reducing noise levels during construction.
- Adopting quiet equipment and limiting the number of equipment to be used at the same time;
- Arranging transport of materials leaving construction site during non-peak hours in order to minimize traffic noise;
- Application of properly designed silencers, mufflers, acoustically dampened panels and acoustic sheds or shields, etc. for fabrication workshop;
- Use of electric-powered equipment where applicable instead of diesel-powered or pneumatic-powered equipment;

- Equipment known to emit noise strongly in one direction will be, where possible, be orientated to direct noise away from the Noise Sensitive Receivers (NSRs);
- Machines and equipment that may be in intermittent use will be shut down between work periods or be throttled down to a minimum;
- Mobile equipment be located as far away from NSRs as much as possible;
- Material stockpiles will be effectively utilized, where practicable, to screen noise from on-site construction activities;
- Temporarily noise barriers will be erected to screen noisy parts of the construction activities;
- Noise levels will be kept within the EPA's established limit of 90 decibels during the day and 75 decibels at night.
- Best practices will be employed on-site to minimise occupational noise levels and provide noise protection equipment to employees.
- Hearing protection such as earplugs will be provided to employees exposed to high noise levels.
- Efforts will be made to ensure machinery and equipment are working efficiently and have installed the manufacturer's required muffler devices where possible.
- Night works will be avoided, to the most practical extent.

4.2 Water Quality Management

With regard to water quality and wastewater, primary sources of impact during construction include:

- Wastewater generated from construction equipment.
- Wastewater from foundation excavation and concrete placement.
- Re-suspension of bottom sediment and mud caused by foundation excavation;
- Soil erosion/flush away from uncovered stockpiling locations uncovered excavation site and unprotected slope surface during adverse weather conditions; earthworks associated with construction

activities such as excavation in the area of construction, pile driving and construction of concrete drains. Improper disposal of waste (liquid and solid) and mismanagement of fuel/lubricants from machinery on-site can also pose threat to the existing water body which will be avoided by the developer.

- Uncontrolled surface water run-off carries sediment-laden discharges directly into natural water bodies such as streams, fish ponds, rivers and local irrigation channels; sewage and waste generated by construction workers.

4.2.1 Mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts on water quality and associated surface water pollution

Adopting good working practices can considerably reduce water pollution on site. These include basic measures such as providing an appropriate drainage system, using sandbags barriers or retaining walls, minimizing stockpile and concrete paving during the different construction periods. Some general good working practices include the following measures

- Locate and properly cover material stock-piles and excavated materials in a designated area, away from water bodies to prevent excessive soil deposits.
- Waste storage stockpiles or stockpiled material shall not be placed within 10m of any watercourse and shall have a toe berm construction around.
- Minimize and contain suspended sediment within the immediate zone of construction.
- Place pumps and generators on bermed polyethene sheeting to prevent hydraulic fluid and/or fuel leaks from entering water bodies.
- Domestic sewage from the site will be collected by a local licensed sanitation service provider.
- Discharged of treated wastewater will comply with the discharge limit according to the Guyana National Bureau of Standards and EPA guidelines;

- The design of the proposed facility will include measures to trap solid waste to prevent it from flushing into nearby water bodies;
- Emergency spill clean up will be provided in the event of accidents involving leakage of fuel, chemicals and construction materials;
- Wastewater generated from the service areas will be treated on-site before it is safely discharged into surrounding water bodies via drains.
- Prior to the rainy season, all the exposed surface and slope surfaces will be properly covered or landscaped to minimize the run-off of sediments.
- Slope protection will be carried out in sequence to construction and in advance of the rainy season;
- The ground surface at the site will be paved with concrete as an impervious surface in order to minimize soil erosion.
- The site access road will be constructed and maintained using impervious material. This measure will effectively restrict the travel of fugitive dust and trap suspended solids within the construction site.

4.3 Waste Management

Adopting good working practices can considerably reduce the waste problem on site. These include basic measures such as reusing excavated materials, waste separation on-site and minimizing waste generation during the construction period. These types of basic activities will be incorporated into the training program to provide a better understanding of how construction workers can control impacts and for the environmental team to understand what they can undertake to reduce the environmental impact if unacceptable levels are identified. The project will generate waste during the construction stage, if not managed properly, can result in soil and water contamination, contribute to ill health, and affect the aesthetic of the area. This plan will

ensure that waste generated during construction is handled and mitigated appropriately and according to the guidelines of the EPA.

The following are some of the waste that can be expected to be generated during construction:

- Construction & Demolition Materials (inert materials) consisting of earth, building debris, rock fragments, concrete bricks, tiles, masonry and mortar etc;
- Construction & Demolition Waste (non-inert materials) such as metals, plastic, paper/cardboards, glass, timber waste, cleared vegetation) and other waste such as general refuse;
- Chemical Waste - such as cleaning fluids, solvents, lubrication oil, fuel and battery;
- Contaminated Soil – soil contaminated with heavy metals, pesticides or other contaminants.

4.3.1 Impacts associated with the improper disposal of waste

- Waste heap piles often present an eyesore and can affect the aesthetic of any environment.
- The improper disposal of waste, especially food waste can increase the potential of Occupational Safety & Health hazards and also result in unpleasant odours and the attraction of vermin.
- Mismanagement of waste can lead to secondary sources of pollution and contamination of land and water.

4.3.2 Mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts associated with improper waste disposal

- Reduce the amount of waste required to be managed. Therefore, avenues of reusing 'waste' materials will be explored in situ.
- Waste generated will be segregated into organic wastes (vegetation, top-soil); inert waste such as plastics, food boxes, rubber, etc.; and hazardous waste. Inert and hazardous wastes will be stored in covered bins.

- Waste generated at the construction site will be collected and transported to a designated landfill by the developer.
- Excavated material will be re-used on-site or as far as possible in order to minimize the quantity of material to be disposed of;
- Recyclable materials such as wooden pallets and planks, steel, scaffolding material, site holding, packaging material, etc will be collected and separated on-site from other waste sources. Collected recyclable material will be re-used;
- The extent of site and foundation preparation will be minimized during the design through careful route selection;
- Specification on waste management will be included in the contract for a contractor(s) to follow. The Contractor(s) will be required to adopt operation measures for all aspects from waste avoidance, reduction, recycling, re-use to waste collection and disposal;
- Good housekeeping will be maintained. A designed waste storage area will be provided for the proposed construction and operation area. Waste will be cleaned on regular basis. The collected waste from the site will be collected and safely disposed of through a licensed sanitation service provider;

4.3.3 Domestic waste

- Burning of waste materials and littering around the construction zone will be prohibited.
- Frequent clean-ups will be done by the developer to ensure the work area is kept tidy.
- Daily housekeeping will be done.
- Bins will be available onsite for the storage of waste materials. Domestic Waste will not accumulate for more than 7 days on-site. The developer will transport waste materials to a designated landfill weekly.
- Poorly kept garbage receptacles may harbour pest and even diseases carrying vectors. The developer will do a weekly washing of garbage receptacles.

4.3.4 Sanitary wastewater/sewage waste

- A suitable number of portable toilets will be installed at the worksite and will be routinely (weekly) serviced.
- The waste storage area will be located away from the water body to prevent secondary entry and possible pollution/contamination.

4.3.5 Construction Waste

- Construction debris and other waste will not accumulate on the construction site for more than 7 days.
- The developer will remove twice weekly to prevent accumulation.
- The developer will explore all possible avenues for the reuse of construction waste as far as possible.

4.3.6 Asphalt Waste

- In the event asphalt is required for construction purposes, it will be isolated from any designated watercourse for 48 hours after placement.
- Asphalt waste, including wastewaters from batching or cleaning, will only be disposed of at approved and designated disposal sites. All asphalt wastewater from cleaning or mixing is to be considered toxic and must be prevented from entering any watercourse for at least 48 hours to allow the water to reach neutral pH.

4.3.7 Cleared Vegetation

- Cleared vegetation and other debris within the construction zone during mobilisation will be stockpiled and later transported to a designated landfill by the developer as approved by the EPA.

4.4 Landscape and Visual

Landscape and visual impact from construction projects can be determined by the impact to the following:

- ***Landscape impact***

- direct impacts upon specific landscape elements;
- more subtle effects upon the overall pattern of landscape elements that give rise to landscape character, and local and regional distinctiveness;
- impacts upon acknowledged special interests or values such as areas of high landform with special landscape significance.

- **Visual impact**

- visual compatibility with surroundings
- visual obstruction
- improvement of visual quality
- glare from direct or reflected sunlight or man-made light source

Adopting good working practices can considerably reduce landscape and visual impact on site. These include basic measures such as screening off the temporary or permanent structure from sensitive receivers, landscape treatment and prompt reinstatement upon completion of work during the construction period.

Typical measures that will be covered include:

- Locating facilities/structures according to the terrain/geographical features of the project site;
- Landscape treatment of the facility such as foundations of viaduct segment to minimize visual impacts;
- Existing trees/plants within the construction boundary will be tagged to indicate whether the trees are to be retained, transplanted or removed. Transplantation of existing trees affected by the project works will be carried out before commencement of construction;
- Excavations to avoid damage to the root systems. Mitigation measures considered to prevent damage to trunks and branches of trees;
- Temporary hoarding barriers will be in place as a recessive visual appearance in both colour and form;

- Upon completion of the construction, the affected areas will be immediately restored to their original condition, including but not limited to the restoration of disturbed vegetation.

4.5 Ecology

Ecological impact refers to the effect on a habitat or species due to direct or indirect changes in the environment brought about by a project. Besides magnitude and scale, the significance of an ecological impact is also related to the habitat or species to be affected. In general, the impact on an important habitat or species will be more significant in comparison to another less important one.

Adopting good working practices can considerably reduce the ecological impact on the construction site. These include basic measures such as minimizing the physical extent of the site, erecting fences to protect species and prompt reinstatement upon completion of work during the construction period. Some general good working practices that will be implemented are provided as follows to control ecological impacts.

- The extent of site clearance, formation and removal of vegetation during the beginning of the project will be controlled through careful design and route selection to minimize the number of flora and fauna affected by the project. Protected areas, key sensitive locations and areas for rare/endangered species will be considered in the design and be avoided as far as practical;
- Before commencement of construction and site clearance, the additional ecological assessment will be carried out for the proposed construction of the facility. Mitigation measures will cater for the protection of rare species identified in the assessment;
- Fences will be erected along the boundary of construction sites before the commencement of works to prevent tipping, vehicle movements, and encroachment of personnel into adjacent areas, particularly farmlands and other ecologically sensitive locations;

- Training on ecological protection and mitigation measures will be provided to construction workers and site management staff;
- An evaluation programme will be established to assess and evaluate the proposed mitigation measures and to propose new mitigation measures should inadequacy be identified;
- Protection of sensitive areas which are inaccessible before the project will be maintained through careful design and a proper route selection process.
- Topsoil will be retained on-site during excavation to backfill and build up low areas as far as practical;
- Worksite boundaries will be regularly checked to ensure that they are not exceeded and that no damage occurs to surrounding areas;
- Open fires and burning will be strictly prohibited during construction and operation;
- The roots of trees and shrubs which have been cut down will be mulched. Branches will not be removed from trees that are to be retained. The cut surfaces will be treated with a wound sealant;
- Restoration and re-vegetation will be carried out promptly for the exposed slopes/soils and finished areas will be reinstated to achieve the stability of slopes and maintain soil integrity; and
- Local native species will be preserved.

4.6 Cultural Aspects

Potential impacts to cultural sites and heritage may include:

- Loss of cultural sites due to the project;
- The potential damage of the project site during construction of the project;
- Damage to the cultural site due to vibration during the operation of the project.

Adopting good working practices can considerably reduce the impact of cultural aspects on site. These include basic measures such as conducting cultural resources study, incorporating mitigation measures into the design

and undertaking continuous monitoring by qualified staff during the construction period. It should be noted that the existing site is not deemed a cultural or heritage site. However, should any cultural aspects be observed or found before or during construction, all necessary steps will be taken to control, prevent and or mitigate the potential impacts to cultural and heritage aspects. Outlined below are standard working practices that will be employed to control possible impacts on cultural and heritage aspects.

- A study on cultural resources/heritage relics will be undertaken at the early stage of the project design to collect background information regarding the number, location and importance of cultural resources within the project boundary;
- Potential impacts due to the project activities will see mitigation measures enforced as part of the design. The project alignment will then be reviewed and adjusted so that the impact can be minimized or avoided. General speaking, the project will avoid passing through potential cultural and heritage areas directly;
- Should impact due to the project be unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures and monitoring process will be fully considered in the design and included in the Contractor's project contract;
- Should the project site have archaeological heritage, an archaeological investigation will be undertaken before the project and construction will not commence until investigations are completed;
- Qualified professional staff will undertake continuous monitoring of the impact on cultural and heritage areas during both the construction and operational phases of the project. Further mitigation measures will be taken should other adverse impacts be identified.

4.7 Environmental Compliance and Monitoring

Guyamerica Construction Inc aims to adhere, achieve and comply with all relevant laws and regulations including those of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). We intend to implement our projects with minimal impact to the

local environment and establish stringent monitoring, prevention, response and reporting plans to achieve compliance for the construction and operation of the asphalt mixing plant. We have instilled these goals with our employees, contractors and sub contractors to maintain our excellent track record and reputation for international Health & safety and environmental compliance.