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GEODATA PLUS

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

South West Highway Environmental & Social Impact Assessment

26 February 2009

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background:

The overall goal of the Government's Western Europe to Western China (WE-WC) Corridor development program is to improve transport efficiency and safety, and promote development along one of Kazakhstan's main strategic road transport corridors. Transport and trade efficiency will be improved through provision of better infrastructure and services along the entire corridor to reduce transport costs, and through gradual reform of the entities responsible for all categories of roads. The Bank will finance a major upgrade of road infrastructure for the portion of the Corridor from Shymkent to Aktobe/Kyzylorda oblast border (1,025 km) (South West Highway) as a Specific Investment Loan. The other cooperating International Financial Institutions (IFIs), Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and Islamic Development Bank (IDB), involved in supporting development of the corridor will finance other sections of the construction program.

The project will also assist the government to strengthen the capacity of agencies responsible for managing the national road network, and to prepare and implement a road safety and road service improvement action plan that will provide system-wide benefits. The project will serve local travel as well as international transportation of general cargo and other goods produced locally and in the region (Tajikistan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan). Institutional development measures include the introduction of an efficient road management system incorporating modern methods for planning and executing road maintenance, and strengthening the capacity of the Committee for Roads (the Committee) within the Ministry of Transport and Communication (MOTC) to efficiently implement all investments.

The preliminary road design prepared by the MOTC envisaged the widening of the road and the construction of bypasses around some of the towns along the WE-WC Corridor. The Feasibility Studies financed by the government, which included a preliminary environmental assessment report (pre-EA), based on the national laws of Kazakhstan were completed in December 2007. In 2008 the preparation of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that applies to the entire Corridor, as well as an Environmental Assessment Framework (EAF) for the entire Corridor were accomplished under a separate assignment coordinated by ADB and the World Bank.

Project Description:

The project has five components, of which the first two entail the most relevant environmental and social impacts. The complete description of the project can be found in section 3, as well as in Annex 1 of the Main Report.

<u>Component 1</u>: Upgrade and reconstruction of road sections within Kyzylorda Oblast (excluding the bypass to Kyzylorda). This component will finance the upgrade and reconstruction of road sections in Kyzylorda oblast totalling about 834 km with a design oriented towards increased road safety.

<u>Component 2</u>: Upgrade and reconstruction of road sections within South Kazakhstan Oblast, including bypasses at Kyzylorda and Shymkent cities. It is proposed that the entire alignment between Kyzylorda and Shymkent will be upgraded from 2 lanes to 4 lanes.

<u>Component 3</u>: Project Management Consultants (PMC). The consultant services will assist the Committee with the management of all activities associated with the projects as part of a joint effort

by all IFIs and the Government to ensure efficient and transparent implementation of the WE – WC Corridor program. The PMC will also impart transfer of knowledge to MOTC staff as part of the capacity building effort.

<u>Component 4</u>: Institutional Development. The component comprises consulting services, technical studies, the provision of equipment, and training to strengthen the internal management and operations of the Committee, particularly to improve road sector planning, programming, budgeting, implementation of safeguards mitigations, and to improve the efficiency of road maintenance practices. Technical assistance will be provided for the preparation of a road safety improvement plan and an action plan for the development of road services along the Corridor.

<u>Component 5</u>: This will finance consulting services for supervision of civil works under Components 1 and 2, and will also include review of detailed engineering designs and supervision of the implementation of Environment Management Plans prepared.

Environmental Conditions:

The environmental conditions for the project are described in detail in section 4 as well as Annexes 5-1 to 5-14 of the Main Report. The project area is characterized by arid climate, sparse vegetation, few year-round surface water courses and large areas with naturally hyper-saline soils. Saksaul forests, which are adapted to dry, saline conditions with extreme temperature differences, play an important role in soil stabilization and erosion control but are not found near the project corridor, nor the bypass alignments. The landscape in the northern project sector is very arid, barren, hardly vegetated and prone to wind erosion, dust generation and moving sand dunes. Surface drainage exists mainly seasonally, when flash floods can occur and draining waters can have a high erosion potential. The landscape has a very soft relief with wide valleys and basins, separated by slightly elevated plateaus. Land use is restricted to low density animal grazing in the natural environment (mainly camels, sheep, goats and some cattle). Permanent settlements are extremely sparse. South and east of Zhosaly the climate is less severe and the settlements are more common, usually clustered around former state farms and railroad facilities. The steppe vegetation, dominated by grassland with small patches of forest near rivers and in valleys, is interrupted by large tracts irrigated with water from the Syr Darya River. The area between Turkestan and Shymkent is used extensively for agriculture and horticulture.

In the section between the cities of Shymkent and Aral the surface water resources in the project area are dominated by the Syr Daria river, which flows in a NW direction draining into the Aral Sea. While this river is generally a long distance away from the alignment, the project foresees one new bridge near Kyzylorda as well as the rehabilitation of an existing one near Zhosaly. The drainage network is sparse in perennial natural streams and rivers, there are relatively few tributaries crossed by the alignments, which flow mostly in SW directions towards Syr Daria. In the southern part of Kyzylorda oblast artificial irrigation canals form the major features of the surface drainage network. North of Aral no more perennial natural streams and rivers are found and there are frequent basins and depressions without drainage, where water accumulates in the wet season (spring) and evaporates in summer.

Groundwater resources along the alignment are usually shallow, near surface aquifers in loose sediments such as sand and gravel. Some aquifers are used for irrigation, human and animal consumption, but many are naturally highly saline or already negatively impacted by anthropogenic activities, such as irrigation and intense agriculture. Thus most near surface aquifers are highly mineralized and high in salinity, as well as being impacted by diffuse pollutants from agriculture.

Impacts:

Section 5 of the Main Report deals with environmental impacts and corresponding mitigation measures. The environment along the alignment between Turkestan and the Kyzylorda/Aktobe Oblast border is not sensitive or particularly valuable in terms of biodiversity and ecological significance. Most of the land is arid steppe to semi-desert landscapes with few river crossings, limited wetlands (partly natural, partly irrigated lands) and no forests, sensitive natural habitats nor protected areas directly impacted by road construction. An initial review commissioned by the Government and complemented by this study suggests there are no known sites or structures of cultural significance affected by the planned civil works, although this will be further reviewed during the implementation. Of course there is always a possibility of archaeological "chance finds" during construction works, thus clear procedures will be established jointly with the EMPs for each individual lot.

There are no protected areas directly impacted by the alignment, and only few sensitive natural habitats, rivers, wetlands, forests or protected areas might be indirectly affected. No protected or endangered species will be harmed. The bulk of required land (e.g. for widening the highway or for construction of bypasses, bridges and intersections) is Government owned and is currently unoccupied and not used for economic purposes. A detailed social analysis was conducted by a parallel study and abbreviated resettlement plans (ARPs) prepared for those people affected by the project.

The major part of construction works, except bypasses around settlements and Kyzylorda city, will remain confined within the existing right-of-way. Thus the Project's investments do not pose unprecedented or significant adverse impacts on the environment that cannot be mitigated. Several aspects of the project require enhanced attention: (i) segments of road widening from two to four lanes with potential sections of new alignments close to but outside the existing right-of-way, (ii) construction or rehabilitation of several large bridges, construction of bypasses and large intersections; (iii) potential for induced / indirect impacts such as the production and transport of road construction aggregates and asphalt. These identified environmental issues are concentrated around road sections between Shymkent and Kyzylorda, where most road widening and bridge (re)construction, as well as several bypass sections are planned. Another area of expected increased impacts is the bypass around Kyzylorda, where a new road corridor longer than 20 km will be constructed, as well as a new bridge over the Syr Darya River. At Kyzylorda the alignment will cross through wetland areas (however not formally protected) for several km, which will require enhanced organizational and constructive measures for minimizing local impacts.

Mitigation Measures:

Most impacts by the road rehabilitation and reconstruction project that cannot be completely avoided will be offset or mitigated with readily available environmental management measures which have been developed specifically for the road sector and implemented in many international roads projects. In the case of the road section between Shymkent and Turkestan, the key impacts are anticipated to include the conversion of land, impacts on soil and vegetation, emissions in the form of noise, dust and exhaust gases, associated impacts of borrow pits, construction of haulage roads, storage areas, and camps, temporary impacts from civil construction works, aggregate and asphalt plants, transport and limitations for road use. Measures to address these impacts are addressed in an environmental management plan (EMP, see section 7 of the Main Report) and monitoring plans (section 7 of the Main Report)

The design stage specific EMPs prepared for each road section will be updated as the final designs are prepared by the supervision engineers for the construction bidding documents. The mitigation measures for the project are explained in sections 5.3, 5.4 and 7 of the Main Report, in particularly Table 7-2 (Category A EMP) and Table 7-4 (Category B EMP).

Land acquisition and Resettlement:

Most of the reconstructed road sections will follow the existing alignment, staying within longestablished rights of way that have not been subject to encroachment. The exceptions are bypasses that will be constructed around populated areas. The planned by-passes will require land acquisition, although much of the land is government property. The feasibility study estimated that bypasses would require the demolition of 7 residences and 31 other structures in South Kazakhstan and Kzylorda Oblasts, as well as requiring over 3,000 ha for permanent use, mostly for bypasses and future intersections. Preliminary data from the detailed designs indicate that displacement will be greater than anticipated in the feasibility study, with 152 structures in South Kazakhstan Oblast and 17 structures in Kyzylorda Oblast earmarked for demolition. Most of these are reported to be non-residential structures. The total land for which owners and other users are to be compensated is approximately 360 ha in South Kazakhstan Oblast and 736 ha in Kyzylorda Oblast. Local governments generally have reserved land and the Land Code in Kazakhstan gives preference to land swapping and replacement of buildings, rather than cash compensation.

Additional land will also be required for temporary use during construction. The feasibility study estimated that around 3,600 ha along the entire Corridor would be need for temporary use (staging areas, borrow pits, construction bypasses, and the like), for which private owners will be compensated and the land returned to its original condition after use. Illegal or temporary occupation or use of land along the roadway or within the right-of-way is uncommon and therefore the project will incur minimal removal of unauthorized structures from the right-of-way in carrying out the rehabilitation works, with compensation of temporary or illegal land users. Most of the land is reported to be on long term leases issued by the government.

The Borrower prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework prior to Appraisal providing detailed information about procedures and standards set in Kazakhstan for the acquisition of private land and rights-of-way and identifies any additional provisions that will be undertaken to assure compliance with OP 4.12. In parallel to this environmental impact assessment, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared by consultants hired by the Borrower. The RAP will also be developed and detailed as the design is finalized ahead of the bidding for construction contracts.

Consultations:

Up to this point two stages of public consultations were carried out in communities along the alignment. In October 2008 consultations on the general project concept as well as the TOR for the environmental and social assessments were carried out in Turkestan and Kyzylorda (detailed account in Annex 11). In January 2009 the draft EA report as well as the draft Abbreviated Resettlement Plans were presented in a series of consultations in about 10 communities along the alignment.

Two of the consultations were observed by the Bank team and found to be open, transparent and effective in fostering free and unencumbered expression of opinion by the affected stakeholders. There were significant concerns raised about some of the design features (e.g. Temirlanovka Overpass) and many constructive proposals received from the local population on the presented

design and its environmental and social performance. Such proposals included solutions for traffic safety (especially pedestrian safety), animal crossings, noise protection and community cohesion. The proceedings and results were summarized in a Consultation outcome report (see Annex 12), which is the basis for communicating required design changes from the Committee for Roads to the design engineers responsible for individual lots. Regarding the overpass in Temirlanovka village the Committee for Roads has been requested by the World Bank, that in view of the clear outcome of the consultations, alternative designs must be prepared that allow the alignment to bypass the city and avoid the construction of the overpass.

Implementation Arrangements:

This EA report has been developed in parallel to the stage of detailed engineering designs for the road corridor. However, the engineering design lagged behind the progress of the EA report and has not yet been finalized for all project components and sections. This EA report provides general coverage of the entire corridor and more detailed coverage of those segments for which detailed design has been completed or progressed to an advanced stage. Parts of the EA report thus are still generic and do not describe all environmental mitigation, management and monitoring measures with implementation ready detail. However, the EA report does comprehensively address all required actions for environmental due diligence in the project and provides clear technical and procedural guidance on how to achieve good environmental practice and performance.

This EA report provides a platform, on which subsequent detailed EMPs for the implementation phase (civil works) will be built. These will be contractually required to be produced by the Contractors for each individual lot and will be based on the detailed design which is currently in the process of finalization. TORs for these lot-specific EMPs will be produced by the Borrower for all lots and will be approved by the World Bank. They will become part of the bidding package and every bidder will be required to include the elaboration and implementation of environmental management and monitoring activities into the implementation design and price quotation. The Loan Agreement will require the production of an EMP compliant with international good practice and acceptable to and approved by the World Bank will be a prerequisite to the commencement of job site installations, as well as all temporary and the main works.

Road Section *	Ecosystem Type / Land Use	Selected Key Impacts	Key Mitigation Measures**
Shymkent to Turkestan	arid to temperate climate; agriculture and horticulture, most densely populated	bypasses of Shymkent City and several villages (incl. Temirlanovka), major bridge rehabilitation and new bride over Arys River, road widening from 2 to 4 lanes	surface water protection and pollution control for Arys River during bridge rehabilitation and / or construction
Turkestan to Kyzylorda	arid climate; steppe vegetation, mixed animal husbandry and agriculture, population density decreasing	short bypasses of several villages, bypass of Turkestan City, bypass of Kyzylorda City including a new bridge over Syrdaria River	protection and restoration of irrigation infrastructure esp. at new bypasses, traffic safety management system for Turkestan bypass, surface water protection measures for Syrdaria river crossings at Kyzylorda, protection of wetland habitats in area of Kyzylorda City bypass
Kyzylorda to Aral	arid climate; in South intensive irrigation agriculture mixed with sparse grazing ranges, very saline soils, sparsely populated	short bypasses of several villages, rehabilitation of one bridge crossing of Syrdaria River	surface water protection and pollution control for Syrdaria River during bridge rehabilitation near Jozhaly, control of land conversion and material sourcing for bypasses
Aral to Oblast Border	very arid climate, semi-desert, virtually unpopulated, low intensity animal husbandry decreasing N-wards	road rehabilitation on existing alignment only (no widening or bypasses)	standard mitigation measures only

Summary Table on Key Impacts and Mitigation Measures

* See map next page

** Standard mitigation measures not explicitly mentioned are: (a) during *construction*: minimization of land take, environmental due diligence during construction (dust and emission control, sol conservation, surface and groundwater protection), decommissioning, restoration / re-vegetation of construction sites, permitting and inspection of borrow areas, traffic safety; (b) during *operation*: drainage and runoff management (settlement and evaporation ponds), safe crossings for pedestrians and livestock, noise control through physical (barriers) and managerial means (speed control), road servicing including litter collection and removal. Details are in the ESIA report in sections 5.4 and 5.4.

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		App 11-2	Record of Kyzylorda public consultations
		App 11-3	Record of Turkestan public consultations

	Appendix	Number	Description
		App 11-4	Newspaper articles
12	Record of public consultations conducted by GeoDataPlus Phase 2	Арр 12-1	Newspaper articles
		app 12-2	Public consultations_2
ļ		app 12-3	Record of Turkestan public consultations
		app 12-4	Record of Zhanakorgan public consultations
		app 12-5	Record of Kyzylorda public consultations
		app 12-6	Record of Temirlanovka public consultations
		app 12-7	Record of Shieli public consultations
13	Archaeological legislation	App 13-1	Relevant extracts from RoK Archaeological and cultural heritage legislation

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GLOSSARY

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ADB	Asian Development Bank
ARP	Abbreviated Resettlement Plan
CumIA	Cumulative Impact Assessment
DE	Design Engineer
E&S	Environment and Social
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FS	Feasibility Study
H&S	Health & Safety
HGV	Heavy goods vehicle
MEP	Ministry of Environmental Protection
MOTC	Ministry of Transport and Communication
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
PAP	Project Affected Person
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RC	Roads Committee (of MOTC)
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
WB	World Bank

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The geographic location and characteristics of Kazakhstan requires efficient and safe transport systems as a priority for development of the economy and for national cohesion. Kazakhstan has substantial transit potential and, in accordance with Transport Strategy 3, the Government plans to improve transit corridors for trade with China, Russia and Europe, which are Kazakhstan's main trading partners in non-oil export sectors.

Road conditions have substantially deteriorated since independence primarily due to underinvestment, resulting in a large backlog of required major rehabilitation and reconstruction. In addition, improving the efficiency of transit through Kazakhstan would require the removal of non-physical barriers at the borders and along the transit corridors, improving management of road safety, and adequate provision and maintenance of road infrastructure.

In order to achieve the goals defined in the Transport Strategy, the Government now proposes a program of major rehabilitation and upgrading of the entire South West Corridor, spanning from the border with China (at Khorgos) through Almaty, Shymkent, and Aktobe, to the border with Russia (at Srym), The first 220km section on the North (in Aktobe Oblast) is being financed from the national Budget. The World Bank has been requested to co-finance the section from Shymkent to Aktobe-Kyzylorda Oblast border (total length 1,035 km). The Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and the Japanese Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) have also been invited to co-finance sections of the South West Corridor. The Government has also requested the Bank to coordinate the proposed investment required for the whole South West Corridor.

The Government of Kazakhstan requested one single Specific Investment Loan ("SIL") encompassing the entire length of the road corridor between Shymkent and the border between Aktobe and Kyzylorda Oblasts (1,035 km). This alignment contains several sections with potentially significant and large scale environmental impacts and if considered separately, in accordance with World Bank policy on Environmental Assessment (EA, OP 4.01) would be classified as Category A. Potential environmental impacts of the remaining sections are moderate, of limited duration and extent, and if considered separately, in accordance with World Bank policy on EA would be classified as Category B. However, the overall project must be classified as safeguards Category A according to OP 4.01. To achieve maximum time efficiency in meeting the requirements of OP 4.01 the corridor section to be financed by the World Bank was subdivided into 2 parts: Part 1 would be those road sections which would be assigned Category A under the World Bank EA policy. This approach was developed in cooperation with the World Banks Regional Safeguards Coordinator (RSC).

Part 1 of the investment project will encompass (i) the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the existing road between the city of Kyzylorda and the border between Kyzylorda Oblast and Aktobe Oblast (about 564 km), with exception of the Kyzylorda bypass (ca. 20 km). This part of the project will include 6 road sections where new bypasses are planned with total length of about 72 km. This entire section has been classified as environmental Category B. The planned bypass around the city of Kyzylorda is not included in this project phase but will be part of Part 2, as it has been determined to fall into Category A due to its scale and complexity.

Part 2 will be developed in parallel with the first phase for the road section between the cities of Shymkent and Kyzylorda (approximately 461 km), as well as the city bypass for Kyzylorda (about 20 km). This section has been classified environmental Category "A", as most of the alignment entails widening of the road from a two lane cross section to four lanes, and the construction of several large bypasses and structures such as flyovers and bridges. Part 1 environmental and social safeguards studies have priority as the construction activities in this sector are planned for 2009, while works in Part 2 sectors will start only in 2010. However, the Consultant must submit both environmental and social reports in time to present the project to the World Bank's board of directors in March/April 2009.

The Government of Kazakhstan is attempting to follow international good practice for environmental and social aspects of road design, construction and operation and contracted Almaty based Consultant, KazDorProekt (KDP) to prepare a feasibility study and a preliminary environmental assessment corresponding to the first two of the four-phase environmental assessment process prescribed by the Kazakh regulations. However, KDP has very limited experience in preparing safeguard documentation in accordance with international standards and a review of this material by the World Bank revealed some significant shortcomings. GeoDataPlus (GD) were subsequently commissioned to undertake an ESIA that meets World Bank procedures.

1.2 Introduction to the Project

This report covers the area between the cities of Shymkent and the border between Kyzylorda Oblast and Aktobe Oblast. It focuses on the section between Shymkent and Kyzylorda (approximately 461 km), as well as the city bypass for Kyzylorda (about 20 km), as this has been classified as category 'A' under World Bank criteria. For this section most of the alignment entails widening of the road from a two lane cross section to four lanes, and the construction of several large bypasses and structures such as flyovers and bridges. The remaining section of the project from Kyzylorda bypass to the border between Kyzylorda Oblast and Aktobe Oblast has been classified as Category 'B' for which this report presents an Environmental Management Plan (EMP), which is the primary requirement for such projects in accordance with WB procedures.

The overall Project financed by World Bank sees the highway divided into 12 lots (sections) with 11 design engineers (DEs) conducting the conceptual or outline design for the upgrade works, as shown below.

Region	Lot	Category of road	Length of lot (km)	Name of designer engineer
Kyzylorda	1240-1398 km		158	Kustanaydorproject Project Institute LLC
	1398-1578 km		180	Kazniipidortrans LLC
	1578-1702 km	11	124	Kazdornii JSC
	1702-1807 km	11	105	Engineering Centre Astana LLC

Table 1-1 Project lots

Region	Lot	Category of road	Length of lot (km)	Name of designer engineer
	1807-1837 km	H	30	Institute Geoproject JSC
	1837-1917 km	1	80	Kazdornii JSC
	1917-1980 km	i	63	Kazdorproject LLC
	1980-2057 km	1	77	Kazniipi Dortrans LLC
	Total length		817	
South-	2057-2135 km	1	82	Shymkent Kazdorproject LLC
Kazakhstan	2135-2231 km	1	96	Institute Geoproject JSC
	2231-2260 km	1	29	Kazakhstan Zholdary JSC
	2231-674 km (M39)	I	38	Kazakhstan Zholdary JSC
	Total length		245	
	Overall total		1062	

It is anticipated that the current DEs will complete their assignments, leading onto the next phase of Project design, the appointment of an international Project Management Consultancy (PMC) by the Ministry of Transport & Communication/Roads Committee (MOTC/RC). The PMC will assist the RC and be assigned responsibility for the preparation of tender documents to select the Contractors who will undertake detailed design of the road and carry out the construction works.

1.3 Aims and objectives

Following on from the work of KazDorProekt (KDP) another environmental consultancy, GeoDataPlus (GD), was commissioned in August 2008 to address the gaps in environmental due diligence planning and documentation and produce an ESIA acceptable to the World Bank.

This Environmental & Social Impact Assessment of the 'Reconstruction of the International Corridor West Europe – West China', section Shymkent to the border of Aktobe oblast, has been carried out by GeoDataPlus Ltd., which possesses the right to conduct ElAs for all types of design (planning) activities, reconstruction and new construction works; the License № 00039P of April 29, 2004 was issued by the Ministry of Environment Protection and re-issued under registration № 01193P (0042262) on January 30, 2008.

The ESIA and this report was based on information supplied to GD up to the 11th February 2009.

This report focuses on the Environmental impacts and their mitigation and has been compiled in parallel to the social aspects, which are to be presented as a Social Impact Assessment, which will be presented alongside this EIA to form a final ESIA report. The SIA includes details of the impact on the people and society and in particular the resettlement aspects covering land acquisition, which are managed through a Resettlement Action Plan (and precursor Resettlement Policy Framework).

2. POLICY, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 Legal framework

Environmental protection is administered in Kazakhstan by the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP). The Environmental Code was adopted in January 9, 2007 and is the basic legislative framework for environmental protection activity. Three main laws (the *Law on Environmental Protection, the Law on Ecological Expertise* and *the Law on Air Protection*) were abrogated subsequent to their integration into the *Environmental Code*. Moreover, some 80 normative legal acts were abrogated after the adoption of the *Environmental Code*.

2.1.1 The Environmental Code

Overall content

The development of a code on the environment by the end of 2006 was requested by the President of Kazakhstan only at the beginning of March 2006. Despite this tight time frame, the *Environmental Code* was adopted in January 2007. Comments were invited from international and national experts as well from international organizations. The public was consulted through two public hearings. The main goal was to harmonize current environmental legislation with advanced international standards, thereby allowing transition to new standards and improving the system of State control.

Permitting and multimedia permitting

The permitting system is a component of the *Environmental Code*. The main change is that permits are now valid for three years rather than only one year as was the case before the Code entered into force. There are four different categories of activities that are subject to permitting. Their categorization follows the sanitary classification of industrial activities established by the Ministry of Health Care under the 2005 ministerial order "on sanitary-and-epidemiological rules and norms", 'Sanitary-and-epidemiological requirement activities falling under danger classes 1 and 2, and also investigation and extraction of minerals, except for common minerals. Activities of danger class 3, extraction of common minerals, all kinds of forest activities and special water use fall under category II. Category III covers activities of danger class 4. Danger class 5 and use of fauna, except for amateur (sports) fishery and hunting, fall under category IV. The MEP delivers permits for category I. Permits for the other three categories are issued by local government. Since 2002, single-medium permits have been replaced by multi-media permits.

Environmental Impact Assessment and Ecological Expertise

Before 2006, the provisions for environmental impact assessment (EIA), public Ecological Expertise (PEE) and State Ecological Expertise (SEE) were stipulated in the *Law on Ecological Expertise*. The corresponding provisions are now integrated in the *Environmental Code*.

The normative base of EIA development is "Instruction on conducting environmental impact assessment of planned economic activity when developing pre-planning, planning, initial project and project documentation, approved by the Order of the Minister of MEP, 28 June 2007, No. 207-p".

According to the instruction there are four stages:

1) Review of Environmental Conditions;

2) Preliminary EIA;

3) EIA;

4) Section "Environmental Protection"

The First stage of EIA "Review of Environment Conditions" includes general characteristic of natural and socio-economic environment of the area of planned activity, analysis of main trends of practical use of the territory and defining of principal positions of EIA. This stage of EIA is based on the feasibility study, available materials, other special literature, project description etc.

The Second stage of EIA "Preliminary EIA" – potential possible changes of components of natural and socio-economic environment and its impacts are defined.

All materials supporting decision-making on regulatory requirements (EIA study and statement, minutes of public hearings, permit applications and other supporting documents) must be reviewed by competent environmental authorities within a procedure known as "ecological expertise". Ecological expertise (EE) is conducted by The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Management staff for category I enterprises, by TEPOs for categories II and III, and – since 2007 – by local administration (Territorial Department of Environment) for category IV enterprises. Recourse to external experts can be made but they only have a consultative role. Services provided by these experts are paid by project developers; the so-called public expertise may be conducted by independent experts. However, the final documents (expert opinions and permits) are not available to the general public and, sometimes, not even to field inspectors.

According to Article 36 of the Environmental Code "Development of Environmental Impact, assessment is obligatory for all types of activities that can have a direct or indirect impact on the environment or health of the people".

The procedure on public hearings is regulated by the 2007 ministerial order on Rules for carrying out of public hearings. EIA and SEE are two interconnected procedures. The developer has to conduct an EIA, which is carried out by accredited private companies, and is in charge of preparing the EIA documentation. The EIA procedure is a two-phase process: the proper EIA and then the SEE. Once the EIA is approved, the developer should apply to the SEE. The competent authority checks the documents' quality, prepares its own evaluation and returns both to the developer. The evaluation takes into account the opinions and views expressed by the public and other authorities which have participated in the process. The EIA procedure is performed before the permitting procedure and the developer has to attach the EIA report and the competent authority's statement together with the permit application. EIA procedure lasts about two months and SEE up to three months. A post-project analysis by the authorities is mandatory and carried out after one year.

It is forbidden to implement projects for economic and other activities or to finance it by banks and other financial institutions without a positive resolution of the state ecological examination. The positive conclusion of state ecological expertise given to the project is generally valid for five years from the date of its issuance.

Strategic environment assessment (SEA) is not explicitly mentioned in the *Environmental Code*. However, provisions in the *Environmental Code* (Article 47(2)) require that all governmental documents (draft laws, concepts, strategies, programmes and action plans) have to be submitted to the SEE procedure before adoption. Procedures for EIA and ecological expertise are mandated in the *Environmental Code* and two complementary regulations, approved by the MEP on 28 June 2007. The procedure consists of several stages involving the regulated community, regulators, consulting companies and the general public. EIA serves both physical planning and environmental projects, but lacks an explicit screening phase.

In the case of green-field projects (i.e. new facilities), environmental authorities must be consulted on land allocation despite the fact that allocation as such is done by *akimats* (subnational administration). At this stage, project developers are obliged to assess baseline environmental conditions and to present this study, together with the Declaration of Intent, for ecological expertise. The Declaration should be discussed with the general public in hearings organized to this purpose. If environmental expert evaluation is positive, land may be allocated to the project developer.

A "preliminary" EIA is required at the feasibility study stage, when technological solutions are assessed. For a large-scale project, field prospecting should be conducted at this stage. Impacts should be estimated but precise emission calculations are not expected.

The feasibility study, including all environment related documentation, is then presented for EE. This EE is carried out by MEP staff at the national or local level, depending on the importance of the project.

An approved "preliminary" EIA is a prerequisite to receive a loan for implementing the project. The next stage implies a "full-fledged" EIA. At this stage, very detailed information is required, including calculations of emission limit values (ELVs), an emergency preparedness plan, monitoring programmes for all media, etc. Again, this documentation must be presented for review by authorities. If design documentation undergoes any changes at a later stage (e.g. adjustments in the technology), the developer is required to adjust the EIA materials accordingly. Such adjustments require review by authorities as well.

Finally, a "post-construction" EIA must be carried out for large projects with capital investments of over \$50 million one year after the activity starts. This is done to confirm the environmental safety of the economic activity and to correct the plan of environmental protection measures.

A recent legal requirement is the obligation to conduct EIA for existing facilities, in particular ones built during Soviet times without adequate environmental inspection. It is not clear how this new instrument differs from environmental audits. Both industry and NGOs consider that its introduction will increases administrative burden without offering clear environmental benefits.

Public hearings are required at all stages of EIA. In 2006, the total number of such hearings reached 95,073 cases (more than 50% of all EIA material) as compared to just 3,683 hearings in 2000. Minutes from these hearings are part of the EIA documentation. Although the public hearings' conduct and quality may not yet correspond to good international practice as promoted by international protocol (e.g. Aarhus convention) their wide application helps to advance the principle of public participation in Kazakhstan and to take root not only in procedural guidance but in real practice.

Project developers typically contract the preparation of EIA materials to specialized companies which must be certified by DPIMR. Certification, however, is not a guarantee of quality: some 10–15 per cent of EIA materials are declined by the authorities due to poor quality.

Annual reporting on their activities is required from the companies certified to develop EIA materials. The aim and value of this reporting is unclear as it does not affect in any way the operations of these companies. Even when the EIA materials prepared by the company are

systematically deficient, this does not mean that the enterprise's DPIMR certificate is withdrawn. Authorities have two weeks to review the documentation, and then three to six (in exceptional cases) months to carry out the EE. Theoretically, the whole procedure can take over two years (it should be noted that this does not include the permitting phase, which adds another two to three months). In practice, decisions are made within one month of receipt of the complete set of the EIA materials. Because of increasing numbers of reviews, and therefore the increased administrative burden, there is a real danger that such theoretical estimates will become common practice, particularly in the regions with the highest workload (i.e. Aktyubinsk, Karaganda, Pavlodar and North Kazakhstan oblasts). Moreover, this increased workload for regulators also impacts the quality of expert reviews: most are rather general and poorly enforceable.

Public Ecological Expertise

Public ecological expertise (PEE) could be considered as equivalent to SEE, but with fewer requirements. PEE is financed by private means, ie the developer and the outcome findings are added.to the EIA and SEE documentation, given back to the developer, and registered at the local agency to which the PEE is submitted. It is rather difficult to evaluate the impact of PEE so far, since it is a very new instrument and only two PEE were carried out in the period 2003–2007.

Environmental audit

The environmental audit is regulated by the *Environmental Code*. The audit is mandatory when an enterprise/legal person significantly damages the environment; when an enterprise is reorganized by merging, dividing or re-allocating activities; and when an enterprise goes on bankruptcy. Voluntary audits have to follow the same procedure as mandatory environmental audits. Audits are financed by the corresponding enterprises.

Integrated permitting

The *Environmental Code* has also introduced integrated permitting, similar to the European Union Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC). But only one article in the *Environmental Code* relates to integrated permitting. Implementation requires changing the actual institutional framework and developing regulations. To this end, the Government, through the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Budgetary Planning, is working on an institutional reform that would allow the MEP to carry out the implementation of integrated permitting. The MEP is in the process of drafting and adopting appropriate regulations.

Licensing

The 2007 Law on Licensing introduced some important changes. First, there was a reduction of the list of activities for which a licence is compulsory before starting operations; and second, instead of involving different State bodies as previously, only one State body is in charge of issuing a licence. Moreover, the time frame to get a licence has been reduced to one month for large enterprises, and less than 10 days for small businesses.

Other legislation

Other legislation has been aggregated into specific codes (see Annex IV). The *Forest Code*, the *Land Code* and the *Water Code* were adopted in 2003. The *Forest Code* regulates the use, protection and conservation of forests as well as forest restoration. Specific issues related to the

protection and conservation of forests, are regulated in by-laws: for instance, the 2002 governmental resolution on *Measures of Haloxylon ammodendron tree conservation*, the 2002 government resolution on *Rules for compensation of damage to forestry* and the 2001 government resolution *on damage caused by illegal collection, logging, damage or destruction of plants in the Red Book*, and the decision on *Rules of forest fire safety*. In 2004, the Parliament adopted a new version of the *Forest Code*.

Name of Legislation	Date and Number of registration
Methodology for Determining Emissions Standards to the Environment	Approved by the Order of the Minister of MEP, 21 May 2007, No. 158-p".
"Instruction on Conducting Environmental Impact Assessment of Planned Economic Activity when Developing Pre-planning, Planning, Initial project and Project documentation,	Approved by the Order of the Minister of MEP, 28 June 2007, No. 204-p".
The Amendments to the Order of the Minister of Environment Protection of Republic of Kazakhstan on Approval of "Instruction on Conducting Environmental Impact Assessment of Planned Economic Activity when Developing Pre-planning, Planning, Initial project and Project documentation"	Approved by the Order of the Minister of MEP, 20 March 2008, No. 62-p".
Regulations on Conducting State Ecological Expertise.	Approved by the Order of the Minister of MEP, 28 June 2007, No. 207-p".
The Amendments to the Order of the Minister of Environment Protection of Republic of Kazakhstan on Approval of Regulations on Conducting State Ecological Expertise	Approved by the Order of the Minister of MEP, 9 October 2007, No. 296-p".
Rules for Conducting Public Hearings	Approved by the Order of the Minister of MEP, 7 May 2007, No. 135-p".
Instructions for Qualifying Requirements to Licensed Activity on Environmental Design, Regulation and Development of Environmental Impact Assessment	Approved by the Order of the Minister of MEP, 21 October 2003, No. 239-p".
Methodological Guidelines to the Licensed Activity on Environmental Design, Regulation and Development of Environmental Impact Assessment	Approved by the Order of the Minister of MEP, 10 February 2005, No. 51-p".
Final Environmental Supervision Experts Opinion on Definite Types of Licensed Works and Services	Approved by the Order of the Minister of MEP, 1 July 2004, No. 192-p".
Instructions on Negotiation and Permissions to Special Water Use in the Republic of Kazakhstan	Joint order of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 24 November 2004 № 824, Minister of Environment of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 1 December 2004 number 309-p, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 11 November 2004 number 236-S, Chairman of the Committee of Geology and Mining Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 2 December 2004 number 161-p.

	Joined by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan 13 December, 2004 N 3263
The Rules for Licensing and Qualification Requirements to Work Implementation and Delivery of Services in the Field of Environmental Protection	Approved by the Order of the Government of Republic of Kazakhstan, 5 June 2007, No. 457-p".
Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan	9 January 2007, No. 212-p".
Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On Amendments and Additions to Some Legislative Acts of Kazakhstan on Environmental Issues»	9 January 2007, No. 213-p".
Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On Ratification of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade»	20 March 2007, No. 239-p".
Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On Ratification of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants»	7 June 2007, No. 259-p".
The Concept of Transition to Sustainable Development for 2007–2009 (Action Plan)	The Order of the President of RK, 14 November 2006, No. 216-p".
The Concept of Environmental Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2004–2015	The Order of the President of RK, 3 December 2003, No. 1241

2.1.2 International Cooperation and Treaties

The Republic of Kazakhstan has ratified 18 international agreements in the area of protecting the environment and the use of natural resources.

- The Convention of the World Meteorological Organization (1993).
- The International Convention on Civil Liability for Damages from Oil Pollution (1994).
- The Convention on the Safety of Organisms in the Sea (1994).
- The Convention on Bio-Diversity (1994).
- The Convention on Protecting World Culture and Natural Legacy (1994).
- The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1995).
- The UN Convention on Desertification (1997).
- The Vienna Convention on Protecting the Ozone Layer (1997).
- The Montreal Convention on Substances Destroying the Ozone Layer (1997).
- The London Protocol to the Montreal Convention on Substances Destroying the Ozone Layer (2001)
- The Agreement to the Energy Charter and the Protocol to the Energy Charter on Issues Concerning Energy Effectiveness and the Corresponding Ecological Aspects (1995).
- The Convention on International Trade in Types of Endangered Wild Flora and Fauna (1999)
- The Convention on Prohibiting the Military and Other Harmful Use of Stimulants on the Environment (1995).
- The Convention on Access to Information, Participation of the Public in Adopting Decisions and Access to Justice on Issues Concerning the Environment (2000).
- The Convention on Evaluating the Effect on the Environment in the Trans-Boundary Context (2000).
- The Convention on the Trans-Boundary Effect Industrial Accidents (2000).
- The Convention on Protecting and Using Trans-Boundary Waterways and International Lakes (2000).

• The Convention on Trans-Boundary Air Pollution at Long Distances (2000).

Kazakhstan is a party to 24 multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), 12 of which it has ratified since the first EPR. In 2006, Kazakhstan adopted the Concept of transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to sustainable development for the period 2007–2024 (CTSD), which has the potential to facilitate changes in the economy and society towards higher sustainability. In compliance with its obligations under MEAs, Kazakhstan has been developing action plans and practical measures for implementation in cooperation with international organizations such as UNECE, UNEP, GEF, the EU and the World Bank, as well as with a number of donor countries.

Kazakhstan became the 154th Contracting party to the Ramsar Convention and the Convention entered into force for Kazakhstan on 2 May 2007. The Ramsar Information Sheet indicates one major site; Korgalzhyn and Tengiz Lakes are representative examples of a shallow lake system with a mix of fresh, salty and brackish water bodies characteristic for the North of Kazakhstan, situated in a steppe landscape. There are no sites of such importance within the corridor of the highway under consideration.

2.1.3 Transport Law

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan 'On the road' dated 17 July 2001 laid the basic legal, economic and organizational principles of governance roads in the Republic of Kazakhstan and set their order.

According to the Law 'On the road', the road is complex of engineering structures for car traffic, providing uninterrupted and safe movement of cars and other vehicles with the speeds, pressures, dimensions, as well as plots of land provided for the allocation of the complex (transport land), and the airspace above them in the area of the overall dimensions.

For the construction and maintenance of roads of common use, land users are provided with the land for a right of way on the basis of established norms, depending on the roads category and under the project documents. Lands for the public roads, including roads or their sections transmitted by the concession, are allocated to traffic authorities for the permanent or temporary use, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The size of the right of way for projected roads for common use is set depending on the category under the rules of allotment of land for roads of public use, namely: for roads of I technical categories - 35 meters from the roads axis, for roads of II technical categories - 20 meters, for roads of III technical categories - 15 meters, for roads of IV technical categories - 13 meters, for roads of V technical categories - 12 meters.

Road's right of way lands are in the possession and use of road authorities or concessionaires, and are intended only for the development, improvement of roads and the siting of road services. In the right of way of roads of common use it is forbidden to carry out any kind of works or to place any buildings without the permission of the appropriate authorities.

Right of way of roads of international, republican, regional and district values are not used by traffic authorities or the concessionaire may be granted a temporary short-term land use by public authorities for road and local executive bodies within their competence on a contractual basis to individuals and legal entities for siting advertising and services on conditions for reducing capacity of the road for safety vehicles and environmental protection.

The development of project documentation for the construction of new and reconstruction of existing roads carried out in accordance with the Law «On the road» and the legal and technical documentation used in the design and construction of roads.

The developed project documentation is adjusted and checked for compliance with all rules and

requirements in the construction and design of roads with executive bodies in the roads and state construction committee.

Article 2, Paragraph 2 of the Law «On the road» states that if international treaties ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan establishes other rules than those established by this Act the rules of the international treaties shall apply.

2.1.4 Air quality standards

The standards for air quality establish the permissible limit of the content of harmful substances both in the production area and in the residential zone of the populated localities. The main terms and definitions related with the atmospheric air contamination, monitoring programs, behaviour of pollutants in the atmospheric air are determined by the GOST 17.2.1.03-84; Environmental Protection, Atmospheric Air' Terms and Definitions for Contamination Control.

For comparative evaluation of the atmospheric air contamination the approach uses various indices which take into account the presence of several pollutants. The most widely applicable index is the integrated atmosphere impurity index.

The regulatory document containing the information on the MAC of the harmful substances in the atmospheric air is the "Sanitary and Epidemiological Requirements for the Atmospheric Air Quality" approved by the Order of the Ministry of Health of the RoK № 629 dd 18.08.2004.

The emission of the hazardous substances (pollutants) in the atmospheric air by the stationary source is allowed only on the basis of the permit issued by the authorized state body in the field of atmospheric air protection or its territorial subdivisions in the manner established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The procedure of issue of the atmospheric air pollution permits during operation of the motor vehicles or other transport facilities is defined by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In case of absence of atmospheric air pollution permits and permits to harmful physical effects on the atmospheric air as well as at violation of the conditions stipulated by such permits the activity of the individual and legal persons causing the atmospheric air pollution and harmful physical effects on the atmospheric air can be prohibited or suspended in the procedure determined by the legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The legislative and regulatory and procedural documents in the field of the atmospheric air protection are listed below:

Instruction on Agreement and Approval of the Design Standards of the Maximum Permissible Emissions (MPE) and Maximum Permissible Discharges (MPD).	The Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection of the RoK № 61-п dd 24.02.2004.
Collected Book of Methods for Calculation of the Atmospheric Air Pollution by Different Types of Production	The Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Bioresources dd 01.12.96.
	Included in the List of the current regulatory legal acts in the field of the environmental protection, the Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection №324-n dd October

Table 2-2 Air quality legislation

	27, 2006.
The inventory Rules for Emissions of the Hazardous Substances (Pollutants), harmful Physical Effects on the Atmospheric Air and Their Sources	The Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection of the RoK № 217-n dd August 4, 2005.
The Procedure of Calculation of the Hazardous Substances Concentrations Containing in the Atmospheric Discharges of the Enterprises. Guiding normative document 211. 2.01.01-97	The Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Bioresources dd 01.08.1997. Included in the List of the current regulatory legal acts in the field of the environmental protection, the Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection №324-n dd October 27, 2006.
The Procedure of Calculation of the Hazardous Substances Concentrations Containing in the Atmospheric Discharges of the Enterprises.	Approved by the Order of Minister of the Environmental Protection №100-n dd April 18, 2008 (Attachment 18)
Recommendations on Execution and Content of the Design Standards of the Maximum Permissible Emissions (MPE) in the Atmospheric Air made by the Enterprises of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Guiding normative document 211.02.02-97.	The Orders of the Minister of Ecology and Bioresources of the RoK dd August 1, 1997 and Order of the Ministry of natural resources and environmental protection of the RoK №156 dd 06.07.2001.
	Included in the List of the current regulatory legal acts in the field of the environmental protection, the Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection №324-n dd October 27, 2006.
The Guidelines for Calculation of the Atmospheric Air Pollutions Caused by the Building Industry Enterprises. Enterprises of the Aggregates and Porous Aggregates.	The Orders of the Ministry of natural resources and environmental protection of the RoK dd July 21, 1992 and Order №156 dd 06.07.2001.
·	Included in the List of the current regulatory legal acts in the field of the environmental protection, the Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection №324-n dd October 27, 2006.
Instruction on the Normalization of the Emission of Contaminants into the Atmosphere of the Republic of Kazakhstan	The Order of the Ministry of natural resources and environmental protection of the RoK № 516-Π dd 21.12.00.
	Included in the List of the current regulatory legal acts in the field of the environmental protection, the Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection №324-n dd October 27, 2006.

The Procedure of Calculation of Discharge (Emissions) of Contaminants into the Atmosphere During Production of Galvanic Metal Coatings (based on values of the specific emissions) Guiding normative document 211.2.02.07-2004	The Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection of the RoK №328-п dd December 20, 2004 Included in the List of the current regulatory legal acts in the field of the environmental protection, the Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection №324-n dd October 27, 2006.
The Procedure of Calculation of Discharge (Emissions) of Contaminants into the Atmosphere During Coating of the Paint Materials (based on values of the specific emissions) Guiding normative document 211.2.025.05 -2004	The Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection of the RoK №328-n dd December 20, 2004 Included in the List of the current regulatory legal acts in the field of the environmental protection, the Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection №324-n dd October 27, 2006.
The Calculation Procedure of Motor Vehicles Emissions for Carrying Out of the Summary Calculations of Atmospheric Pollution Guiding normative document 211.2.02.11-2004	The Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection of the RoK №328-n dd December 20, 2004 Included in the List of the current regulatory legal acts in the field of the environmental protection, the Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection №324-n dd October 27, 2006.
The Procedure of Calculation of Discharge (Emissions) of Contaminants into the Atmosphere During the Welding Works (based on values of the specific emissions) Guiding normative document 211.2.02.03-2004	The Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection of the RoK №328-n dd December 20, 2004. Included in the List of the current regulatory legal acts in the field of the environmental protection, the Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection №324-n dd October 27, 2006.
The Procedure of Calculation of Discharge (Emissions) of Contaminants into the Atmosphere Made by the Stationery Diesel Plants Guiding normative document 211.2.02.04-2004	The Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection of the RoK №328-n dd December 20, 2004. Included in the List of the current regulatory legal acts in the field of the environmental protection, the Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection №324-n dd October 27, 2006.
The Guidelines for Calculation of the Atmospheric Air Pollutions Caused by the Stationery Diesel Plants	Approved by the Order of the Minister of Environmental Protection №100-π dd April 18,

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	2008.
	(Attachment 14)
The Calculation Procedure of the Specific Emissions of the Atmospheric Pollutants and Damage Depending on the Type of Fuel Used in the Republic of Kazakhstan Guiding normative document 211.3.02.01-97	The Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Bioresources of the RoK dd 09.07.97. Included in the List of the current regulatory legal acts in the field of the environmental protection, the Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection №324-n dd October 27, 2006.
The Procedure of Calculation of Discharge (Emissions) of Contaminants into the Atmosphere Caused by the Motor Transport Enterprises	Approved by the Order of the Minister of Environmental Protection №100-n dd April 18, 2008 (Attachment 3)
The Inventory Procedure of Harmful Physical Effects on the Atmosphere and their Sources	The Order of the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the RoK № 229 dd July 18, 2007 (according to subitem 28 of article 17 of the Environmental Code of the RoK)
Technical Regulations «The Requirements for Environmental Emission During Combustion of the Various Types of Fuel in the Boiler Furnaces of the Thermal Power Stations	The Government Decree N 1232 dd December 14, 2007
The Rules of Governmental Accounting of the Sources of Greenhouse Gases Emission into Atmosphere and Consumption of Ozone-destroying Substances.	The Government Decree N 124 dd February 8, 2008
The Rules of Restriction, Stoppage or Decrease of the Greenhouse Gases Emissions into Atmosphere	The Government Decree N 128 dd February 11, 2008
The Guidelines for Calculation of Emissions from the Fugitive Emission Sources	Approved by the Order of the Minister of Environmental Protection of the RoK №100-п dd April 18, 2008 (Attachment 13)

2.1.5 Water quality legislation and standards

The main legislative act in the area of water resources protection and use is the Water Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 481 dated July 09, 2003. According to the definition provided in this document "protection of water bodies" is an activity aimed at preservation, rehabilitation and reproduction of water bodies as well as prevention of water from detrimental effect. Section 7 of this Law regulates issues related to the protection of water bodies.

I. According to Article 112 the water bodies shall be protected from:

- 1) natural and industrial pollution by hazardous chemical and toxic substances and their compounds, as well as thermal, bacterial, radiation and other types of pollution;
- 2) infestation (blockage) with hard, non-soluble subjects, production and household and other wastes;
- 3) desiccation.

II. Water bodies shall be protected to prevent:

- 1) disturbance of the environmental stability of the natural systems;
- 2) causing harm to the lives and health of population;
- 3) reduction of fishery resources and other water fauna;
- 4) deterioration of the water supply conditions;
- 5) weakening of the natural self-reproduction and cleansing functions of the water bodies;
- 6) other unfavorable conditions that negatively affect physical, chemical and biological qualities of water bodies.

III. Protection of water bodies is carried out through:

- 1) making common demands related to the protection of water bodies to all water users who use water for any purposes;
- 2) improving and applying water protective activities/measures with the help of new equipment and environmentally and epidemiologically safe technologies;
- establishment of water conservation zones and sanitary protection zones for protection of public (drinking) water supply sources;
- execution of public (state) and other forms of control over the use and protection of the water bodies;
- 5) applying sanctions for non-observance of the water protection requirements.
- IV. Central and local executive authorities of the Oblasts (cities of republican significance, capitals), in line with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, take measures in compliance with the principles of sustainable development towards water resources conservation, prevention of pollution and blockage.
- V. Physical and legal entities, activities of which affect the water bodies, are obliged to carry out managerial, technological, forestry, ameliorative, land treatment, hydrotechnical, sanitary-epidemiological and other activities, which ensure protection of water bodies from pollution, blockage and depletion.

Article 116 of the Law regulates issues related to the water protection zones: to maintain water bodies and water facilities in the condition required by the hygiene and sanitary and ecological norms; to prevent contamination, blockage and depletion of the surface water; to preserve flora and fauna water protection zones and belts are required.

Water protection zones and belts as well as the regime are established by the local executive authorities of the oblasts (cities of republican significance, capitals) upon agreement with the authorized entity in charge of the use and protection of waters, and on the basis of the approved detailed design agreed with the authorized entity for sanitary-epidemiological welfare of the population, central executive entity of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the environment protection, and central authorized entity for land resources. In the mudflow areas/regions, in addition to the above requirements, the project designs should also be agreed with the central executive entity of the RoK for emergency planning.

While developing any project, which may have any impact on the water system/resources, the project designs should be agreed with the local executive entity for water resources protection.

A Water Code, adopted on March 31, 1993, is in force in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Government has approved the Conception for the development of the water sector of the economy and water policy until 2010 and has approved the sectoral program Drinking Water.

In developing the Water Code, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan has adopted normative acts concerning the procedure for allowing water reservoirs for special use, a procedure for agreeing to and issuing permits for the special use of water, a procedure for using water for fire fighting needs, classifying water ways as navigable routes, and for using reservoirs for air transport needs. The Government has approved lists of reservoirs (underground waters) that have health significance for the Republic and reservoirs that have special state significance or special scientific value, the granting of which for use is restricted or entirely forbidden.

Important for the state regulation of water relations are, as approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a procedure for developing and approving plans for the comprehensive use and protecting of water, a procedure for conducting a state water survey, a procedure for the state recording of water and the use thereof, a statute on a procedure for calculating, levying and paying for the use of water resources of surface sources for sectors of the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Issues related to water protection are reflected in certain normative legal acts, as approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including a statute on water protected zones and areas, and regarding state control of the use and protection of water resources.

There are the microbiological and parasitologic water indices (number of microorganisms and quantity of coliform bacteria per unit volume) set according to the sanitary characteristic. The toxicological water indices characterizing the safety of its chemical composition are determined by the content of chemical substances which number shall not exceed the established standards.

Water quality also includes for the following features to be taken into consideration: temperature, transparency, colour, smell, flavour and hardness.

The requirements for quality of water of the non-central water supply are defined by the SanPiN (sanitary rules and norms) 2.1.4.1175-02 «Sanitary protection of water sources». The smell, flavour, colour of water, turbidity and coli index are normalized at that and it is specified that the content of the chemical substances shall not exceed the values of the relevant standards.

As for the atmospheric air so for the water such standards are the maximum allowable concentrations (MAC). The MACwrf (water reservoirs for fishing) are stricter than MACwrdw (water reservoirs for drinking water) as a rule. It is necessary to emphasize that this refers primarily to the fish industry as such and protection of the human needs though some principles of water ecosystem protection, to all probability, were also taken into account during determination of the standards.

As in the case of atmospheric air there are the various indices used for comparative assessment of the water contamination which enable the consideration of the presence of several pollutants. The most widely used index is the integrated hydrochemical water impurity index (WII). The basic document regulating the condition of the surface waters and content of the hazardous substances in them is the sanitary and epidemiological norms and regulations «Sanitary and Epidemiological Requirements for the Surface Waters Protection Against the Pollution » № 3.dd 02.03.04 approved by the Order of the Ministry of Health of the RoK № 506 dd 28.06.2004.

The effluent of the hazardous substance (pollutants) in the surface water resources is allowed only on the basis of the permit issued by the authored state agency in the field of water bodies'

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protection or its territorial subdivision in the procedure determined by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The procedure of issue of the surface water pollution permits during operation of the motor vehicles or other transport facilities is defined by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In case of absence of the surface water pollution permits as well as at violation of the conditions stipulated by such permits the activity of the individual and legal persons causing the effluent of hazardous substances (pollutants) into the surface water bodies and harmful physical effects on them can be prohibited or suspended in the procedure determined by the legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The legislative and regulatory and procedural documents in the field of the water environment protection are listed below:

Recommendations on Execution and Content of the Design Standards of The Maximum Permissible Discharge (MPD) in the Water Bodies for the Enterprises of the Republic of Kazakhstan.	The Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Bioresources of the RoK 1992. Included in the List of the current regulatory legal acts in the field of the environmental protection, the Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection №324-n dd October 27, 2006.
Instruction on the Normalization of the Discharge of Contaminants into the Water Bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan Guiding normative document 211.2.03.01-97	The Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the RoK № 516-n dd 21.12.00. Included in the List of the current regulatory legal acts in the field of the environmental protection, the Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection №324-n dd October 27, 2006.
The Calculation Procedure for Standards of Discharged Waters with Pollutants (MPD) into the Water Bodies, Disposal Fields and Relief of Land	Approved by the Order of the Minister of Environmental Protection №100-п dd April 18, 2008 (Attachment 19)
The Procedure of Establishment of the Maximum Permissible Discharges (MPD) of the Pollutants onto the Disposal Fields and Natural Depressions of the Land. Guiding normative document 211.3.03.03-2000	The Ministry of Environmental Protection of the RoK №156-n dd 06.07.2001 Included in the List of the current regulatory legal acts in the field of the environmental protection, the Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection №324-n dd October 27, 2006.
Temporary Calculation Procedure of the Maximum Permissible Discharges (MPD) of the Substances Drained with the Wastewaters into the Accumulator Tanks.	The Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Bioresources of the RoK 1997. (On temporary use of the regulatory and procedural document until January 1, 2007) Included in the List of the current regulatory legal

Table 2-3 Water quality legislation

	acts in the field of the environmental protection, the Order of the Ministry for Environmental
	Protection №324-n dd October 27, 2006.
The Recommendations on Control over the Operation of the Treatment Facilities and Discharge of the Wastewaters.	The Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Bioresources of the RoK dd 21.05.94. Included in the List of the current regulatory legal acts in the field of the environmental protection, the Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection №324-п dd October 27, 2006.
The Rules of Surface Waters Protection in the RoK Guiding normative document 01.01.03-94	The Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Bioresources of the RoK dd 27.06.94. Included in the List of the current regulatory legal acts in the field of the environmental protection, the Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection №324-n dd October 27, 2006.
The Guidelines on Application of the Rules of Surface Waters Protection in the RoK	The Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Bioresources of the RoK dd 12.02.97. Included in the List of the current regulatory legal acts in the field of the environmental protection, the Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection №324-n dd October 27, 2006.
The Procedural Definitions of Norms and Standards of Water Resources Use in the Various Natural Climatic Zones of the Republic of Kazakhstan During Carrying out of the Ecological Zoning.	Approved by the Order of the Minister of Ecology and Bioresources of the RoK dd 1997

2.1.6 Soil standards

There were new sanitary rules introduced in Kazakhstan following the long-term scientific studies -SanPiN (Sanitary Rules and Norms) 2.1.7.1287-03 Sanitary and Epidemiological Requirements for Quality of Soil and Subsoils which establish the specifications for soils quality in the inhabited localities and agricultural lands and control the observance of the sanitary-hygienic standards during location, engineering, construction, renewal (technical upgrading) and operation of the facilities of different purposes, including those which may cause the adverse effect on the soils status.

The main terms related to the chemical contamination of soils are defined by the GOST 27593-88. Soils. Terms and Definitions. The basic regulatory document for control of the soil pollution content is «Standards of the Maximum Allowable Concentrations of the Hazardous Substances, Harmful Microorganisms and Other Biological Materials Being the Soil Pollutants» approved by the Order of the Ministry of Health of the RoK №99 dd 30.01.2004 and Order of the Ministry for Environmental Protection of the RoK №21П dd 27.01.2004.

The maximum allowable concentrations (MAC) or allowable permissible concentrations (APC) of the chemical substances in soil are the principal criterion of the sanitary assessment of the soil contamination by the chemical agents.

The verification of the MAC of the chemical substances in the soil is based on 4 main nuisance values identified experimentally:

- translocation effect characterized by the penetration of the substance from the soil into the plant;
- water migration effect characterized by ability of the substance to penetrate from the soil to the subsoil waters and water sources;
- air migration effect characterized by the penetration of the substance from the soil into the atmospheric air;
- general sanitary effect characterized by the impact of the pollutant on the soil self-purification capacity and its biological activity.

In case of soil contamination by the various substances it is allowed to evaluate the hazard of the soil contamination based on the most toxic elements with the maximum content in the soil.

2.1.7 Noise standards

The level of the road traffic noise is determined according to the norms of the SNiP (construction norms and rules) II-12-77 «Noise Protection». The limit of noise exposure generated by the motor vehicles in the distance of two meters from the buildings faced to the noise sources in compliance with the SNiP II-12-77 (tab.1.2) is 70 dBA.

The maximum allowable noise level is assumed for the territories neighboring on the residential houses, rest areas of the micro-districts and residential groupings, school areas, playgrounds of the preschool after adjustment as follows:

- for noise made by the motor vehicles 10 dBA
- for existing residential construction 5 dBA
- for daylight time from 7 hour till 23 hour 10 dBA.

2.1.8 Health and safety during construction and operation

Health and safety during the road construction and operation

It is required to follow the requirements of the SNiP 3.06.04-91 «Construction Safety» during the execution of works. There are the «Safety Regulations for Construction, Repair and Maintenance of the Automobile Roads», «Regulations for Safety and Production Sanitary During the Building of the Bridges and Pipes» are applied in the road construction. At performance of the road construction works it is necessary to use the «Safety Instructions» for each construction machine.

The personal protective equipment shall comply with the applicable GOSTs (apron under the GOST 12.4.029, rubber gloves under the GOST 20010, respirator "The Petal" under the GOST 12.4.028, gloves under the GOST 12.4.010, goggles under the GOST 12.4.013 and breathing mask of B type or B with filter, helmets).

The site shall be kept in a safe, clean and good sanitary state. The "Contractor" shall bear the responsibility for cleanup of the site from garbage, construction waste and household rubbish and their removal to the municipal solid waste landfill (MSW). The "Contractor" shall be guided by the SanPiN №3.01.016.97 in that regard.

In addition, it is necessary to carry out the routine inspection of the machinery and equipment for purpose of the trouble shooting and observance of the time of repair, training and instruction of the workers engaged in maintenance of the machinery, tools and equipment on safe methods and techniques of work. The protective measures with respect to the equipment are also important for prevention of the injuries and accidents. Such equipment includes the following:

- motor vehicles;
- pumps, compressors;
- generators, crushing equipment;
- lifting equipment (cranes, hoists, wire ropes, loaders);
- electrical equipment.

For provision of the sanitary and living conditions for the builders it is required to establish a field camp made of the mobile rail cars: dressing rooms, drying premise, wash rooms, shower rooms, warming premise for workers, dining facility with three meals daily, toilet facility, field office, rest room, machinery parking facility and household waste storage area. There shall be the information on safety, occupational health, production and household sanitary in the rest room. There shall be the medicine boxes, first-aid outfit, drinking water and service water kept in the separate containers provided on the construction sites and field camps. The drinking water shall be located at the distance of maximum 75 m from the working area. The water permit shall be obtained in the sanitary supervision and disease control authorities and comply with the requirements of the SanPiN of the RoK № 3.05.017.97.

It is required to perform works during the hours of darkness provided that artificial lighting in accordance with the standards of the electric lighting for the installation and construction works. Irrespective of the lighting of the sites and working areas the machinery shall be equipped with the independent (built-in) lighting of the working elements and control devices.

The road-building machines and plants' engines shall be fueled up and filled with the lubricants on the horizontal location using the natural light or electric lighting which operates on mains power supplies or is battery-powered. The smoking, striking matches and using the kerosene lamps or other naked light sources are prohibited during the fueling of the machinery up. The filling with the ethyl gasoline is permitted only by means of the filling stations. All other methods of fueling are strictly prohibited in this case.

Safety rules for handling of the tools

All tools – air-operated, electrified and hand tools – shall be stored on the pallets in the stock rooms. It is necessary to protect the edged components of the tools by casings or other means during transportation and carrying. It is prohibited to distribute the faulty or uninspected tools for work performance.

It is prohibited to leave off hand the mechanical tools connected to the electrical supply network or compressed air pipelines; to pull up and bend the cables and air hose pipes; to lay cables and hose pipes with their intersection by wire ropes, electric cables, to handle the rotating elements of powerdriven hand tools.

Storage of fuel and chemical substances

The storage of all types of fuel and chemicals shall be in the special location with the mandatory barbed wire fence. The storage area shall not be located near the water source and depressions.

The ground and fenced territory shall be convenient and ensure the possibility of location of the fuel tanks with 110% tankage of the required volume. The filling and unloading shall be strictly controlled and performed in accordance with the established procedure.

All valves and plugs shall be protected against the undesirable interference and vandalism and shall be turned off and opened easily when used. The inner surface of the tanks shall be clean. The measurement shall be carried out so that the impact of moisture and water was not taken into account.

Basic safety rules during operation of the coating plant

Before the launch of the plant equipment it is necessary to examine the working order of all moving assemblies and engines and verify also that all maintenance workers are in their positions. There is a signal given before the start up. In case of absence of the automatic ignition systems it is necessary to have the special flame for lighting of the atomizer burner. There shall be the baffle plate made of the noncombustible material installed at start up and adjustment of the burners.

In case of absence of the automatic control system of the coating plant and cement concrete plant the personnel of the storehouses for asphalt-coated aggregates, mineral dust and cement and weight-men and burner-men shall be provided with the protective glasses. All asphaltic valves shall be opened in a gradual manner. It is required to clean and sand the bitumen contaminated areas regularly.

The inspection and repair of the drying cylinders and mixing machines are allowed only after their complete shutdown and cooling of the drying cylinders. There shall be the dust control of all joints and materials reloading blocks and the exhaust of dust and gases by the exhaust ventilation and special dust-arresting equipment provided on the coating plant and cement concrete plant.

From time to time it is necessary to examine the availability and undamaged condition of all protection enclosures fixed on the machinery and units of the coating plant and cement concrete plant.

The bitumen storage facilities of the coating plant shall be fenced and protected by the shed and access holes of the bitumen melting houses and supply tanks shall be either closed securely or equipped with the safety guards and roofs.

In case of the sudden stop of one machine of the technological complex it is required to shutdown all other assemblies and devices starting from the place of machine unloading and then towards the block of the ready mix discharge.

The resumption of work after such shutdown is permitted only under the order of the shift machine operator. The state and working order of all automation system (monitoring equipment and control devices) and mechanisms of local start up of the machinery and equipment on the automated coating plant and cement concrete plant shall be inspected on monthly basis.

2.1.9 Archaeology and cultural heritage

The main legislation comprises:

- The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "About Culture", dated 15.12.2006
- The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Protection and Use of the Historical Cultural Heritage", dated 2.07.1992
- The Land Code of the RoK, dated 20.06.2003

For the purpose of an efficient arrangement for the recording and protection of the historical and cultural monuments they are divided into the following categories:

- historical and cultural monuments of the international status representing the historical, scientific, architectural, artistic and memorial objects included in the UNESCO World Heritage List;
- historical and cultural monuments of the republican status representing the historical, scientific, architectural, artistic and memorial objects, having the special significance for the history and culture of the whole country;
- historical and cultural monuments of local significance representing the historical, scientific, architectural, artistic and memorial objects, having the special significance for the history and culture of the oblasts (city of republican status, capital), regions (cities of oblast subordinance).

Extracts from the relevant legislation are presented in Appendix 13.

2.2 Comparison of National environmental legislation and World Bank standards

An evaluation of the national environmental protection legislation and WB procedures and its bearing on the Project is presented in this section of the report. Much of the environmental legislation of Kazakhstan has been designed to provide for control of developments and control of adverse impacts on the environment and human health. The current practice and quality of ElAs prepared under Kazakh legislation for Ecological Expertise does not accord with best international practice. It is considered too schematic and lacking specific reaction to the particular characteristics of each case, often resulting in a lack of realism. The submissions of ElA in Kazakhstan is a much more formal process, which appears to focus more on the calculation of emissions, for which charges are levied and is weak on relevant analysis and conclusions with a focus on understanding risks and impacts and developing specific actions to avoid or mitigate them. Data collection often is carried out in a generalist way disconnected from the objective of the ElA and the geographical boundaries of the project.

Public consultation in Kazakhstan is a far less involved process than Bank policy prescribes, and is often restricted to the local authorities, rather than the general public¹. This aspect is being reconciled for the Project, by holding an initial and then second round of public consultations (Annexes 11 and 12). In addition, for the Project to be acceptable in country, the 12 ElAs (10 outstanding at time of report submission) must be prepared and submitted to the relevant Oblast Environmental Departments and Ecological Expertise conclusions obtained. In parallel, this ESIA must be completed by conducting the consultations and incorporating the results of the public hearings.

The practical procedures are bureaucratic and are not adapted to monitoring during construction of a project, as for example the Oblast Environment Department has to apply to the Chief Prosecutor's Office for an application to conduct a site audit and can do that only once per year, giving the contractor 2 weeks notice of the upcoming audit. The content of Kazakh EMPs includes

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¹ During project preparation so far two stages of public consultations were carried out. They were characterized by an open dialogue and constructive criticism and contributions by the public and thus considered a significant success.

only a description of generic mitigation and monitoring measures, without location and responsibility details, focusing on listing norms and standards and is of little use to contractors.

Standards seem to be used as thresholds above which pollution is permitted so long as payments are made. In other words, the use of standards to protect the environment is at times questionable, as there is no realistic proportion between the fees or fines paid by the polluters and the environmental and consequentially economic damage, in summary resulting in polluters getting away much too cheaply.

Overall, there are several public organisations involved to varying degrees in environmental protection. These include the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. There are special institutions in Kazakhstan such as the State Expertise in Environment and several environmental think tanks also involved.

A comparison of the legislation is presented below in Table 2-4.

EA Step	Kazakhstan	WB
Sources	RK 2007. Ecological Code	World Bank Operational Policy 4.01
	Ministry of Environmental Protection Order 204-n, 28 June 2007: "The	
	Instruction of Conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment during	
	the preliminary planning, planning, preliminary design and full design	
	documentation"	
Basic		
Principles		
Most sensitive	There does not appear to be a 'most sensitive' rule. The sensitivity of	Projects are categories according to the most sensitive component, e.g. if 6
component rule	project is measured by the Sanitary Epidemiological (SE) classes of	of 7 components are not sensitive and one is the entire project becomes a
	dangers. There are four categories and within each, one or more levels	Category A or B.
	of danger, A category 1 project has two levels of severity, either trigger	
	a full EIA. A Category 2 project is considered a 3 rd level severity and as	
	such a lesser assessment is undertaken, although still referred to as an	
	Environmental Assessment. A category 3 and 4 project are considered	
	4 th and 5 th level severity and as such generally do not warrant an	
	assessment.	l
	The planning and conduct of an assessment is the duty if the	Usually EAs are required to be prepared by the country, and donors will
	proponent, in this case MOTC. MOTC often retains a licensed	request this. Often the proponent's EA capacity is not sufficient or funds are
	consultant to do this work; and frequently a member of the team	scarce, or the EA prepared is incomplete or non-compliant, in which case
	undertaking the Feasibility Study. The assessment must be preceded	consultants may help to fill the gaps, undertake new studies on behalf of
	with a scoping study which must be approved before the EIA can begin.	the proponent or assist national specialist to fill the gaps and improve the
	The EIA process has 5 stages: 1) Overview of Environmental Condition;	documentation. This is a proponent focused activity, with the requirement

Table 2-4 Comparison of Kazakhstan EIA and environmental legislation and World Bank Standards

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	2) Preliminary EIA 3) EIA; 4) Chapter of Project Documentation "Environmental Protection"; 5) Post-project Analysis.	for close collaboration and ownership.
Document Preparation		When the donors prepare IEEs, SiEAs and EIAs <u>on behalf of</u> the country, these documents are always the country's documents, and as such must be presented as if the country were preparing them. Where consultant recommendations are included, this must be made clear. Summaries of the IEEs and EIAs often contain review and comments by the donors or the donor's consultants on behalf of the Banks
Document Ownership	Category 1 projects are assessed by the MOEP in Astana, Category 2 and 3 by the Oblast or Regional Environment Department, and 4 at the rayon level.	
The Environmentał Management Plan	As specified in Ecological Code Article 41 an environmental assessment documentation should include "10) Description of measures provided for preventing and mitigating impacts on environment, including proposal for ecologic monitoring"—more or less a partial EMP. This description does not comply with donor requirements and construction monitoring is far from rigorous.	The EMP is required by WB for A and B category projects, It is considered to be an integral but distinct part of the assessment document. It is not a separate document, but the key summary of the mitigation and monitoring measures to be applied should be extractable as a stand-along section or set of Tables.
Public consultation	Kazakhstan has a consultation process but it involves the public sector and rarely a common citizen.	Public consultation is a requirement for WB. The World Bank has a mandatory 2 sessions for full EIAs and 1 session for category B projects. For full EIAs the sessions are scheduled to coincide with early EIA planning and the preparation of the draft EMP or record of likely impacts. For the B - level projects a session during the impact definition stage is most useful, although exact timing is a function of the environmental issues emerging and the proponent's wishes.
		Consultations must be announces and for full EIAs advance notices of consultations and contact details must be published in the media for

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		several weeks in advance of the session(s).
Classification	Projects are classified by the 5 danger levels with 1 being the highest as defined by norms and standards developed by the Sanitary and Epidemiological Services, in relation to human health and safety. There is little reference to protection of the environment and e.g., forests and wildlife populations. As with the Banks, certain projects have been pre- classified, e.g. the road projects are mostly considered Category 1 of requiring a full EIA.	Using a Screening approach the Bank completes an Integrated Safeguard Data sheet, where it examines general project effects in relation to relevant bank guidelines, called Operational Policies (e.g. OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment). Categorization is based on screening results. There are 3 safeguards categories, C being the one without impacts, A the one with potential severe, large scale and irreversible impacts which cannot be avoided and are hard to mitigate The Bank also has a list of automatic- A category projects.
Category C	A general equivalence for Category C would be KAZ Class 4 projects	These are projects where impacts are considered at a low enough level that neither a full EIA nor IEE or Abbreviated EIA is needed.
Document Form	Nothing specified other than a 'minor environmental statement'	No specific documentation required
Summary Doc	None defined	None required
Consultation & Information Disclosure Timing	None specified	Not needed
Disclosure	None required	None required
Category B: Initial Environmental Examination (IEE); Initial Environmental Evaluation (IEA)	A general equivalence for Category B would be KAZ Class 2 and 3 projects. Again there is no special name for this document other than the acknowledgment that it is at a lesser detail than for a Category 1 document and more detailed than a Category 4 document. The main difference is this document will be reviewed in the Oblast level of the Territorial Department of Environmental Protection. And this Category is not required (but recommended) to conduct the 5th stage of EIA	The Bank requires the Borrower to undertake an Initial Environmental Analyses (IEA), or Simplified Environmental Assessment (SiEA) of projects classified during the ISDS activity as 'B'.

or Simplified Environmental Assessment	process, namely the post-project analysis, 1 year after the end of project.	
(SiEA);		
		EIA ands EMP disclosed prior to project appraisal both locally in the country and in the World Bank's InfoShop.
		SiEAs do not require an analysis of alternatives
Document Form	All environmental assessment documents are stand alone reports	A section of the Feasibility Study
Summary Document	Each assessment document as its final section "Main conclusions of the EIA". No other summary was referred to in the Code or related standards	An executive Summary—but with no special designation
Consultation and Information Disclosure	No consultation required	At least once during IEA/SiEA preparation
Disclosure	None required	All environmental assessment documentation is available on World Bank Information Centre website and in the borrowing country office as well, but there is no formal public review.
Category A: EIA	EIA is required for projects of Sanitary and Epidemiological class 1, which will have significant impacts on the human safety. According to Section 26 of the EIA Instructions the third stage of EIA process – "Environmental Impact Assessment" requires detailed analysis in full volume on all aspects of environmental impact of the specified objects, and includes the following components: air, water, mineral resources, production wastes, physical impacts, soil, plants, animals, socio-	The World Banks Category A requirements include environmental and social assessments. EIAs must also include a detailed analysis of alternatives, especially the "no project" alternative.

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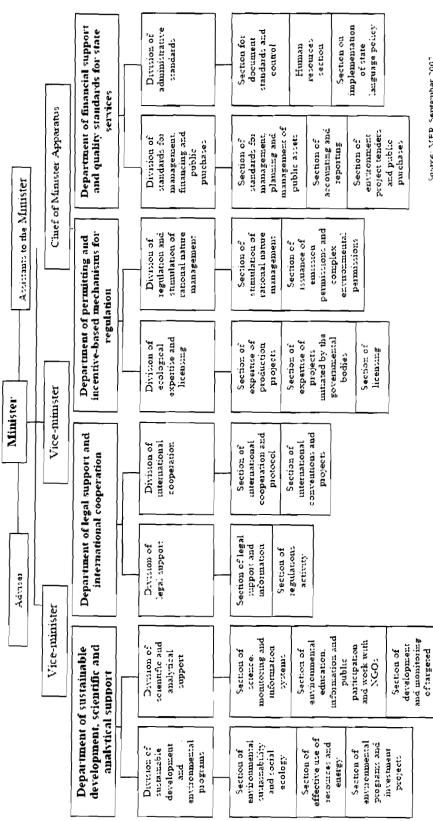
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	economic condition, and ecological risks. The Category A is required to undertake the 5 th stage of EIA process, Post-project Analysis, 1 year after the end of project. The 5 th stage should be undertaken by different licensed organization than which conducted the EIA.	
Document Form	Each stage of EIA process has its own stand alone document with prescribed format and the level of detail.	Stand Alone document with prescribed format and minimum level of detail
Summary Documentation	Each of 5 assessment stages has its own stand alone document; and each has a "Conclusions" section, which acts as a summary.	An executive summary is prepared and is attached to the EIA but often used separately.
Consultation and Information Disclosure Timing	No information on specific consultations, except for public hearing as part of the EIA – the Instructions for Public Hearing are publish by the MOEP Order №135, 7 th May 2007.	Minimum 2x mandatory, with timing specified. Once with the TOR for the EIA, once to present the draft EIA. For the disclosure of the draft EIA, Category A projects must be allowed a 120-day period for stakeholder evaluation and comments between disclosure of draft EIA/EMP and project appraisal.
Disclosure	From the time a full environmental assessment is submitted to the local /oblast-level environment agency to the time it is reviewed by the central government is 60 days. During the first 30 days there is a theoretically a time for the "public" to comment. But since there is no real announcement this does not happen. Further, there is a 'public debate/hearing' held as part of the final EIA approval. Again, this is not transparent and the public are not necessarily involved. There is no other disclosure	The public must be informed about the availability of EIA documentation, which must be prepared in English and the local language (sometimes English, Russian and local language), and be accessible at convenient locations in country, at a published website and on the donors website (InfoShop) 120 days before project appraisal. Loan processing cannot proceed during this period
CIA	Does not undertaken CIA	The Bank applies one of a number of strategic assessment methods including CEA (country environmental assessment) and SEA (strategic / sector environmental assessment), and Regional EIA.

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Figure 2-1 Ministry of Environmental Protection structure



Source: MEP. September 2007

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indicator:

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Introduction

The section of the road funded by the World Bank passes through two administrative regions of Kazakhstan: South Kazakhstan and Kyzylorda Regions. The length of road within the South Kazakhstan Region is 294 km, including bypassing the administrative centre of the region Shymkent city. This part of the road falls into the first technical category (I) in accordance with national categorisation of highways.

The length of the road within the Kyzylorda Region is 810 km, including bypass of settlements representing district centres and the administrative centre of the region Kyzylorda city. This section of the road falls into the second technical category (II), except the East segment of the road between the border of South-Kazakhstan Region and Kyzylorda city, whose length is 226 km.

An overview of the upgrade works is presented in Table 3-1 and a description is given in App 1-1.

Location	Location	Comments
Shymkent Bypass (Category A)	(km 2231+000 to 674km of M39)	Long bypass with flyover and clover leaf junctions with existing roads.
Ikan Bypass (Category A)	(km 2123+000 to 2135 + 000)	Flyover at the contiguity section of the M 32 road with existing Turkestan bypass road at the 2114 km road sign and flyover at the contiguity section of the existing Ikan settlement bypass road with the Ibata settlement.
Zhanakorgan Bypass (Category A)	km(2010 +000 to 2012 +000)	Zhanakorgan settlement bypass runs for approx 21km, from 1986 km to 2007 km.
Shieli Bypass (Category A)	(km 1934+700 to 1945 + 500)	11 kilometres length Shieli bypass from 1934 (+700) km to 1945 (+500) km
Kyzylorda Bypass (Category A)	(km 1808+000 to 1830+000)	 The construction of a new Kyzylorda bypass includes: tube-type flyover at the contiguity section of new Kyzylorda bypass with existing M 32 highway at 1830 km road sign; clover-leaf flyover on intersection of new Kyzylorda bypass and R-68 "Kyzylorda – Aydarly" highway, at 23 km road sign; clover-leaf flyover on intersection of new Kyzylorda bypass and "Kyzylorda – Dachnyi Massive" highway, at 25 km road sign; tube-type flyover at the contiguity section of new Kyzylorda bypass with existing M 32 highway at 1808 km of road sign. Also includes construction of 8 underpasses and 4 bridges
Temirlanovka (A)		over Syr Darya River and Shirkelinsky channel.

Table 3-1 Project overview

Location	Location	Comments
		2932 meter length overpass in Temirlanovka settlement
		(2221-2224 km), 4 underpasses, 6 bridges (1 suspension
		bridge) and renewal and reconstruction of 10 bridges.
		The overpass through Temirlanovka was rejected by local
	/	residents, an alternative bypass is currently under design.
Turkestan bypass (A)		Essentially online upgrading of the existing bypass of Turkestan.
Shagan Bypass	(km 1757+000 to	Shagan bypass from 1767+200 km road sign to 1757 km
(Category B)	1 <u>767+200)</u>	road sign.
Adjustment of	(km 1753+000 to	Straightening of the alignment in accordance with the design
Alignment (Cat. B)	1754+600)	speed of 120km/hr.
Akzarma Bypass	(km 1741+800 to	Akzharma bypass from 1749+100 km to 1741+800 km
(Category B)	1749+100)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Zhozhaly Bypass	(km 1634+000 to	15.5km re-route around Zhosaly settlement.
(Category B)	1649+500)	
Kazaly Bypass	(km 1470+000 to	6km re-route around Kazalinsk settlement.
(Category B)	1476+000)	
Aralsk Bypass	(km 1350+000 to	Aralsk bypass from 1361 till 1350 km. flyover and underpass
(Category B)	1361+000)	over rail.

Detailed descriptions of the designs, alignment and construction aspects have not been provided by all DEs. To date only two DEs have provided sufficient information that would allow a detailed evaluation of design aspects as it will be progressing into the tender phase, such as the nature of the land affected and its usage, borrow pits, laydown areas and similar features. An overall description of the Project, divided into the lots/sections is presented in Appendix 4 and has been compiled from the Feasibility Study and extracts from the DE's submissions in December 2008.

However, that current state of information on the technical design allows a comprehensive analysis of impacts with sufficient detail to design mitigation measures, estimate costs and plan implementation arrangements which are descriptive, technically clear, comprehensive and extensive in their coverage. The detailed planning process will, however, be conducted by the contractors in form of lot-specific EMPs which will address environmental issues in small-scale implementation context.

There are essentially five types of work required to implement the Project, namely:

- road rehabilitation (same alignment, no widening) within the right of way (ROW)
- road widening (e.g. from 2 to 4 lanes), mostly within the ROW
- new construction on new alignment / ROW, e.g. bypasses
- major structures (underpasses, intersections, flyovers)
- major river crossings, bridge rehabilitation and new bridges

Each of the above categories is described below.

3.1.1 Rehabilitation of existing road

Rehabilitation of the existing road will occur in two situations, namely on-alignment rehabilitation of the existing road North of Kyzylorda (Category B) and along the existing road where new bypasses will divert through traffic away from the settlements to be bypassed. This essentially comprises removal of the existing wearing course (road surface), reconstruction or repairs to the road base to ensure sufficient compaction and the installation of a new wearing course (road surface, usually tarmac). No additional land take is required *per* se; as the road improvements are on the existing alignment. However, modifications will be made to the embankments, highway drainage infrastructure and cross drainage pipes and culverts. This work will require moderate amounts of additional infill materials and gravels for the road base and new asphalt materials for the wearing course. It is anticipated that signage and street furniture will be replaced or upgraded. All works of this type will remain within the existing right of way.

3.1.2 General highway upgrade

The design standard for the road is the SNiP, as this is the national standard; however it is recommended that some modifications are included to bring the design closer to international standards. Items which are recommended to harmonise with international standards include signage; livestock fencing; pedestrian safety through settlements comprising speed signage and overpasses or other safe crossing facilities, traffic calming; highway run-off collection and treatment to avoid land and water pollution.

The general highway upgrade for Category A sections involves widening from two to four lanes.

3.1.3 Bypasses, major structures, intersections, river crossings and bridges

The overall Project includes upgrading of two categories of road in accordance with the Kazakhstan highway network, namely Category I and II. The character of these roads is presented below.

Nº	Name of indicator	Category			
L		la	lb	11	
1	Number of lanes	4	4	2	
2	Width of lane	3,75	3,75	3,75	
3	Width of shoulders	3,75	3,75	3,75	
4	Width of the shoulders strengthened	0,75	0,75	0,75	
5	Width of demarcation strip without road fences	6,0	5,0	-	
6	Width of safety lane of the separation strip	1,0	1,0	-	

The following bypass works are to be implemented.

Shymkent Bypass (Category A)

(km 2231+000 to 674km of M39)

Ikan Bypass (Category A)	(km 2123+000 to 2135 + 000)
Zhanakorgan Bypass (Category A)	km(2010 +000 to 2012 +000)
Shieli Bypass (Category A)	(km 1934+700 to 1945 + 500)
Kyzylorda Bypass (Category A)	(km 1808+000 to 1830+000)
Shagan Bypass (Category B)	(km 1757+000 to 1767+200)
Adjustment of Alignment (Category B)	(km 1753+000 to 1754+600)
Akzarma Bypass (Category B)	(km 1741+800 to 1749+100)
Zhozhaly Bypass (Category B)	(km 1634+000 to 1649+500)
Kazaly Bypass (Category B)	(km 1470+000 to 1476+000)
Aralsk Bypass (Category B)	(km 1350+000 to 1361+000)

The bypasses will be typically constructed on embankment and therefore elevated above the surrounding land; precise details for the individual sections are not currently available.

A number of major junctions are proposed, including flyovers for road intersections and clover leaf type junctions at intersections. The designs selected in the FS and currently progressed by the DEs are suited to high traffic levels and may in fact not be warranted presently due to relatively low traffic volumes. The World Bank may review the designs proposed and seek additional justification prior to financing these elaborate structures. One option may be for the MOTC to purchase the land required for the large intersections, whilst waiting for traffic levels to increase in the future that would justify their construction.

A number of new river crossings are proposed, mainly on bypass alignments and several bridges are to be strengthened and refurbished on their existing alignment.

3.2 Construction phase

The Project will be implemented by improving many sections of the road in parallel. The sections of the road will be advertised for international tender and it is feasible that international Contractors may bid for and work on several lots concurrently. An international Project Management Consultant (PMC) will be engaged to assist the MOTC/RC during Project implementation. At this stage the contractual arrangements are not known and the report therefore contains recommendations for working procedures that would adhere to best international practice and World Bank standards and procedures.

A large number of temporary workers will be required during the construction period and due to the international bidding procedures, it is anticipated that workers will include expatriates (managers and supervisors) and third country nationals (TCNs) and nationals for engineering design, manual labour, machine operation and other roles. Due to the large size of the project and the distances involved it is expected that a number of construction camps will be established. Details are not yet available regarding these camps, but one of the DE has identified the requirement for a camp and had made preliminary investigations as to its location. It is anticipated that as the designs progress more consideration will be given to the number and location of construction camps.

As mentioned previously, the Environmental Screening exercise conducted by World Bank as part of the Project evaluation categorised the sections into Category A and B, in recognition of the

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potential environmental risk. Table 3-2 presents an overview of each lot, the types of works involved and the summary environmental risks.

Oblast	km	Category, Works type	Environment risk	Comments
Kyzylorda	1240-1398	11	Low	Online upgrade, includes Aralsk bypass (mainly alignment adjustment).
	1398-1578		Low-medium	Online, includes Kazalinsk bypass and bridges over railway etc
	1578-1702	11	Low	Online, includes Zhosaly bypass (alignment adjustment) and several bridges.
	1702-1807		Low-medium	10.2 km long Shagan bypass, 7.3km long Akzharma bypass, 4 underpasses, 20 new bridges, bridge refurbishment, flyovers and new junctions.
	1807-1837		High	Online widening 2 to 4 lanes, 22km long Kyzylorda bypass, 8 underpasses and 4 bridges over Syr Darya River and Shirkelinsky channel
	1837-1917	1	Medium	Online widening 2 to 4 lanes
	1917-1980	1	Medium	Online widening 2 to 4 lanes, 11 km long Shieli bypass.
	1980-2057	1	Medium	Online widening 2 to 4 lanes, 8.5km Zhanakorgan bypass, 2 underpasses, flyover and a new bridge.
South- Kazakhstan	2057-2135	l	Medium	Online widening 2 to 4 lanes, 12km long Ikan bypass, many bridges, large intersections and flyover.
	2135-2231	1	High	Online widening 2 to 4 lanes, flyover, large intersection and

 Table 3-2 Overview of Project and Environmental Risk

Oblast	km	Category, Works type	Environment risk	Comments
				2932 meter long overpass through Temirlanovka ² .
	2231-2260		Medium	Online widening 2 to 4 lanes
	2231-674 (M39)	l, 38km long bypass	Medium	Traverses irrigated agricultural lands, has flyover and large intersection.

3.3 Operational phase

Accurate details of traffic forecasts have not been made available for this report, but indications are that following the upgraded highway, traffic levels will more than double and for some sections will increase up to five fold. Thus the road will become a major transit corridor with much higher traffic volumes and a particular increase in freight traffic comprising HGVs.

It is anticipated that there will be a noticeable element of induced development, particularly localised in the vicinity of bypasses, as development moves out to locate itself nearer the upgraded road. This may well promote land use change, which would then need to be effectively controlled by improvements to land use planning.

It is understood that road maintenance activities involving regular application of de-icing agents are very limited, as opposed to certain countries in the Western Europe and therefore saline run-off is not a particular issue. However, road run-off is estimated to be an issue that should receive particular attention in view of the traffic forecasts and the large distances involved that would severely limit timely incident response to diesel spillages or accidents involving hazardous materials.

It appears that several aspects of maintenance are dealt with to varying degrees along the route, with more formalised activities such as landscape planting and lighting in the South and much less attention given to these aspects in the North. The future maintenance schemes are not known at this stage, but it is recommended to include effective landscaping and landscape planting within the highway corridor for various environmental and social reasons.

The use of leaded petrol continues to represent an environmental and social impact form both highway run-off and from air quality effects from vehicle emissions. This report contains recommendations for ongoing monitoring following the upgrade of the road.

The national design standard (SNiP) currently contains no design specification for highway run-off and its treatment, to protect water, ecological or agricultural resources. Thus highway run-off, including that from vehicle accidents, has potential to damage land and water resources and recommendations are made in this report for run-off control and management.

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² After vocal disagreement during consultations with the local population the Design will be changed and instead of the overpass an alternative bypass route will be designed.

4. BASELINE DATA

4.1 Introduction

As a precursor to considering the potential impacts of the proposed highway improvement, an understanding of the environmental components likely to be affected is necessary. Information pertaining to environmental baseline conditions within the proposed Project Area was obtained through field visits, satellite images, internet searches, scientific journals and books, and from the Design Engineers' reports. The key sources of information for this ESIA are shown below in Table 4-1

Table 4-1 ESIA information sources

Information	Source
General conditions	Feasibility Study
Location specific information for km 1578-1702	DE Kazdorny
Location specific information for km 1980-2057	DE Kazniipi Dortrans
Information from Archaeological Expertise for 8 out of the 12 sections.	Archaeological Expertise
Soil contamination and general condition, photos, video, supplementary materials including questionnaires and some public consultation.	Fieldwork and analysis by GeoDataPlus
Environmental Screening of route, bypasses and environmental and social conditions.	World Bank Missions (several 2007 and 2008)

4.2 Air and Climate

4.2.1 Air quality

Detailed information on existing air quality has not been available for this report, but calculation of harmful substances in the air was apparently carried out during the feasibility study stage. Consequently it was estimated that in general the quantity of toxic substances contained in exhaust gases is within the allowable concentration. However, along the highway passing through the settlements like Zhosaly, the city of Kyzylorda, Shieli, Ikan, Temirlanovka, Ak Biik, Shakpak Baba, B. Mamyshuly, where the buildings are located close to the road (at a distance of 5-35 meters), the content of nitrogen oxides almost reaches the set MAC standards (maximum-off).

4.2.2 Weather and Climate

The territory of the road sections subject to rehabilitation is significantly far from the Atlantic Ocean – the supplier of the wet air mass to the continent, which determines the high background of air and soil temperatures, continental climate and significant variations of weather conditions during the year as well as during the day.

The rivers of Syr Darya and Arys, running nearby, have some softening impact on the climate of this area. However, such impact is noticeable only within the range of floodplain territories.

A large inflow of the solar radiation, typical of this latitude, determines the high temperature of the air year round. Major temperature characteristics and dynamics of their annual changes are provided in Table 4-2:

Averag	e monthly	and ann	ual tempe	rature of	the air, °	c						
1	11	111	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	yr
-5,8	-2,8	5,3	14,5	21,3	26,8	29,5	27,1	20,3	11,1	2,6	-3,2	12, 2
Averag	e maximu	im air terr	perature,	°C						· · · · · ·	·	L
1	11		ÎV -	V	VI		VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Го Д
1,2	3,7	12,1	21,7	29,0	34,5	37,0	35,0	28,8	19,6	10,0	2,4	19, 5
Averag	e minimu	m air tem	perature,	°C	_							
	11		١٧	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Го Д
-10,7	-7,8	-0,4	7,7	13,3	18,0	20,4	18,0	11,3	3,2	-3,3	-7,6	5,2
Absolut	te maximu	im/absolu	ite minim	um air te	mperatur	e, °C						·
1	11	111	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	x	XI	XII	Го Д
18/-38	26/-40	31/-30	38/-10	41/-1	45/7	49/ 11	46/8	42/-2	37/-14	29/-32	21/-32	49/ -40

Table 4-2 Average monthly and annual indicators of	of the temperature conditions, °C	
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South-Kazakhstan Region

Summer is very hot, lengthy and dry, with precipitation inadequate for the natural growth of green plants. Warm period lasts for about eight months- from mid-March to mid-November. The hottest month is July with an average temperature of 29,5°C. Daytime can reache 37,0°C and at nights it drops to 20,4 °C. Occasionally, during some years, the absolute maximum temperature may reach +49 °C.

The winter is warm and short – about 3 months, from mid-December to mid-February- with frost rare, but the majority of days are sunny, frequent thaw, and snow-less. Snow-storms happen very rarely. Repetition of strong winds (over 15 μ /sec.) is also limited. The lowest temperature may be noticed in January with an average monthly value of -5,8 °C. Night air temperature falls up to – 10,7 °C. The absolute minimum reaches– 40 °C.

A stable snow coverage in this area is not recorded, though some years were noticed to be snowy. The average height of the snow does not exceed 1-2 cm.

The number of foggy days is also insignificant. It makes only 20 days a year, and not more than 33 days in some of the years. More frequently fog happens in winter, but in average it does not exceed 6 days a month, with a maximum of 14 days a month.

Thunderstorms on the subject area are registered year round. More frequently thunderstorms are observed in summer – average of 3 days a month, and in anomalous years - 10 days a month. Thunderstorms are not observed only in December and January.

In general, high level of the solar radiation, severe summer temperature of the air, high level of relative humidity, absence of the atmospheric precipitates and frequent dust storms typical for this area create extremely difficult life conditions.

Kyzylorda Region

Harsh continental climate with hot summers and mild winters; dry, hot winds are frequent. The average air temperature in the region is +8-11°C. Annual amplitude average monthly air temperature (the difference between the average temperature in the warmest and coldest months) ranges from +28 to -10 °C. The absolute maximum temperature is 46 °C, a minimum of -38 °C.

The average rainfall per year ranges from 151-212mm. In some dry years can fall only 30-60 mm, and most humid 200-213mm. The greatest decade elevation snow 5% provision of 20 cm.

The average wind speed ranges from 3-5 m / sec. The highest speed falls on the spring and winter months and reaches 6m/sek. In the warm season, there are dust storms.

The wind regime on the subject Section is characterized by a clear prevalence of the eastern winds in winter, and northern, north-western winds in summer. The wind rose is provided in the Figure 4-1

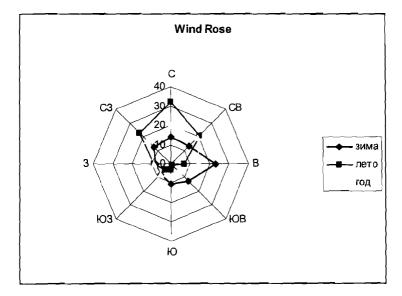


Figure 4-1 Wind rose South-Kazakhstan Region

Figure 4-2 Wind rose Kyzylorda Region

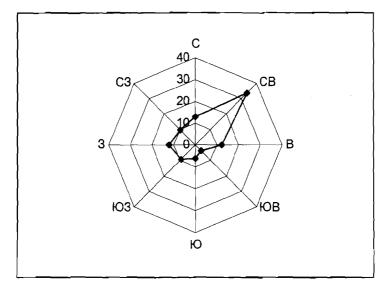
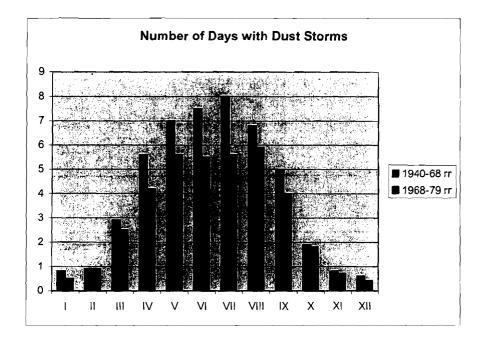


Figure 4-3 Number of days with Dust Storms



The humidity climate in the village area is characterized by the low level of the sediments drop out (169 мм per year), their monthly maximum (20-25 мм) is mainly observed in spring and winter months: December - March, and the minimum – in late summer: August – September (1-2 мм).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Yr
22	18	25	20	15	7	3	2	3	7	12	24	160
A rela	ative hui	midity of	the air	(%)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Yr
81	78_	68	52	39	28	26	28	32	49	68	81	
A nur	nber of	days wi	th a rela	tive hun	hidity of I	the air b	elow 30) %				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Yr
0.3	0.8	4.3	12	22	28.1	30.4	30	28.2	19.4	5.4	0.7	181.6

Table 4-3 Average monthly and annual indicators of humidity

4.3 Land

4.3.1 Topography and landscape

The length of road under consideration in this report passes through two distinct eco-regions. The northern part (inclusive of all the Category B section), an approximately 800 km section from the Aktobe / Kyzylroda Oblast border to somewhere between Kyzylorda City and Turkestan City is characterized by arid, almost desert climate, sparse vegetation, hardly any year-round surface water courses (except Syr Darya) and large areas with (naturally) hyper-saline soils. Saksaul forests, which are adapted to dry, saline conditions with extreme temperature differences, play an important role in soil stabilization and erosion control, especially in the stretches between Kyzylorda City and the Aral Sea and northwards to the Aktobe Oblast border. They constitute an important ecosystem and soil protection and stabilization element, but are not expected to be negatively affected by the project.

The landscape is generally barren, hardly vegetated and prone to wind erosion, dust generation and moving sand dunes, especially where overgrazed by livestock and burnt to induce new grass growth. Surface drainage functions mainly seasonally, when flash floods can occur and run-off waters can have a high erosion potential. The road roughly parallels the Syr Darya River as it runs North to the Aral Sea. In fact the road crosses the river at several places, but in most parts in several km to 10s of km distance, staying well away from the irrigated farmlands along its shoreline. The landscape has a soft profile with wide valleys and basins, separated by slightly elevated plateaus. Land use is restricted to animal grazing, mostly camels, some cattle and horses, but with low intensity. Permanent settlements are extremely sparse and population density below 1 person / km2. The southern section (Category A) runs approximately 450 km from North of Turkestan southward to Shymkent City. This zone receives more precipitation, has a slightly more temperate and humid climate and is thus more productive and more densely populated (15-20 people/km²). The corridor section in this zone passes through wide, flat basins and gently rolling hills, which get progressively flatter towards the North.

The natural vegetation is steppe, dominated by grassland with small clusters of forest near rivers and in valleys. The climate is still generally dry with precipitation concentrated over relatively short time periods in the spring and fall. There are a number of small intermittent tributaries to the Syr Darya River, which cross the road corridor. The highway alignment is roughly 3-5 km North of and parallel with the Syr Darya River, then intersects with it near Turkestan and crosses several times further North. Between Shymkent and Turkestan the land is extensively used for agriculture and horticulture. North of Turkestan, the land use shifts to animal grazing as more arid conditions begin to prevail.

4.3.2 Geology and soils

The territory of the corridor from the city of Shymkent through the Kyzylorda city to the border with Aktubinskaya oblast has the following soil characteristic represented primarily by the plain zone; submontane and mountain zones.

Soils and vegetation of the plain zone

Brown desert-steppe soils occupy the northern subzone of the Eurasian desert zone and are confined to the increased relief elements of the inland plains. The vegetation of the brown soils is represented mainly by the wormwood associations (with a slight addition of halophytes in places), and by the steppificated associations in the most northerly belt of their areal. There are the yerkek communities (Agropyron sibiricum) met here on the light brown soils in places. The soil-forming materials are diverse by their mechanical makeup and lithology.

The humus content at the top is usually within the range from 1-1.5 to 2%, nitrogen content makes to 0.05-0.1%. The humus is principally humate-fulvate however with nearly equal content of the humic and fulvic acids on the top. The adsorption complex is saturated with calcium, partially magnesium and also with sodium for alkaline soils (5-15, up to 20 %). The exchange capacity is 10-15 mg-eq/100 g. The reaction of soils is faintly alkaline and alkaline. The carbonate content (CaCO₃) is usually up to 1-3, rarely 5 % in the top. In many cases this figure is substantially larger in the alkaline soils and especially in undeveloped soils.

Light brown desert-steppe soils embed in the form of large solid masses on the ancient river terraces above the flood-plain of Syr Darya and Shu rivers, with the small spots among the gray-brown desert soils in Betpakdala. The vegetation is mainly wormwood with small addition of halophytes in places.

Grey-brown desert-steppe soils are formed on the binomial deposits bedded by the surface rubbleloam (pebble) alluvium underlain by the drainage formations (rock debris, pebbles, gypsum, sand or crumbling dense rock) that increases in general the aridity of these soils. The total thickness of their soil profile is conditioned by the thickness of the silt rock alluvium which does not exceed usually 60-70 cm. The gray-brown desert-steppe soils are developed under the perennial woodwormsaltwort pseudo steppe vegetation represented mainly by the woodworm associations with *Salsola arbuscula* or *Salsola rigida*.

Takyr-like soils formed mainly on the superglacial stratified ancient alluvial drifts of the various textures. The ground waters are medium deep (6-8 m, often 4-8 m). The vegetation is thinned woodworm and halophytic-woodworm. The soil landscape keeps the features of the initial hydromorphic soils including the rusty, partly blue-gray gleyed spots and sublayers as well as the buried humic soil horizons.

Takyrs are formed in the desert zone, mostly in its southern subzone, in the enclosed depressions of mesorelief and microrelief as a rule under the influence of their repetitive slight flooding by the melt and rain waters as well as sedimentation of the rolled thin-layer deluvial deposit of spring floods. There are the blue-green algae and weak solonizations developed on it during the wet season period.

The same solonchak processes occur during the dry season. The takyrs have practically no higher plants.

Meadow boggy soils are developed in the relief depressions with the ground waters very close to surface (0.5-1.5 m) welling up to the surface in spring. The vegetation is meadow-bog (reeds, sedges, bulrush and rushes). The sod and peat-like horizons of the dark brown colour underlay at the top in 30-40 cm. They pass into the brownish-gray horizon with many rusty and gray-blue gley spots below. The brownish-gray-blue gley horizon appears as a rule more deeply. Their total thickness amounts to 70-80 cm and more.

Alkaline lands are formed in the low lands with the usually high-salt ground waters close to surface (up to 2.5-3 m). The vegetational cover is lacking sometimes but more often it is represented by the various halophytes. The alkaline lands are characterized by the accumulation of the ready soluble salts (>1-2 %) on the surface or in the surficial horizon. Their humic horizon is usually underdeveloped however the humic horizon of the meadow alkaline lands is developed better. There are the *inland solonchaks* developing mainly against the salted ground waters close to surface. The *coastal* or *lacustrine solonchaks* forming on the low coastal (lacustrine) plains as a result of the periodical flooding of the seacoasts with the sea water (salty lake water) are distinguished among them. The coastal solonchaks are not analyzed in detail but there are the *tidal marsh soils* with thinned vegetation and humification signs distinguished in the upper horizons.

Soils of the submontane zone

Submontane light-chestnut soils occur mainly in the road section between Shymkent and Kyzylorda and to about 50-70 km North of Kyzylords. They are a group of soils developing in the submontane plains. The vegetation is desert-steppe, wormwood-feather-grass-sheep fescue and wormwood-sheep fescue. The soil materials are various - loess loams, ancient alluvial low-layered loamy, binomial loamy-cobble proluvial, loamy-pebble ancient alluvial etc.

The humus (nitrogen) content makes within the range from 2-2.5 till 3 (0.07-0.15) % on the surface. The soil reaction in the leached layers is nearly neutral; the reaction of the carbonate soils is alkaline. The ready soluble salts are not usually presented.

Submontane brown soils are met as the separate solid masses on the high submontane plains. They are formed under the coarse-grained ephemeroidal vegetation (bulbous barley, Agropyron villosus) with marked additions of the common mesophilous cereals (cocksfoot) and savanna-like tall grasses. The soil materials are the loess loams usually.

The humus (nitrogen) content is 4-7 (0.25-0.35) % at the top of the lay land, on the old ploughed field it is 3-5 (up to 0.2-0.25) %. The humus is humate-fulvate. The adsorption complex is saturated with calcium and magnesium in part.

Submontane gray-brown soils are frequently met in the upper belt of the submontane plains. They were formed under the coarse-grained ephemeroidal vegetation (Agropyron villosus, bulbous barley) and savanna-like tall grasses. The soil materials are represented by the heavy loess loams mostly.

The gray-brown soils have the middle or deep thickness of the humic horizons. There is the gray or dark-gray grainy-lumpy humic-accumulative horizon ($A \approx 20-22$ cm) distinguished at the top and the brownish (gray- or greyish-brown) lumpy-nutty clayed transitional humus horizon ($B \approx$ up to 40-70 cm) below. There is at first the small intermediate level (BC) at larger depth and the whitish-yellow dense carbonate- alluvial layer (C⁶⁴) with the numerous blooms of carbonates (mouldiness, veins, lime

nodules) below which runs into the depth of up to 150-180 cm and interchanges with the original loess loam (C).

The described soils contain the 2.2-3.5 % of humus and 0.15-0.2 % of nitrogen at the top of the lay land and on the old ploughed field - 1.8-2.8 and 0.12-0.16 % correspondingly.

Submontane common gray soils and light, northern serozems are widely spread on the submontane, partly foothill plains. The common gray soils occupy the upper, well watered belt of the gray soil zone; the light serozems occupy the lower belt.

On the submontane plains the soil materials for them are the loess loams, on the foothill plains – the binomial loamy-cobble (pebble) alluvial-proluvial and deluvial- proluvial drifts. The deluvial-proluvial drifts are the pebble or cobble-loamy on the top and are underlain with the pebble or cobble.

Soil contamination

Contamination of land and water by road traffic emissions is a cumulative phenomenon and depends on the number of vehicles, their speed and condition and the fuels utilised. Contaminants are know to accumulate in the soil over time and can be present for decades. Potential issues include possible contamination of soil resources that represent a hazard to workers during construction and contamination of additional land and water through increase in traffic levels and through use of new routes such as bypasses. The contaminants, particularly metals that accumulate in the soil are readily absorbed by many plants, then can move through the food chain and get into animals and humans. Some metal components are dissolved and are carried away by the drainage waters and then contaminate rivers and water reservoirs and can eventually enter drinking water supplies.

According to the applicable norms and SNiP in Kazakhstan there is no real design standard for treatment of highway runoff. It is recommended in this study to consider the collection and treatment of highway runoff, with a particular priority in sensitive water areas and in proximity to irrigated agricultural lands. This should include aspects of design and cleaning/maintenance of the road drains, applying international design principles including oil/water separators in road drainage, attenuation of runoff in containment basins and spill response strategies for material such as diesel.

Lead is considered the most frequent and toxic transport pollutant due to its prevalence in many of the fuels used in the country. It is referred to the prevailing elements: its average world clarke (background matter content) in the soil is 10 mg/kg. The lead content in the plants (on dry weight basis) comes up to the approximately same level. The general sanitary criterion for lead in the soil is a maximum permitted concentration (MPC) of 32 mg/kg.

As part of this study GeoData conducted a soil contamination survey (see App 8-2) the findings of which are presented below.

Lead content of the soil surface at a distance of up to 50 m on both sides was up to 900 mg/kg within the vicinity of Ikan settlement. The largest values were observed at a distance of 30 m from the road edge. This is most likely due to the fact that following the series of observations, about 25 % of the total amount of particulate emissions remain on the road surface until they are washed off and 75 % is dispersed on the surface of the adjacent areas including the road shoulders. Depending on the structural shape and extent of the accumulation 25 % - 50 % of the particulate matters get into the runoff and contaminate the surrounding soil.

An exceeding by up to 10 times the MPC was also noted with respect to cadmium within the same areas. For oil products indications were that the MPC was exceeded by up to 240 times. This was

observed mainly at a distance of 10 m from the trafficked route, in the area of Ikan settlement as well as in the area of the city of Kyzylorda. The contamination of nearby water bodies occurs as a result of the ingress of the road traffic emissions onto the land surface, into the drainage basins, in the groundwater and directly into the surface waters. The ingress of oil products into sensitive waters is of particular concern.

According to the analytic research undertaken of the surface-water bodies in the area of Shymkent and Kyzylorda cities, the content of heavy metals was within the MPC, however for oil products the MPC was exceeded by 1.5.

Following the contamination survey it is recommended to conduct additional sampling for land and water at potentially sensitive areas, for example, Turkestan city, Ikan settlement, Shymkent and Kyzylorda cities.

The data collected were representative of existing traffic levels, which are up to five times less than the estimated future traffic levels for the transit corridor. Therefore during construction and operation it is recommended to develop a system of monitoring for soil and water in the area of Shymkent at the beginning and at the end of the new bypass, in the area of Ikan settlement and the city of Kyzylorda. It is also recommended to establish monitoring stations for surface waters within the intersection of the road with the large water bodies such as Arys River and Syr Darya River.

4.4 Noise

In general the majority of the route of the road experiences low noise levels, due to the rural landscape and relatively low traffic volumes. No noise sampling was undertaken as part of this study and no relevant data were found to be available. In accordance with the order of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 841 dated to 03.12.2004 the level of traffic noise should not exceed 70 dBA.

The estimation made on the feasibility stage study showed that a noise level at the distance of 10-25 meters from the carriageway equals to 71.2-75.2 dBA, which slightly exceeds a local health standards.

4.5 Hydrology and Hydrogeology

About 90% of the Republic of Kazakhstan's territory can be classified as arid zone with low humidity and limited water resources, with evaporation exceeding precipitation in the annual balance. Average water availability is 20,000 m³/km² and is thus one of the lowest in Eurasia.

The total surface water resources of Kazakhstan for a year of average humidity are 100.5 km³ from which 56.5 km³ are formed within the country with the rest coming from China, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia. Surface water resources are distributed irregularly: in the eastern part of the territory 34.5%, northern part 4.2%, central part2.6%, south-east part 24.1%, southern 21.2% and western part 13.4%.

The flow of rivers shows strong seasonal fluctuations due to precipitation and melted snow being the main contributors to surface water courses. The run-off rates are highest in spring (80-90%), with the biggest discharge taking place in April-May. There are many temporal watercourses of very short duration of any flow. In summer precipitation does not play any role in river water supply.

The hydrographical network on the territory of South Kazakhstan (in which the project corridor is situated) is distributed unevenly. The river network is denser in the mountainous part of the area. On the plains the surface drainage network is characterized by widely spaced, sparse, often only

seasonally water bearing rivers and creeks. In the semi-desert zone further North there is practically no hydrographical network. The Syr Darya River, the basin which includes all other rivers is the main drain of this area. Arys River is the most important tributary to Syr Darya and joins at km 1381 km from the source. Syr Darya River runs within a wide floodplain, forming multiple meanders, dead-waters, channels and former river-beds.

The basin of the Syr Darya River is located in the grid square of 39°23' - 46° North latitude and 61° - 78°24' East longitude. It trends from North to South for 800 km, and from West to East it stretches for 1600 km. The length along the river bed from the outflow to the maximum distant point of its river system is 3019 km.

The river runs through the territory of four Central Asian countries (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan). There are 497 permanent tributaries in length of 10 km and more present in its basin. The total length of the rivers is 14 750 km. The area of the river's catchment basin is estimated at 462,000 km².

The main source of water replenishment for all rivers of South Kazakhstan, as well as groundwater is the water from melted snow and rain, which determines the volume of the seasonal and annual flow. Because the flow of many rivers is intensively used for irrigation and other economic activities their annual drainage pattern may be highly altered. Many of the smaller tributaries, except for Arys River, are dry most part of the year, especially in the lower parts of their course.

Existing impacts on the hydrographic network and natural runoff patterns due to poorly controlled irrigated agriculture are observed all along the course of Syr Darya. The use of modern fertilizers and pesticides on the large irrigated lands is impacting surface and groundwater quality.

There is an intense network of irrigation canals and waterworks in the wider project area, which are currently crossed by the highway alignment in multiple locations. The main river regulation works for Syr Darya are the Chardara water works and related channels near Kyzylorda.

Investigations by GeoData indicated that the Kazakhstan law specifies that every surface water body has a certain boundary of general protection. The Ministry of Environment specifies the level of protection and dimensions of the protected areas. The area in and around Kyzylorda by-pass, where some wetlands are located on the future bypass alignment, is not knowingly being considered for any special or legally protected status.

Water for irrigation is charged, there are tariffs for surface and ground water and various economic branches, but it is imperfect and does not provide incentives for water saving by water users.

Practically over all territory of the country water situation is tense that is caused by lack and pollution of water resources. Imbalance between environment and anthropogenic load has led to ecological deterioration in all basins of the country. Syr Darya basin is characterized by complicated situation especially in lower reaches with irrigated lands expended in middle reaches and water diversion increase for this purpose. River flow reduction and pollution has led to ecological degradation and population living standard lowering. Ongoing desertification processes affect 2 Mill hectares and 6 Mill ton of salt are precipitated annually by Aeolian trabsport over the project area and beyond, mainly originating from the Aral Sea basin area..

4.5.1 Kyzylorda Oblast

The entire Kyzylorda oblast is situated in the Central Asian internal basin, more specifically in the basin of Syr Darya River, which drains into the Aral Sea. Other rivers in the Kyzylorda Oblast are mainly of a seasonal nature and do not exhibit perennial flows. The largest of these temporarily

active drains are Besaryk, Tules, Zhideli, Akuyuk, Shulak, and others which are water-bearing mainly during periods of floods and precipitations in spring. Due to the flat terrain and very shallow gradient, the course of Syr Darya River strongly meanders and forms many oxbow lakes and deadwaters (the largest being Zhaksykylysh, Kamystybas, Arys, and Ashikol). Before reaching Aral Sea Syr Daria forms a narrow Delta without extensive wetlands.

Ground water levels in Kyzylorda Oblast range from 2-7 m, in some areas the levels can be much shallower, however, and local seepage above ground is also observed in depressions, some of which lie close to the existing alignment. The near surface groundwater is generally highly saline and is not used for irrigation or human consumption, frequently however for watering livestock. Besides these seepages there are frequent artesian sources with discharge rates of 5-50 l/s from a deeper aquifer characterized by playa type groundwater which is situated at a depth of 10-30 m below ground surface. These waters are strongly mineralized and show high salinity, and no artesian wells are found near the road alignment.

4.5.2 South Kazakhstan Oblast

The river network in this Oblast is distinctly denser and contains more perennial rivers than further North in Kyzylorda Oblsat. The main drain is Syr Darya River, which flows into NW direction. For several 100s of km it parallels the Karatau mountain range to the NE from which several of the perennial tributaries originate. Moving away from the mountains and towards the North, where morphology is progressively dominated by wide plains, the river network becomes sparser and many drains are seasonal rather then perennial.

All rivers in the Oblast belong to the basins of either Syr Darya or Chui, the much larger area falling into Syr Darya basin and only a small part (rivers on the north-eastern slopes of the Karatau range) - belong to the Chui basin.

Syr Darya as the largest river of the region forms a central hydrographical axis which has shaped the socioeconomic and geographic pattern of the Oblast. Agriculture, settlements and transport routes are concentrated in a corridor of several 10s of km width on both sides of Syr Darya, the infrastructure includes the project's road alignment, a railway line and a network of roads and water regulation and irrigation works. - As virtually all tributaries are joining Syr Darya on the orographically right hand side (north-east) economic activities, infrastructure and population are distributed with a bias to this north-eastern side of the river valley. The first tributaries in the Oblast which are crossing the alignment on their path towards Syr Darya start near the Western Tien Shan range, the largest of them being Chirchik River (with secondary tributaries Chatkal, Pskem, and Ugam), Keles and Arys (with secondary tributaries Borolday and Badam). Smaller rivers are the Bogen, Chayan, Karachik, and other minor streams, which often dry up seasonally.

The are only few and shallow lakes in the region which are not affected by the alignment; the largest of them are Akzhaykyn, Akzhar, and Kaldykol.

4.5.3 Groundwater

The subterranean waters (groundwater, GW) of the area of the road corridor from Shymkent city to the border of Aktobe oblast are described in terms of main aquifer horizons and complexes and major hydrogeological structures. For a graphic representation a hydro-geological map is attached as Appendix 5-9.

The main part of the area belongs to the Syr Darya Basin Complex, comprising various aquifer types including stratiform, confined block-type, non-artesian and artesian. This structure is the main hydrogeological feature relevant for the project area.

It is located in a large tectonic syncline which morphologically forms the large basin of the Syr Darya River reaching from the Fergana valley in the South to the and Aral Sea in the North.

The basin is formed by the gently folded and faulted Mesozoic and Cainozoic formations which are overlying a highly metamorphic, intensely folded Palaeozoic basement complex. The vertical depth of submergence of the hydrogeological complex varies within the range of 500 - 2,000 m. Structural and lithological properties allow a subdivision of the Mesozoic-Cainozoic complex into two hydrogeological units: (i) the upper non-artesian groundwaters of neogene-quatemary age and (ii) the lower artesian waters which are presumed much older.

The non-artesian waters are contained within the "Kyzylkum" sand layers of neogene-quaternary age, which forms the present-day plain of Syr Darya River. The flow of the subterranean waters is directed north-westwards, from the Kyzylkum plain to the present river valley. There is no continuous groundwater flow-path to Aral Sea.

The main resources of the groundwater are associated with the quaternary alluvial, neogenequaternary and cretaceous aquifer systems, these are of economic importance for the region. These sediments form the alluvial plains and terraces above the flood-plain of present day water courses. They comprise a sequence of sandy materials and sandstones. The largest thickness of this alluvial layer (up to 30-40 m) was registered in the valley of Syr Darya River and within the areas of the fossil river channels of Kuvandarya and Zhanadarya. The depth of the groundwater surface in this aquifer varies from 1 to 8 m below ground level.

In the fossil river channels with coarser materials groundwater is extracted from wells, which can yield 10-25 l/s. The reservoir properties of these zones are good enough for groundwater extraction on an economic scale, with filtration coefficients up to 27 m/day and coefficients of transmissibility of 50-200 m²/day. The salinity of subsurface water is highly variable and ranges fro 0.5 to 65 g/dm³. A salinity of 0.5-1 g/dm³ with the hydrocarbonate and sulphate-hydrocarbonate calcium-sodium chemical composition prevails in the floodplains.

It needs to be recognized, however, that these hydrogeologically beneficial properties exist mainly in the fossil and current river channels were higher transport energies have created grain size distributions towards coarser fractions (sand, gravel). The plains and plateaus between the river valleys are characterized by finer lithologies, with fine sands and silt prevailing, which have distinctly lower permeability's and transmissivities.

Near the coast of the Aral Sea the ground composition is more and more influenced by evaporites, such as gypsum, halite and a variety of other salts which have been deposited as chemical sediments after evaporation of the aqueous solutions. As evaporites are often groundwater barriers the aquifer system are confined to marine quaternary sediments. The groundwater near Aral Sea is characterized by salty and bitter brines, containing sulphates and abundant sodium-chloride.

Aquifers of Pliocene-quaternary sediments are developed practically over the whole territory. They are generally covered by aeolian sands enabling seepage and accumulation of meteoric waters. The thickness of this upper aquifer varies within the range of 0.2 - 47 m. The filtration coefficients amount to 0.1-1.0 m/day. The well yields in the Aral Sea region do not exceed 0.5 l/s usually; in the eastern part of the basin yields are 3-7 l/s, with most wells in the range of 2-4 l/s. Groundwater is mostly brackish with mineralization of up to 3 g/l; the salinity is 10-30 g/l in the Aral Sea region. The

chemical composition of water is mostly characterized by hydrocarbonate, sulphate and chloride, and Calcium and Sodium.

The aquifer is widely underlain by Palaeogene and Neogene (marine basin type) clays which act as groundwater barrier. Their thickness varies from 10 to 180 m. In a structure called Lower Syr Darya anticlinal fold numerous outcrops of these Palaeogene clays can be observed.

Bordering the project area to the South-East the Zhetysu-Tienshan Complex is located. This orogenic region is associated with folded Palaeozoic bedrock which includes a series of large intramontane basins with Mesozoic and Cainozoic sediments. The region consists of four major basins, one of which lies within or close to the project area: The Central-Tienshan basin (VIII-2) which drains westwards towards the Syr Darya River.

This basin contains mainly aquifers of fractured rock type comprising both artesian and unconfined groundwater reservoirs. Host rocks are generally highly metamorphic, deformed and fractured crystalline basement rocks of Hercynian age, as well as intramontane basins containing younger sedimentary series of the Jurassic, Cretaceous, Palaeogene and Neogene.

The older metamorphic rocks host groundwater mainly in fissures, joints and fractures, as well as karst systems, while in the intramontane basins porous aquifers dominate. The water retention capacity, permeability and conductivity of the Pre-Palaeozoic and Palaeozoic formations is determined by the degree of fracturing and resulting open discontinuities as well as karst cavities. Groundwater is most abundant in zones associated with large tectonic faults and karstic phenomena in the carbonate rocks.

The water content of the unconsolidated Mesozoic and Cainozoic sediments depends on their lithological composition and granulometric distribution. However, these aquifers are of minor importance in the basin due to their small area size and the small thickness of the aquiferous strata. Well yields in these younger sedimentary basins usually do not exceed 3-4 l/s. The mean salinity is 0.4-0.6 g/l. The chemical type is generally hydro-carbonate calcium-magnesium waters.

Depending on topography the depth of the ground water surface ranges from 11-94 m in the plateau and hilly areas; in the river valleys their level is 3.0-1.5 m below ground level. These waters are formed in a zone of active replenishment by freshwater from precipitation and snowmelt, thus low salinity waters (up to 0.5 g/l) of hydro-carbonate calcium-magnesium type dominate. The groundwater flow direction goes towards the adjacent basins / plains of Syr Darya and Chui-Sarysu.

Due to intrusions of varying ages into the *Pre-Palaeozoic and Palaeozoic base rock formations* the basin is highly inhomogeneous. Thus the yields of wells and springs vary within a very large range of 0.2 - 92 l/c. Groundwater is replenished mainly by atmospheric precipitation, glacial and snow melt.

4.5.4 Key Hydrogeological Features of the Project Area

Over most parts the alignment runs in the Syr Darya Basin. To the South and South-East the Zeytsu-Tien-Shan Basin borders, however its hydro(geo)logical influence on the project area is small.

The surface water network of the project area is generally sparse. There are about 10-20 natural river courses crossed by the Alignment in the South Kazakhstan Oblast and significantly less in the Kyzylorda Oblast. Around the city of Kyzylorda the alignment runs through irrigated agricultural land for several 10s of km. To the north of the Kyzylorda Oblast the river network becomes extremely sparse. Natural wetlands occur in small patches along the alignment in a few areas, but only near Kyzylorda City the alignment of a new bypass will actually cross a wetland area.

In the Syr Darya Basin there is an unconfined near-surface aquifer consisting of porous materials, mostly fine sand and silt. The groundwater of these near surface aquifers is unprotected from surface influence and will be replenished mainly by seasonal precipitation and snowmelt, although artesian contributions from lower aquifers are also possible. Near (active and fossil) river channels and valleys coarser materials occur, where economic water extraction is possible. These zones / corridors are usually restricted to no more than several 100s of meters in width.

Deeper groundwater layers are of the confined type (i. e. lying under / between impermeable strata) and separated from the near surface aquifer by a sedimentary series of marine clays, which act as effective groundwater barrier and prevent the vertical migration of potential contaminants. Artesian waters generally originate from these deeper aquifers below this clay barrier.

Due to the high evaporation ratio and the poor drainage of the wider region (Aral Sea Basin) the groundwater of the project area tends to be naturally elevated in salinity and mineralization, which restricts groundwater use for agricultural purposes and as drinking water. Sulphate content (SO_4^{2-}) may need to be considered for some sections of the project area due to its corrosive properties for concrete, e.g. in foundations, piles and other structures in contact with GW.

Existing impacts include elevated concentrations of heavy metals (especially lead) in the immediate vicinity of the road, as well as wide spread elevated concentrations of Nitrates (NO₃⁻) and chemical compounds occurring in fertilizers and pesticides. However, no comprehensive investigations and detailed data exist on these issues.

Usability and utilization of the uppermost aquifer is deemed low. Due to the fine matrix of the ground permeabilities and corresponding flow velocities are low, as well as the gradients of the groundwater surface. Deeper aquifers are shielded and isolated by low permeability geological strata and often pressurized, leading to artesian conditions. Thus a correspondence between the uppermost aquifer and any deeper groundwater bearing strata is considered highly unlikely. The economic potential of the uppermost aquifer is very low (see Annex 5-9) mostly with sustainable potential yields of below 1 l/s/km². Economic scale water extraction is not undertaken from the uppermost aquifer level.

Overall the potential for impacts on groundwater quality and the project area's hydrogeological conditions is deemed very low.

4.6 Ecology and biodiversity

4.6.1 Flora.

There are no legally protected areas or habitats of rare/endangered species affected within the Project site, nor were any such sites currently under consideration for such legal status at the time of project planning. See also Section 4.3.2, soils and vegetation.

4.6.2 Fauna

Kyzylorda Oblast

According to phyto-geographical zoning, Kyzylorda Oblast is located in the Asian arid region which is in the Iran and Turan subregion of the West-Northern Turan Province, and part of it lies closer to the boarder of the South-Kazakhstan Oblast in the Northern Tien Shan Province.

Vegetation is represented by diverse edaphic species, which are dependent on the soil type. Pelophytic (clay loving) species predominate (42.3%) as well as other plant assemblages whose distribution is dependant on factors such as salinity and specialisation to hostile conditions such as aridity, minimal soil cover and exposed rock.

Homogenous vegetation deserts (20.6%) occupy vast areas to the east of the Aral Sea and the Caspian Lowland. Sand massifs and Kazakh Upland are largely represented by a small number of highly adapted species. Homogenous cover of *Anabasis salsa, A. aphylia* and *Haloxylon aphyllum* on desert loam soils is typically widespread.

Perennial halophytic (Anabasis salsa, A. aphylla, Atriplex cana) and annual halophytic species (Climacoptera brachiara, Salsola foliosa) in deserts also occupy large areas in the Ural Plateau of this sub-zone and predominate in combination with Artemisia semiarida and A. terraealbae species in loamy saline lowlands.

Vegetation in the Northern Tien Shan Province is represented by frutescent (shrub-like) deserts with ephemerals, steppe-like deserts with herbs (*Stipa sareptana, S. Richteriana*) and ephemerals (*Poa Bulbosa*).

Lands are largely used for pastures and are only partially suitable for agriculture, depending upon the relief.

South-Kazakhstan Oblast

Vegetation is diversified as well as soils: the zone is represented by deserts, semi-deserts and mountains.

According to phyto-geographical zoning, the highway is located in the Asian arid region which is in the Iran and Turan subregion of the West-Northern and Karatau Province – submontane shortgrass semi-savanna.

The lower level of vegetation is formed by ephemeral and wormwood submontane deserts; the upper level is formed by ephemeroid and ephemeral species where *Poa bulbosa, Carex pachystylis* and *C. physodes* predominate (in sands). Submontane deserts relate to various geographic variants of Central Asian type: West Tien Shan, Altay, and Fergana. The most typical in the Province are ephemeroid and sprawling *Artemisia* species submontane deserts (*Artemisia diffusa, Poa bulbosa, Carex pachystylis*), whereas hilly and ridge sands are covered by ephemeroid brush and ephemeroid white saxaul. Bottom vegetation abounds in species composition thanks to supplementary humidification by surface and rain waters. The aforementioned groups of species are admixed by meadow species: bluegrass (*Agropyron*), milfoil (*Achillea millefolium*), liquorice (*Glycyrrhiza*), etc.

Elevated foothill plains – consisting mainly of loess – are covered by short-grass ephemeral sedgy bluegrass (*Poa*) species, often mixed with perennial herbs (such as *Phlomis, Cousinia, Eremostachys, etc.*) or hemi-ephemeroid tall-grass (such as *Ferula, etc.*). Most stony areas are covered by ephemeroid and wormwood (*Artemisia*) species with domination of specific *Seriphidium*-type wormwood which is not typical for desert species in lowlands (*Artemisia tenuisecta, A. haratavica, A. valida, A. namanga-nica, etc.*), and sometimes can be mixed with petrophilous brush (such as *Amygdalus, Atraphaxis*).

Karatau mountainous Sub-Province differs by its specific fauna and vegetation as well as by distinctive zonality which includes sub-mountainous deserts; Karatau Egnatioides zones with ephemeroids, steppe herbs and phryganoid subshrubs (*Artemisia haratavica, Poa bulbosa, Rheum maximoviczii, Festuca valesiaca,* some types of *Lepidolopha* species and others); steppes with phryganoid sub-shrubs and ephemeroids (*Festuca valesiaca, Stipa*)

caucasica, Lepidolopha karatavica, Ferula haratavica). Vegetation cover in all zones is largely represented by petrophytic thorns, suffruticous and thorn-grass species which have been referred by Kamelin R. (1979, 1990) to phryganoid types. Such species are formed by Lepidolopha gomolitzkii, L. krascheninniko, Rhaphidophyton regelii, Jurinea suffruticosa, Cousinia mindschelkensis. Syr-Darya Karatau mountains still preserved rare and original vegetation species such as: Pyrus regelii light forests, Fraxinus sogdiana and Populus berkarensis flood-plain forests and Spiraeanthus schrenkianus brush species of relict types. The majority of species are endemic to the Syr-Darya Karatau ridge.

Winter grains (wheat, barley), Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*), carthamus (*Carthamus tinctorius*) are cultivated from domestic plants; corn, cotton (*Gossypium*) and cucurbits crops are cultivated in irrigated areas. The most common weed species are oxtongue (*Picris*), Aleppo grass (*Sorghum halepense*), corobind (*Convolvulus arvensis*), Cynodon (*Cynodon dactylon*), and cane (*Phragmites*).

A small massif of forest-meadow soils under tugai vegetation is in the Tamerlanovka region, Arys River bottom-land.

Wildlife

Wildlife in the Kyzylorda Oblast is *not* characterized by a high diversity species and subspecies. In the region of the highway, gnawing animals (Rodentia) are abundant: ground squirrel (Citellus), jerboa (Dipodidae), gnawer beetles (Trogidae), and field mouse. Hedgehogs (Erinaceus) and shrew (Soricidae) are known from the insect-eating animals; reptiles are represented by copperhead snake (Agkistrodon), viper (Viperidae), and lizard (Lacertilia).

Significant amounts of various bird species inhabit Kazakhstan, including permanent and temporary nesting and migratory birds.

Birds in the Kyzylorda Oblast include: black-necked (Podiceps nigricollis) and little (Podiceps ruficollis) grebes, big and little gannets (Phalacrocorax carbo, Ph. pygmaeus), curly and European white pelican (Pele-canus crispus, P.onocrotalus), spoonbill (Platalea leucorodia), glossy ibis (Plegadis falcinellus), houbara (Chlamydotis undulata), thick-knee (Burhinus oedicne-mus), whitetailed lapwing (Vanellochettusia leucura), brown pigeon (Columba eversmanni), ringdove (Streptopelia senegalensis), saxaul desert jay (Podoces panderi), saxaul sparrow (Passer ammodendri). The region is mainly represented by marbled duck (Anas angustirostris), blue-dun screech owl (Megascops), Egyptian nightjar (Caprimulgus aegyptius), Menetrie's warbler (Sylvia mystacea), pied chat (Oenanthe picata), pied bushchat (Saxicola caprata), pre-Asian trumpeter bullfinch (Bucanetes githagineus), harrier eagle (Circaetus gallicus), booted eagle (Hiera-eetus pennatus), golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), lammergeyer (Gypaetus barbatus), neophron (Neophron percnopterus), vulture (Aegypius monachus), griffon (Gypsfulvus), snow cock (Tetraogallus himalayensis), chukar (Alectoris chukar), crimson-winged finch (Rhodopechys sanguinea), green linnet (Chloris Moris), white-capped bunting (Emberiza stewarti). Moreover pheasants (Phasianidae), ducks, geese, cormorant (Phalacrocorax), and sandpiper (Actitis hypoleucos) are encountered.

Wildlife of the Kyzylorda Oblast currently comprises 32 identified mammal species. Examples are: jungle cat (Felis chaus), wolf, fox, hare, and boar.

"Specific" species for the region are tawny owl (Stric Aluco), Hume's short-toed lark (Calandrella acutilostris), orphean warbler (Sylvia hortensis), Subalpine warbler (Sylvia cantillans), paradise flycatcher (Tersiphone), white-throated Robin (Irania gutturalis), black-breasted tit (Periparus

rufonuchalis) and yellow-breasted tit, crimson-winged finch (Rhodopechys sanguinea), Turkestan greenfinch, and white-capped bunting (Emberiza stewarti).

Red List animals.

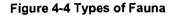
Saiga (*Saiga tatarica*). The major portion of the present range of the species is found on the territory of Kazakhstan (80-85%). Three different populations of Saiga dwell in Kazakhstan: Betpakdala saiga (between the Balkhash Lake and the Aral Sea), Ustyurt Saiga (between the Aral and the Caspian Seas) and Ural Saiga (between the Volga and the Ural Rivers). In winter part of the Ustyurt population migrates to the south, to neighbouring Uzbekistan and to a lesser extent to Turkmenia; Ural Saiga migrates to Russia and in spring migration move in the opposite direction – to the Republic of Kazakhstan. The geographic range of Saiga has decreased significantly over recent decades and are very scarce in Chuya Muyunkums, northern and southern Pre-Balkhash, the larger part of Aral Karakums and the east coast of the Caspian Sea. All three Kazakh populations are even more isolated territorially.

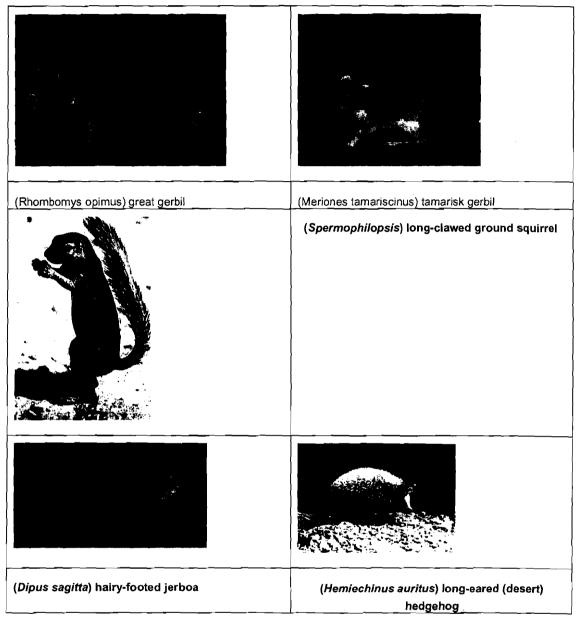
Marmot (Marmota menzbieri). The worldwide geographic range consists only of three isolated species in Western Tien Shan: Chatkal and Kuramin marmot (Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan) and Talass marmot (Kazakhstan). Talass geographical range, which is about 400 sq km, is solely in the South-Kazakhstan Oblast and occupies the north-eastern end of the Karzhantau ridge and adjacent part of the Ugam ridge. The northern boundary of the geographical range of the Marmota menzbieri in Kazakhstan reaches 42°10' Northern latitude; eastern range - 70°00' East longitude; and western is 70°30' East longitude. Three basic territorial groups are distinguished: Badam marmot (Badam River basin; Badam River watershed - Ugam River and its inflow - Aygyrdzhikhan River; Ugam marmot (Ugam River basin and Ugam -Sayram plateau; and Sayram marmot (Sayram River basin). Marmot live at 2000-3400 m above sea level. Due to the reduction of the geographic range, the lower boundary of the range rose to 2200-2500m above sea level. The species inhabit Alpine and subalpine meadows and, to a lesser extent, grass steppe. The lower range populates the most snowy northern and north-eastern slopes; the upper range lives at an altitude of more than 2900m in southern and south-western moderately snowy and thus warmer slopes. Marmot settlements are distributed unevenly, depending on relief roughness, cliffs abundance, and scree debris. Their preferred habitat is smooth hillslopes with moderately tall and short vegetation; marmots prefer to settle near streams and large snow fields. Grass stays fresh for long and animals are provided with juicy food before hibernation.

Persian gazelle (*Gasella subgutturosa*). Up until the mid 20th century it existed almost everywhere in semiarid and desert zones of Kazakhstan and its geographic range spread from the Caspian Sea to the IIi basin. At present the larger part of the range is displaced far to the south. Separate isolated populations were formed: in the IIi basin, Taukum, Muyunkum, Kyzylkum and Ustyurt-Mangyshlak species. Fixed uneven sands, rocky and clay deserts crossed by dry riverbeds and covered with brushwood of saxsaul, *Calligonum, Salsola arbuscula* and *Ceratoides* or open rocky spaces with saxaul or pastures are favoured.

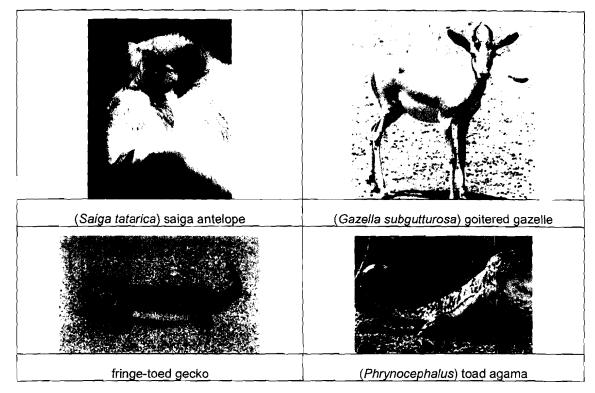
According to official information sources, the designer engineers obtained letters confirming that migration routes and important animal and bird habitat is not present in the area affected by the Project.

Examples of the types of fauna in the study area include the following.





The abundance of the reptiles is very typical for this area. The lizard type is found here in three types: dexterous netlike and linear lizards, fringe-toed gecko and agama.



Birds residing this area are: (*Podoces panderi*) saxaul desert jay, desert warbler (*Sylvia nana*), night bird dikkop (*Burhinus*), (*Anthus campestris*) tawny pipit and others.



(Podoces panderi) saxaul desert jay



(Burhinus) dikkop

In the Syr Darya valley there is also a plain (*Otus*) screech owl - (*Otus scops*) scops-owl. In the cane thicket one can also find wild boar, cane cat and wolves.

4.7 Archaeology and cultural heritage

The main archaeological legislation is presented in Chapter 2. To date comprehensive information on the archaeological features that may be affected by the Project have not been made available from all the DEs, but this is currently being prepared to be available for inclusion into the lot-specific EMPs (to be finalized by the Contractors).

The Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi in Turkestan is in the wider Project area, but will not be affected due to the large distance from the alignment. The area around Sauran has a high potential for late finds / chance finds (see below and Chapter 5), however in the vicinity of Sauran the road will be reconstructed without widening on the same alignment. From discussions with the

DE responsible for the Shymkent bypass it is apparent that there may be some archaeological features that may influence the precise routing of the new bypass.

4.7.1 World Heritage Site in Turkestan

The Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi, in the town of Turkestan (formerly Yasi), was built at the time of Amir Timur (Tamerlane), from 1389 to 1405. In this partly unfinished building, Persian master builders experimented with architectural and structural solutions later used in the construction of Samarkand, the capital of the Timurid Empire. Today, it is one of the largest and best-preserved constructions of the Timurid period.

It is situated about 2 km from the future bypass alignment. Currently the main traffic is passing about 400 m from the site, thus the impact on the monument is expected to be positive in terms of reducing potentially harmful emissions (NO_x , SO_x). The Monument is part of an organized, controlled and patrolled heritage site, thus any damage by illegal material sourcing, vandalism or looting in connection with the road project can be excluded.

4.7.2 Sauran

The ruins of Sauran medieval fortress are situated in the open desert, 40 km to the North-West from Turkestan city (before the 17th c. – Yasi) (Kyzylorda region, Kazakhstan Republic). These are the most spectacular and well-preserved medieval ruins in Kazakhstan. Medieval Sauran city is regarded and described as a standalone city oval in shape and surrounded by fortified walls.

The surrounding neighbourhood with remnants of mediaeval agricultural and irrigation layout planning is supposed to be a vast farm district, the extent of the area of which is still under interpretation by experts. From visual examination and particularly the air photos it is possible to distinguish some household plots with enclosed rectangular gardens and vineyards, and a network of irrigation ditches and canals. As far back as the end of the 60's as a result of decoding air photos of the city neighbourhood, the traces of the kariz / kahrez, underground drainage galleries to supply ground water to the city (Akishev, Baipakov 1973, 76-78) were found. Therefore, summarizing the materials and observations and the analysis, the concept of the "Sauran archaeological complex" was proposed. The "Sauran archaeological complex" can be considered as an ensemble of diverse and heterogeneous archaeological sites related through time by historical fate and by structure-forming relations.

The area of Sauran archaeological complex according to preliminary estimates covers approximately 30-35 km² stretching from North-east to South-West (**Figure 4-6**). In the lower southern section (see **Figure 4-5**) from NW to SE it is crossed by the Project highway and a railway with corresponding alignment from NW to SE. A present necessity is to ensure state protection not only of some monuments (fortress of Sauran, Karatobe, etc. with a 50-meter protection belt according to the "Monuments' Conservation Act") but also the zone (territory) of their spread as an archaeological conservation area with relevant planning of land use, granting an adequate status (Act of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Conservation and Usage of the Historical and Cultural Heritage", Articles 36 and 37).

The precise legal status of the proposed archaeological reservation area is not known, but it will under all circumstances be necessary to adhere to all the national archaeological legislation, involve the relevant authorities and apply the late finds protocol. All the studies, liaison and fieldwork will be undertaken following award of contracts to the Contractors, who will be responsible for managing these issues. The PMC will ensure from the Client's side that the provisions for cultural heritage protection laid out in the tender documents are implemented effectively during construction.

The highway section passing Sauran / crossing the proposed archaeological reserve zone will involve reconstruction of the road on the existing alignment, within the ROW only. No road widening is planned as the road will remain a 2-lane highway and the main works will be rehabilitating embankment, road base and surface. A key principle to be followed in this section near Sauran is to strictly disallow any local material sourcing, but to bring in aggregates and fill from areas at a safe distance from the site.

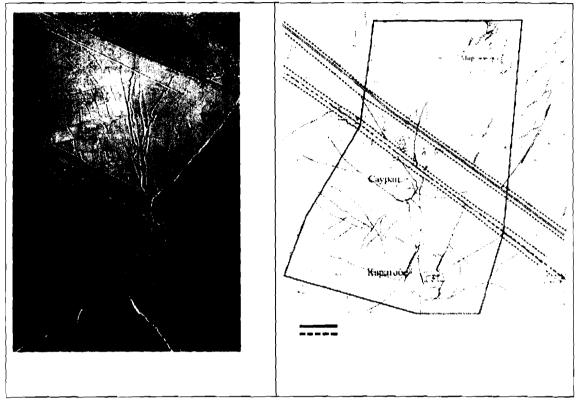


Figure 4-5 Lower section of the Big Sauran kariz. Aerial photo (2006)

Figure 4-6 Plan of prospective Sauran archaeological reservation area

Another potential area of potential impact is associated with the mediaeval town of Tashanak, located in the 2057-2135km section. The Archaeological Expertise for this section resulted in a substantial cost estimate for the survey and conservation of any monuments affected.

4.8 Natural hazards

Serious seismic activity in the South part of Kazakhstan tends to occur every 80 to 100 years. The last period of seismological activity happened between 1885 and 1911. During that period there were serious earthquakes at Belovodskoye in 1885, Vernenskoye two years later and Keminskoye in 1889. detailed information has not been available, but the Design Engineers informed GD that the structures that are proposed have been designed to withstand earthquakes. Seismicity of the area is 6 points of Richter scale.

The major natural disasters that occur in this area are desertification and dust storms (the territory close to Aral Sea), degradation of vegetation and radiation.

There are natural sources of radioactive contamination. Types of radioactive contamination are divided into natural and human-made. The territory of the region has a high radioactive background, this is due to the presence of Shu-Sarysuskoy and Syrdarinskoy provinces that contain a large reservoir-infiltration uranium deposits.

4.9 Land use

4.9.1 Introduction

This section of the report presents information on land use along the highway alignment. The vast majority of land in the Category B section is flat, open Steppe, typified by grazing of livestock. The land use through the Category A section is far more diverse and includes several large settlements and some highly organised agriculture

4.9.2 Settlements and Communities

Kzylorda Kazakhstan region population - 631,800 (2008). The land area - 226,000 sq. km. Density - 2.8 people per square kilometer. The population of Kzylorda region of Kazakhstan is twothirds urban, located mainly along the Syr Darya River valley. 7 rayons: Aralsk, Dzhalagash, Dzhanakorgan, Kazalynsk, Karmanshik, Syr Darya, Shyely, 3 cities, 287 villages.

South Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan

South-Kazakhstan oblast, as the administrative and territorial unit, was established on March 10, 1932. The oblast is located in the South of the country and is one of the largest in Kazakhstan. The oblast territory is 117,3 thousand sq. km. Population - 2282,5 thousand people. Density – 19.0 people per square kilometer. It borders with Uzbekistan in the South-West and with Kyrgyzstan in the South-East. The South Kazakhstan oblast 12 rayons: Baydibek, Kazigurt, Maktaaralsk, Ordabasynsk, Otrar, Sayram, Saryagash, Syzaksk, Toleby, Tulkubas, Shardary. 8 cities and 876 villages. The Turkestan ancient city is a tourist destination due to the historical and religious significance.

4.9.3 Industry

Kyzylorda region

Types of industry: oil, construction materials (prefabricated concrete). Mineral deposits include various salts, ochre, and construction materials. Russian space satellites are sent up from the large launch site, Baikonur, near Leninsk.

South-Kazakhstan Region

The leading industries of South Kazakhstan region are nonferrous metallurgy, cement, textiles, chemicals and food. Mineral deposits include natural uranium, barite, polymetallics, brown coal, iron and construction materials. Lead and zinc are mined in the Karatau Mountains and lignite in the Lenger area.

4.9.4 Agriculture

Kyzylorda region

Rice is the most important crop, melon fields. Karakul sheep, horses, camels, pigs and poultry are raised. There are fisheries on the Aral Sea and a fish cannery at Aralsk.

South-Kazakhstan Region

Agriculture is largely irrigated; the chief crops are cotton, grains (including rice), tabaco, fodder, and vegetables, and there are extensive vineyards and orchards. Sheep, horses, camels, pigs and poultry are raised on the desert pastures in winter and the alpine meadows in summer in South Kazakhstan region of Kazakhstan.

4.9.5 Road side vendors

Along the route there are a variety of sporadic roadside vendors, typically comprising cafes, small shops and re-fuelling (fuel) stations. Some of these establishments are rather rudimentary, whilst others are well constructed and well maintained facilities.

As part of the studies information was collated on their legal entitlement, which was found to be variable, with many facilities having no legal certification and land use registry (Cadastre). These issues will be fully addressed by the Social Impact Assessment that is being conducted in parallel to the EIA and therefore information is not repeated herein.

4.10 Road network and traffic

4.10.1 Road condition

A detailed description of the existing road and its alignment is not available from all of the design engineers and the information is of a very variable quality across the DEs. Therefore, information has been extracted from the design covering the section 1980-2057km and is presented as a typical description of the existing highway; although the road does vary throughout its length, as does the degree of undulation and wearing course condition.

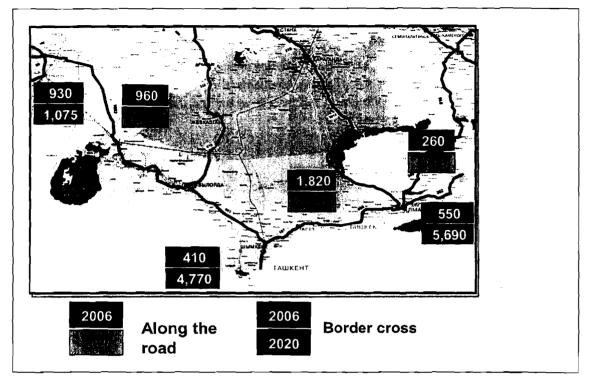
The width of the carriageway of the existing road of III technical category is 7.0-9.0 meters. The width of the road shoulder is 3.0-6.0 m. The surface of the road is rough, its thickness is up to 2.5-3.0 cm. The pavement is of a two layer construction. The top layer's thickness is 5-8 cm, the bottom layer's thickness is 5-15 cm. The road base comprises gravel with sandy aggregate, with a thickness of 5-15 cm, lies below. The foundation/sub base comprises gravel with sand aggregate with a thickness of 5-50 cm.

The sub base of the existing road is sourced from material adjacent to the road alignment.

The maintenance of the existing road is complicated by irregular surface subsidence due to the lack of compaction during the construction of the road base, which was crudely mounded to form the embankment.

4.10.2 Traffic volumes

Detailed information on the existing traffic composition and levels and forecasts of future levels has not been made available to date and data from the FS is somewhat variable in its quality. An extract of available information in presented below in Figure 4-7, which shows truck traffic levels and a forecast for 2020.



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5. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

5.1 Background

This ESIA has been undertaken by GeoDataPlus (GD) based on the designs provided by the individual Design Engineers (DEs), which were based on the recommendations of the Feasibility Study (FS). It is understood that the FS considered the 'do-nothing' option and the 'upgrade highway' option. Throughout the design of the Project rigorous, progressive ESIA has been carried out in step with data and information becoming available to the ESIA Consultant. It is understood that the DEs have worked on preferred designs advocated in the FS, and the authors of this ESIA have no information as to whether or to what extent other alternative designs or options were considered during the FS. Thus this ESIA report has been conducted largely following the FS preferred options developed to more detail during the current design phase. In addition the 'do nothing' option is presented in the context of impact analysis..

As the designs are still being finalised and as the ESIA work has been conducted in parallel and results are available in form of the EMPs, it should be possible to incorporate its findings into the ongoing design work, therefore achieving an iterative process of design and environmental assessment.

ESIA good practice includes for an iterative process whereby as designs are developed they are evaluated for their environmental and social (E&S) effects and then the results fed back into the ongoing design. This is particularly the case when adverse E&S impacts are forecast. To date, the Design Engineers have largely developed their designs in parallel and somewhat independently of the overall ESIA being undertaken by GD. Thus, for example, up to mid December 2008 GD were only primarily able to carry out limited public consultations at two main locations, Turkestan and Kyzylorda, as the designs were not all available at that stage. Subsequently, following preparation of the draft ESIA report (and preliminary Resettlement Plan) towards the end of December 2008. additional public consultations were conducted in approximately 6 communities along the highway route and are reported on herein in Annex 12, as part of the 'information disclosure and public consultation process' required under the Bank's OP 4.01 and OP4.12. As forecast in the draft ESIA, this consultation did result in some community opposition to some of the designs, most notably concerning the elevated section in Temirlanovka. The community feedback regarding the proposed elevated structure through Temirlanovka has prompted the RC to commission the designers to develop an alternative approach such as a bypass. A definitive alignment does not yet exist for a bypass and therefore it is not possible in this report to evaluate its E&S effects. This work will become the responsibility of the Contractor that is commissioned to conduct detailed design and construction through this section of highway, in the context of the EMPs that the Contractors will be required to prepare for the individuals lots.

In accordance with Kazakhstan legislation, an EIA is required for each project and therefore each of the 12 DEs was initially expected to prepare an EIA for their lot/section. However, in order to finance the overall ESIA study by GD, resources were re-allocated to GD, who was also required to provide the 12 EIAs in addition to this overall ESIA. From discussions with the DEs in December 2008 it became apparent that several of them were also continuing to prepare EIA information and possibly apply for the Ecological Expertise. In one case (Kazniipi Dortrans, for the Zhanakorgan bypass) the Ecological Expertise submission has been made (early December) and this has also included the application for Archaeological clearance/approval for this Project section. The Archaeological Expertise has been processed and includes recommendations for field

investigations, which the Project should finance. Some additional work has been conducted since December 2008 (see Table 5-1) and this leaves 5 Ecological and 4 Archaeological Expertise to be processed. The permitting system from a national perspective is also presented in Table 5-1. Detailed descriptions of the designs, alignment and construction aspects have not been provided by all DEs. At the time of report finalization less than half of the DEs had provided sufficient information that would allow a comprehensive evaluation of design aspects, such as land affected and its usage, borrow pits, laydown areas and similar features. This information has been used to scope the E&S issues that are likely to arise and for which mitigation strategies have been developed.

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⊓¦⊓ Ng 4 œ ი υī ω -N 7 irrigated agriculture or Material required and Intersections, flyovers Typical cross section Ecological expertise Designer company, Typical land use eg Temporary roads open steppe etc expertise status Archaeological source; local Bypasses Alignment Region status ĥ N Yes various Yes, some Kustanydorproject км Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes 1240-1398 Yes ω Kazniipi Dortrans км Yes Yes Yes 4 1398-1578 Yes Yes Yes Kazdorny км 1578-1702 S Engineering Centre Astana identified Pits Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes км 1702-1807 ი Kyzylorda Pits identified Institute Geoproject км 1807-1837 Yes Yes 4 Yes Yes Yes Kazdorny км 1837-1917 00 Pits identified Kazdorproject км 1917-1980 Yes Ģ Kazniipi Dortrans км 1980-Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes 5 2057 Shimkent Kazdorproject км Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes 2057-2135 South-Kazakhstan Institute Geoproject км 3 2135-2231 Yes Kazakhstan Zholdary км Yes 3 2231-2260 Kazakhstan Zholdary км Yes Yes Yes 4 2231-674 (M39)

Table 5-1 ESIA processes completed at time of report finalization

5.2 Methodology

Chapter 4 provides a description of environmental baseline conditions in the Project Area. This baseline knowledge permits identification of environmental parameters that may be affected by the proposed Project.

The potential positive and negative changes resulting from the Project activities are predicted for the Project Area during the construction phase and into operations. These predicted changes (impacts) are then evaluated using a significance ranking process. An outline of the impact assessment procedure is as follows:

- Identification of the baseline receptors;
- Identification of the key project activities;
- Impact evaluation; and
- Significance ranking.

This ESIA has focussed on the environmental and social aspects, but has not included land compensation and resettlement aspects for Project Affected Persons (PAPs), which have been considered separately.

5.2.1 Baseline Receptors

A baseline receptor (BR) is any part of the environment that is considered to be important or valuable and merits detailed consideration in the EIA process. In this context the broadest definition of 'the environment' is applied, such that BRs may be selected according to economic, social, aesthetic or ethical criteria, as well as by consideration of physical and biological characteristics. The process of selecting BRs may consider legal status, scientific or cultural value, and public perception; and may account for the views of national or local government, international, national or local non-governmental organisations, or the general public.

The selection of BRs is dependent on the nature of the proposed project, because only those environmental components that have the potential to be affected by the project are selected. This depends on the types of interaction with the environment that the proposed project is expected to have, given its component activities and area of influence. A BR may not have the potential to be affected by routine project activities, but could be impacted by non-routine events.

Based on the environmental baseline of the Project Area, BRs (aspects) have been identified and are listed in the following tables, along with the potential impacts and mitigation where required.

5.2.2 Project Environmental Aspects

The Project description provided in Chapter 3 of this document has been summarised into key environmental aspects that will occur throughout the life of the project. An environmental aspect is an element of the project's activities that can interact with the environment. The key aspects associated with the Project activities are presented in

Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Environmental Aspects

Project Component	Environmental Aspects
	Removal and disposal of existing road surface
	Demolition works for bridges and other structures
	Removal of habitat for widening/land take
	Working over rivers and wetlands
	Pedestrian and community safety
	Procurement and delivery of construction materials
	Access to and from the highway under improvement
Construction	Traffic movement through the Project Area
Construction	Use, maintenance and repair of equipment and machinery
	Potential polluted run-off
	Air and noise pollution from preparation of construction materials such as bitumen, asphalt and concrete.
	Extraction of sands and gravels for embankments and road bases
	Construction camps
	Waste and hazardous materials management
	Service disruption (electricity, telecoms, water, gas)
	Disruption to irrigation and drainage infrastructure
	Operation of the road facility
	Traffic movement and driver safety
	Community safety
	Induced development
Operation	Highway run-off management
	Livestock safety
	Use of maintenance machinery and equipment
	Air and noise quality
Accidental (Non- Routine) Events	Spills and leaks

Project Component	Environmental Aspects
	Inappropriate waste disposal and littering

5.2.3 Consultations

Consultations with relevant Governmental organisations and the public are an important component of the ESIA process. They often provide valuable insight in to the Project Area and act as a source of guidance in the scoping of the ESIA study, ensuring that all the appropriate issues are addressed and that official organisations are in agreement to the scope of the study. For the draft ESIA, GD held Public consultations (see Appendix 11-1) to discuss the EIA TORs in Kyzylorda (9/16/08) and Turkestan (9/17/08. The locations were selected in consultation with the Road Departments, because they offered the best access for all local government agencies, Kyzylorda is a regional centre and Turkestan is an important cultural and tourist city. The reports from these consultations are presented in Appendix 11.

In January 2009 the draft EIA report as well as the draft Abbreviated Resettlement Plan were presented in a series of consultations in about 10 communities along the alignment. Two of the consultations were observed by the Bank team and found to be open, transparent and effective in fostering free and unencumbered expression of opinion by the affected stakeholders. There were significant concerns raised about some of the design features (e.g. Temirlanovka Overpass) and many constructive proposals received from the local population on the presented design and its environmental and social performance. Such proposals included solutions for traffic safety (especially pedestrian safety), animal crossings, noise protection and community cohesion. The proceedings and results were summarized in a Consultation outcome report (Appendix 12), which is the basis for communicating required design changes from the Committee for Roads (CR) to the design engineers responsible for individual lots.

In accordance with the World Bank's Operational Policy on disclosure of information OP 17.50 the ESIA report (in English and Russian Languages) will be published on a Project website established within MOTC as well as in the World Bank's InfoShop (<u>http://go.worldbank.org/EXFM3GNE60</u>). Further, the MOTC/RC will continue its outreach to stakeholders and send emails or letters of invitation providing details including dates for any further public hearings, as part of ongoing design and project preparation work.

5.3 Impacts and mitigation during Construction

There are 5 types of works which have common associated environmental issues which will be repetitive throughout the Project area:

- road rehabilitation (same alignment, no widening) within the right of way (ROW)
- road widening (e.g. from 2 to 4 lanes), mostly within the ROW
- new construction on a new alignment / ROW, e.g. bypasses
- major structures (underpasses, intersections, flyovers)
- major river crossings, bridge rehabilitation and new bridges.

This section of the report presents information on the potential E&S impacts and their mitigation, commencing with those associated with 'general' highway upgrading and then presents information on more specific issues, such as bypasses and particular localities. The general potential impacts

and mitigation are largely common to the bypasses and other specific sections and are thus not repeated. The general upgrading has been considered to be the upgrade from 2 to 4 lanes, as the renovation of the existing roads (without widening), where bypasses are to be installed will differ from that involved in widening the road, with concomitant land take and associated effects.

The potential impacts and mitigation are summarised in Table 5-4 and include an analysis of the residual impacts, assuming the mitigation is effective. The table also includes aspects of management and monitoring, as it is likely that routine in-country monitoring and delivery of effective mitigation is unlikely to meet best international practice that would ensure delivery of the Safeguards Policies practiced by the World Bank. Thus the report makes recommendations for an effective level of on-site monitoring during the construction phase.

This section of the Project (Category A) will be developed in parallel with the first phase for the road section between the cities of Shymkent and Kyzylorda (approximately 461 km), as well as the city bypass for Kyzylorda (about 20 km). This section has been classified environmental Category "A", as most of the alignment entails widening of the road from a two lane cross section to four lanes, and the construction of several large bypasses and structures such as flyovers and bridges.

For the on-line widening potential impacts include land take, removal of road side vegetation and planting, interference with irrigation and drainage infrastructure, removal of roadside infrastructure, relocation of overhead (electricity) and underground services (cables, pipes), and removal of several income generating activities and businesses such as petrol stations and cafes.

It is anticipated that temporary haul routes and temporary roads will be constructed in parallel with the existing road, probably by graders levelling the surface sufficiently for vehicle traffic. It is common practice in Kazakhstan to leave such areas untreated after construction, but in order to reduce the overall impact (landscape and habitat) it is recommended to de-compact these routes and reinstate the top layer of soil to encourage reinstatement. Exceptions may be made for areas with dense vegetation, for which a fire-break is sometimes provided.

The contracting arrangements for the Project are not yet finalized, work on the tender packages will be started only after the project has been approved by the WB Board of Directors. However, an international Project Management Consultancy (PMC) will assist in implementation supervision and will entail a team of environmental specialists to monitor and (contractually) enforce EMP implementation. As part of this it will be essential that the recommendations of this ESIA and its EMPs are given ownership and are effectively managed. It is presumed that the MOTC/RC will take ownership and will manage the implementation along with the PMC, inserting the relevant specifications in the bid documents/contracts and providing leadership in ensuring that the World Bank requirements are delivered. The institutional capacity of the MOTC/RC is not well know at this stage, but it is considered that there is a need for some institutional capacity building in respect of E&S commitments and their delivery. This important item has therefore been included in the EMPs, over and above the capacity building that will form part of the PMC contract.

5.3.1 Rehabilitation of existing road

Rehabilitation of the existing road will occur in two situations, namely online rehabilitation of the existing road North of Kyzylorda (Category B) and along the existing road where new bypasses will divert through traffic away from the settlements to be bypassed (in both Category A and B sections). Typically this does not result in widening of the road area and as such potential E&S impacts are limited. Precise details are not available from all the DEs, but the work typically comprises removal of the wearing course, repair and correct compaction of the sub base, repairs to

the embankments and cross drainage and replacement of a new wearing course. It is assumed that street furniture and signage will be replaced or repaired during this process.

5.3.2 General highway upgrade

This 'general' highway upgrade comprises widening of the road from typically 2 lanes to 4 lanes, predominantly on-line, often with asymmetrical widening and with the sharper bends straightened in accordance with the design standard of 120km per hour.

The E&S issues include those associated with land take adjacent to the existing road and in the road corridor, where bends are removed to achieve design speed curvatures. Planting and vegetation will be removed and irrigation and drainage infrastructure will be affected and services such as overhead electricity cables will require to be relocated further outside of the corridor/ROW. Disruption to through traffic and noise and disturbance, along with material extraction and delivery to site are potential issues.

Air quality

The works will require considerable amounts of plant and machinery including bulldozers, graders, asphalt laying plant and road rollers. Temporary routes may also be required adjacent to the existing road and is considered a major source of dust which must be controlled through dust suppression techniques, such as water spraying from bowsers. Trucks hauling dry materials will also be required to be covered to reduce dust nuisance and health issues for workers and nearby residents.

Water resources

Works have the potential to damage irrigation and drainage infrastructure and adversely affect water resources through accidental spillage of fuels and other hazardous material during construction, as well as increased erosion and resulting turbidity. It will be necessary to develop working methods and procedures for storing and handling materials, minimising spillage and for clean up of spilled materials and filtering process waters before reaching the surface drainage network. This aspect has been accommodated for by specifying that a waste management plan is prepared by the Contractors.

On the area of the Kyzylorda bypass the swamp lands appear as a result of flooding during river channel overflow. Such lands are undoubtedly valuable as lands suitable for bird nesting and animals adjusted to living close to settlements. During construction these animals may be affected by the road traffic, as well as by construction machinery and equipment during road construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair, as well as by the materials used for the works.

The following requirements should be implemented during construction to minimize the impact on surface and ground water:

- Areas where water is regularly used for dust control including material batching, should be equipped with a drainage system that prevents water pollution by suspended solids.
- No discharge of materials or substances produced in the course of the works into water bodies or natural depressions. No washing of equipment, especially rinsing of concrete trucks in any surface water courses.
- Ensure that all permanent and temporary passages and spillways on the construction sites and beyond are kept free from waste.

- All contaminated water from construction sites should be collected disposed of in accordance with the waste management plan that the Contractor is required to prepare.
- It will be necessary to avoid re-fuelling of construction equipment in the immediate vicinity of water sources.

Ecology and biodiversity

The baseline data of ecological resources and biodiversity are available at an overview level. Comprehensive surveys have not been undertaken, but are planned for the detailed design phase in specific road sections (notably the Kyzylorda bypass), following appointment of Contractors. It should be noted, however, that overall the road follows and all bypasses will remain within a wide corridor where infrastructure and population are concentrated and which is already impacted by a scope of human activities. During field studies under this consultancy as well as independent field reviews by the Bank team no indications were found that valuable natural habitats will be seriously impacted, and endangered species, notably larger mammals or birds, will be put under additional stress.

It is known that birds use the Syr Darya River corridor as a migratory flyway, however whilst the road predominantly follows the river potential impacts are not anticipated given the large distance between the road and river. In addition, for the majority of the alignment the upgrade works comprise on-alignment improvements involving only minor encroachment into adjacent lands. No protected areas or locations of protected species are known from the vicinity of the road and therefore it is concluded that impacts are minor (see Appendix 5-14). Potential impacts are forecast to be restricted to the localities of the two crossings of the Syr Darya River.

Sources of impact of the highway Project on flora and fauna include:

- traffic, construction vehicles and machines and materials used during construction.
- abstraction and use of non-renewable natural resources (road construction materials: stone products, sand, crushed stone etc; construction material extraction.
- structures' effects on hydrology and possibly birds.
- pollution from vehicle exhausts and highway run-off, noise and vibration.

Landscape, Geology and soils

The soils are variable along the route of the road, being strongly saline, silty and fine and at times sparsely vegetated and prone to washout and wind erosion in many places, particularly in the Category B section North of Kyzylorda. In general the soils improve towards the South, in line with increased precipitation and organic matter content and vast areas are utilised for both irrigated agriculture and arable (cereal) production. Soil conservation measures are recommended throughout the Project works and despite the topsoil resources being limited, it is essential that they are conserved effectively by good soil handling practices, as this will be crucial to successful reinstatement and prevention of erosion.

In contrast to most of the Category B section, which has a predominantly flat, featureless landscape, sections of the Category A alignment include rolling hills and formally planted roadside verges, which define the road alignment within the visual envelope. During online widening much of this planting will be lost and it is strongly recommended to conduct landscape planting as part of

roadside reinstatement, as this reduces the visual impact, provides a partial barrier to the airshed (vehicle emissions) and offers habitat to disturbance tolerant species.

Due to the prevalence of lead in fuels in the country, it is also recommended to undertake some soil analysis to evaluate potential toxicity of soils that could affect construction workers or areas where the soil is re-used for landscaping.

Noise and disruption

Potential noise and disruption will affect any residents and land users in the vicinity of the road, with the greatest effect considered to be in and around settlements, particularly those which are not bypassed by the Project. Noisy activities include graders and bulldozers handling road materials, compacters and rollers preparing road bases and asphalt machinery during preparation and laying of new surfaces. Demolition and construction of new structures is also a considerable source of noise and disruption.

Contractors will have to develop working methods that reduce fugitive noise and disruption and allow an interface with residents to make representations, as part of the grievance mechanism, so that works can be completed without causing major disruption to residents.

Archaeology and cultural heritage

The potential exists for heritage features to be damaged or lost during road widening, with the potential greatest in areas which are known to have important features or areas in which heritage features are discovered during the works. The hierarchy of measures that is typically followed is desk study, field surveys and then on-site supervision during the works (watching brief), with works following a Late Finds Protocol (see below).

At time of report finalization the archaeological expertises have not been completed by all design engineers, however this will be completed by the Contractors once they have been appointed and have progressed the detailed designs. Depending on whether or not anything is found during the future site surveys the study is initially paid for by "Dortrans" (the National Design Institute under the Ministry of Transport). If something of significance is found further studies are to be paid for by the road construction companies, which ultimately is the responsibility of the MOTC/RC and therefore a cost estimate has been provided in the EMP.

"Chance find" procedures are basically consistent with World Bank requirements. If something is found, work is immediately stopped the Archaeological Institute is informed and becomes legally responsible. The Archaeological Institute investigates and secures the site and only after their evaluation is finished work is permitted to proceed.

One 'hot spot' area for archaeology is the section developed by the DE KazNIIPI Dortrans to the North of Turkestan, which passes the ancient city of Sauran. As is described earlier, a large area has been proposed as an Archaeological Reservation Area Figure 4-6, which stretches across the railway and road to be upgraded. The exact legal status of this proposal has not been established to date, however the DE has applied for an Archaeological Expertise and the result is presented below in Table 5-3. A beneficial factor for this section is that design foresees no road widening but only repair of the existing configuration. Effective protection measures will include to restrict all access into the future reservation area, and especially ban any materials extraction or deposition, establishment of temporary works, storage areas or camps.

Customer	Section	Base of expertise	Conclusion	Recommendations
KazNIIPI Dortrans	2055 - 2057 km Length of alignment -20 km	Visual observation, archive materials, observation of stratigraphical situation, topographical maps	Monuments of archeological importance weren't found, no heritage areas	
	1398 – 1578 km Length of alignment -180 km. Width of observation area – 400 m (200 m from both sides)	Visual observation, archive materials, observation of stratigraphical situation	9 objects were discovered- Cemeteries of XVIII-XX centuries. They are located from 8-140 meters from the axis of the road. Monuments of archeological importance weren't found, no heritage areas	During the construction works, it is necessary to consider safety zones (buffer area) specified for cemeteries according to the SNiP, or to identify another dimension of buffer area based on agreement with the local authorities. In order to avoid damaging to any objects discovered it is important to install protective fencing along the perimeter of each cemetery and maintain it during construction.
KazDorNII	1578 – 1702 Length of alignment -124 km км, width of observation area – 400 m (200 m from both sides)	Visual observation according to the alignment was given by customer.	Monuments of archeological importance weren't found, no heritage areas	

Table 5-3 Results of Archaeological Expertise obtained to date

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Customer	Section	Base of expertise	Conclusion	Recommendations
	1837 – 1917. Length of alignment -80 km. Width of observation area – 400 m (200 m from both sides)			
KazNIIPI Dortrans	2055 - 2057 km Length of alignment -2 km	Visual observation, archive materials, observation of stratigraphical situation, topographical maps.	 15 monuments of historic culture that are part of the Medieval town of Sauran (belongs to 15-16 century AD) are known: 14 - suburban chateau 1 - kyariz ancient irrigation system 	During the construction work in order to avoid damaging any objects discovered it is important to install protection fences along the perimeter of each of the monuments. In case changes to the existing alignment (road widening), and monument are inside a construction area, it is important to make urgent archeological survey on its screening and reinstatement of all monuments (the preliminary cost is 110,900,000.00 Tenge). Construction will take place only after archeological clearance is given for the road section.
Shymkent Kazdorproject	2057-2135		Some monuments of history culture that form part of the Medieval town of Sauran are discovered: suburban chateau, kyariz ancient irrigation system	Preliminary cost of archaeological survey for all monuments is 175,944,660.00 tenge It is important to make archeological survey on its screening and reinstatement of all monuments.
			Medieval town of Tashanak	According to the local Kazakh legislation (article 2, The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Protection and Use of the

Section	Base of expertise	Conclusion	Recommendations
			Historical Cultural Heritage"): In case of finding archaeological and other objects having a historical, scientific, artistic or other cultural significance during the performance of such works the enterprises, organizations, institutions, public associations and
			individuals shall be obliged to inform the authorized agency for protection and use of the historical cultural heritage of this fact and suspend further operations.
		Single burial mound	The complex archaeological survey must be conducted before beginning construction work
1702-1807 km		7 object was discovered- Modern cemeteries	During the construction works, it is necessary to consider safety zones (buffer area) specified for cemeteries according to the SNiP, or to identify another dimension of the buffer area based on agreement with the local authorities.
			Single burial mound 1702-1807 km 7 object was discovered-

An outline Late Finds Protocol (LFP) has been developed during this ESIA, as follows:

The overall goal of the protocol is to take appropriate protective measures for significant late finds. The operational success of the protocol will be measured by its ability to rapidly distinguish legitimate late finds from other finds and to take appropriate action in each case without causing significant damage to the archaeological heritage of the country or unnecessary construction delays. Archaeological resources consist of surface and near-surface artefacts and related materials in a spatial and stratigraphic context, which constitute a unique scientific, artistic and cultural record of the past societies that created them. Furthermore, where no contemporary written records of a past society or culture exist, archaeological remains may constitute the only extant record of that people. Without necessary information and planning, ground-disturbing projects such as this Project have the potential to damage archaeological sites and artefacts, thereby diminishing the referenced scientific and cultural values.

Archaeological sites are considered to be an important and irreplaceable aspect of any country's cultural patrimony. Construction impacts to archaeological sites may be significant and are nearly always irreversible. They are, however, precisely definable in their spatial extent and do not extend beyond the specific impact-causing construction activity.

The protocol includes for:

- Employ qualified technical staff for archaeological monitoring, which will be a requirement in the Contractor's specification for the EMP that he is required to produce prior to work commencement;
- Be integrated into the project Environmental Management Plan (EMP);
- Include efficient formal lines of communications and reporting with Contractor staff and with external national archaeological agencies (throughout the detailed design stage and through construction); and
- Set out clear decision criteria for potential actions in response to specific types of finds and employ appropriate actions that are also practical for use in the context of a large construction project.

The LFP will operate through a system whereby the relevant archaeological authorities and/or archaeological contractors provide on-site supervision and provide a response function in the event that resources are located or suspected as being present on the work site. It will be the decision of the designated archaeological representative to determine the nature of the actions to mitigate potential impacts to late find areas. An hierarchy of actions will be developed by the Project in coordination with the relevant authorities. Mitigation will include aspects such as site avoidance, special construction techniques, minor re-routes or rapid archaeological evaluation, or as a last resort work stoppage until clearance is given by the authority.

At the Project planning level, Kazakhstan has strict laws on protection of cultural properties and historical sites. The regular procedure is for the design institutes/engineers to submit a draft design to the Archaeological Institute who then performs a site survey. To date not all DEs have progressed this aspect and it will become the responsibility of the Contractor following award of contract. If there are no issues, the Archaeological Institute issues an "archaeological assessment certificate" which is submitted to the Ministry of Culture for approval. There are regional offices,

however it is only the Almaty Office of the Archaeological Institute that is authorized to do the site survey.

Traffic and driver safety

The works have potential to cause major disruption to through traffic, as well as causing unsafe conditions through interaction with slow moving construction vehicles and plant. Construction dust and materials represent another source of nuisance and danger to through traffic.

It will be essential to maintain an efficient traffic flow during the construction works to avoid considerable delays and to ensure driver safety. Appropriate advance and site signage and detours will be required throughout the duration of the works. In addition, to the main works contract, it is recommended that the Contractor(s) prepare details of traffic management and safety plans in advance for agreement of all parties and make these plans publically available to minimise traffic disruption.

5.3.3 Bypasses

Kyzylorda bypass

The proposed scheme in this section involves constructing a bypass to the city of Kyzylorda of ca. 20km and a new bridge crossing of the Syr Darya River. The bridge structure has allowed for passage of flood waters underneath following the Spring snow melt and for ice flows during its design. Potential E&S issues include working in the seasonal wetlands and the riverine habitats, with potential damage to sensitive features and spillage of construction materials such as cement, fuels and oils.

The West part of the bypass comprises flat, hypersaline, fine grained, sandy / silty / clayey soils with dry scrubland vegetation with occasional trees, patches of bare soil with salt crusts. The land appears to be of marginal value, not suited for agriculture, with obvious signs of salinisation and a strong anthropogenic impact. There is a network of small roads and tracks, one major irrigation canal, power lines, settlements and individual houses, unregulated borrow pits and gravel extraction areas and unregulated waste disposal (mostly domestic waste).

At the left bank of the irrigation canal the land is seasonally inundated and in the Spring the canal flow rate is up to 208 m³/sec. Generally following the bypass route the soil was noted to be highly saline and used extensively for informal garbage disposal. The site of the Syr Darya crossing has a similar land use. The land near the river is highly saline and seasonally inundated and suffers from informal garbage disposal.

Part of the alignment will run close to an area which the city master plan foresees as a future recreational and buffer zone, therefore it will be necessary for city planners to reconcile the bypass and any future induced development with the master plan by appropriate measures such as sound barriers and green corridors.

The South East area is similar to the West, with existing anthropogenic impacts including roads and tracks, power lines, unregulated sand extraction and waste disposal, canals, settlements and grazing of cattle and goats. Areas to the North and East include old borrow pits with little apparent regulation and no reinstatement.

Baseline data of ecological resources are available only at an overview level, as detailed field data have not been collected along the bypass route, but field observations indicate a rather limited

ecological value. Additional field data may be collected following award of contract to the Contractor and progression of the detailed design. Depending on the amount of data to be researched (which is expected to be limited) this will be carried out by a Consultant under responsibility of the Contractor and under supervision of the PMC, or by a third, independent entity. It is known that birds use the Syr Darya River corridor as a migratory flyway, however whilst the road predominantly follows the river potential impacts are not anticipated given the large distance between the road and river. Also the road has been existing for several decades. No protected areas or locations of protected species are known from the vicinity of the road or where it crosses the river and therefore it is concluded that impacts are minor.

The mitigation to be employed will include adherence to the fuels, oils and hazardous material management plan that will be developed by Contractors at commencement of the works. This should minimise the chances of impacting the riparian habitats at the bridge crossing section.

Turkestan bypass

This option involves online upgrade along the alignment of the existing bypass around the city and new crossings of the railway line twice.

Zhanakorgan bypass

This bypass of ca. 21km in length bypasses to the North East the settlement of Zhanakorgan, passing through predominantly open grazing land. The Project includes a 120m long bridge over the railway and road and replacement of an existing bridge of 36m over the Besaryk River, as well as drainage infrastructure of pipes and culverts.

The DE has calculated some of the construction logistics, including outline material identification and their sources as:

- Bitumen from Russia railway delivery (2145km)
- Gravel, sand from a local Shalkiin quarry (haulage delivery from 53km)
- Reinforced concrete structures from Almaty railway delivery (1040km)

The construction works include the taking of additional land for temporary use, including a temporary bypass section of over 6km in length.

Ikan Bypass

This 12km long bypass to the West of the settlement passes through many fields that are used for cotton cultivation and therefore attention must be given to minimising effects on the irrigation and drainage features in the area.

Shieli Bypass

This 10km long bypass traverses largely open ground and will have limited environmental impacts.

Shymkent bypass

This long bypass includes five new underpasses and a new bridge over the River. The route is predominantly across open lands including grazing areas and organized agriculture with arable crops.

5.3.4 Major structures and Intersections

Temirlanovka

The original design foresaw an elevated structure of about 2.9 km length which would be built on the alignment of the current throughway / main road of the village. It would require the closure of parts of the existing road underneath where the structure would be installed at times during of the works and can be expected to cause significant disruption to the residents during construction but more so during operation. The DE's sub Contractor (Dongsung Engineering) has reported the intention to minimise nuisances during construction, but given the limited space and the large structure, considerable disruption is likely. Large lifting equipment will be required to manoeuvre the prefabricated bridge sections into position and attach them to the structure. The structure would result in the demolition of some properties, but precise details are not available. The structure would also incorporate a suspension bridge over an intersection of ca. 63m length. Precise details are not yet available, but likely the construction period for the structure could be up to 2 years.

This design concept presented during the second wave of public consultations in January 2009 was heavily criticised by the local population (despite strong support by local Government) and has found no acceptance. Therefore the elevated structure will be replaced by an alternative solution, most probably a bypass outside the built up area with a new bridge crossing of Arys River. The design of the bypass and its alignment is not available presently, and the production of a detailed EMP will become the responsibility of the Contractor, following award of the contracts for detailed design and construction.

Intersections

There are a number of large intersections proposed at the junctions with the existing road and bypasses and at major crossings with roads. The designs proposed are typically 'clover leaf' arrangements, which are very large and would require large land take. To date the DEs have not proposed alternative configurations, whilst it is possible to use a less costly and more land efficient junction, particularly where traffic volumes do yet warrant such an elaborate arrangement.

The E&S effects of the clover leaf junctions include large land take, landscape impacts and an effective sterilisation of the land within the intersection. Where feasible, landscaping and planting could be considered to reduce the visual effects.

5.3.5 Major river crossings and bridges

Some major river crossings and bridges have already been considered as part of the bypasses which require new bridges and river crossings and hence the evaluation is not repeated here.

5.3.6 Impacts and mitigation analysis

The descriptions of the potential impacts and mitigation are provided in the sections above and a tabulated summary is presented below in Table 5-4, which also assigns a significance to the potential impacts and the residual impacts. The table is structured to present the type of work, the E&S aspect, potential impacts and significance and then the residual impact after applying the mitigation. It should be noted that the impact tables have been prepared without all the detailed designs being available and are therefore at a somewhat generic level, however they are deemed to be representative of the impacts and their mitigation and when combined with the EMPs should form an effective framework for managing the E&S effects.

Table 5-4 Potential impacts during construction

	Aspect	Potential impact	Significance (Low, Medium, high) + = positive 0 = neutral - = negative	Mitigation	Residual impact/comments
On-line 2 to 4 lanes			 		
	Air quality	Emission from construction vehicles and machinery	- medium	All vehicles, equipment and machinery used for construction will be regularly maintained to ensure that the pollution emission levels conform to the standards prescribed	Negligible.
		Construction related dust, from movement of vehicles at site and to sites from borrow and quarry sites, etc.	- medium	Dust suppression will be used on unsealed road surfaces, asphalt mixing sites and temporary service areas.	Negligible.
		Vehicles hauling materials will generate dust nuisance.	- medium	Vehicles delivering material will be covered.	Negligible.
	Soil	Soil Erosion due to inadequate and immediate application of stabilization techniques.	- high	Re-vegetate barren cuts and work areas as soon after the work has been completed as is practical.	Negligible.

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Aspect	Potential impact	Significance (Low, Medium, high) + = positive 0 = neutral - = negative	Mitigation	Residual impact/comments
	Damage to soil through compaction along temporary work areas such as laydown sites and transport routes.	- medium	Strip off topsoil initially and then de-compact and reinstate topsoil for effective reinstatement.	Minor.
	Illegal or excessive borrowing of earth for infill damaging natural resources.	- high	Materials borrowed only from authorised locations for which a site specific EMP is made available and has been approved by the PMC environmental specialist.	Negligible.
	Contamination of soil from fuel and lubricants.	- high	All fuels and oils stored in accordance with international practice; bunded and impervious flooring.	Negligible.
	Pollution by fuels spillage.	- high	Construction vehicles and equipment will be maintained and refuelled at protected refuelling stations where practicable.	Negligible.
	Non-productive, barren lands, first choice as approved and licensed borrow areas.	- medium	Re-cultivation of borrow areas wherever practicable.	Negligible.
Surface water	Pollution of resources by fuels and oils.	- high	Fuel storage and refuelling sites located away from drainage channels and important water bodies.	Negligible.

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Aspect	Potential impact	Significance (Low, Medium, high) + = positive 0 = neutral - = negative	Mitigation	Residual impact/comments
	Surface features damaged.	- high	Affected irrigation and drainage features will be rehabilitated immediately.	Some infrastructure is in poor condition and replacement may actually be beneficial.
	Construction materials blocking drainage and producing contaminated run-off.	- high	All structures and channels must be kept clear of debris and immediately rebuilt if needed. Drainage from all sites to be channelled to discharge via percolation area and for sensitive sites through a settling pond with an appropriate retention period.	Negligible.
Ground water	Pollution of groundwater by fuels and oils spillage.	- high	Construction vehicles and equipment will be maintained and refuelled at protected refuelling stations where practicable. All storage areas bunded.	Negligible.
Flora	Loss or damage to vegetation	- medium	Replanting plan to be developed	Negligible.
	Failure to properly manage/store topsoil, leading to degraded and substandard site reclamation and	- medium	Cleary defined topsoil storage and handling in contract specs. and follow up with regular inspection & monitoring and reporting.	Negligible.

	Aspect	Potential impact	Significance (Low, Medium, high) + = positive 0 = neutral - = negative	Mitigation	Residual impact/comments
		re-vegetation.			
	Fauna	Loss, damage or disruption to fauna due to unnecessary and un- approved increases in construction work areas, soil compaction.	- medium	Construction workers will be directed not to disrupt or damage the fauna.	Minor, most activity will take place within meters of existing alignment
		Fauna damaged or killed from unauthorised access or hunting.	- medium	Oblast rules for hunting (Wildlife Protection) will be adhered to and rules for bird catching (Wildlife Protection) will be followed. Off-limits fencing and signage where necessary.	Minor.
	Landscape	Landscape impact due to large work areas.	- medium	Implement best practice soil handling techniques to allow for successful reinstatement of affected areas.	Minor.
	Agriculture	Damage to agricultural lands, including drainage and irrigation infrastructure.	- high	Liaise effectively with PAPs before start of construction, maintain dialogue, develop a grievance procedure, strictly control machinery and vehicle access and reinstate all affected areas.	Minor.
	Livestock safety	Livestock resources damaged by machinery and vehicles.	- medium	Liaise effectively with PAPs before start of construction, maintain dialogue, develop a grievance procedure, strictly control machinery and vehicle access, consider fencing for	Minor.

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Aspect	Potential impact	Significance (Low, Medium, high) + = positive 0 = neutral - = negative	Mitigation	Residual impact/comments
			protection.	
Noise	Inadequate prevention of construction-related noise from vehicles, asphalt plants, crushing and batch plants and equipment.	- medium	The plants and equipment used for construction will strictly conform to MEP noise standards.	Minor.
	Disturbance to residents.	- medium	Working hours/activities will be adjusted to avoid low-noise times.	Minor.
	Protection of workers H&S	- high	Noise standards for industrial enterprises will be strictly enforced to protect construction workers from noise impacts, in accordance with international HSE procedures.	Low
Traffic	Traffic disruption	- high	Develop and implement effective traffic management plans and make them publically available.	Low
Commu safety	inity Residents injured by construction traffic and machinery	- high	Conduct safety awareness campaigns, focussing on schools and children.	Residual impacts will be dependant on quality and effectiveness of the campaigns.
Commu	inity Community loses access to	- high	Consult with local officials to establish an	Medium and will

Aspect	Potential impact	Significance (Low, Medium, high) + = positive 0 = neutral - = negative	Mitigation	Residual impact/comments
economic activity	resources, affecting income generating activities.		adequate detour plan and sufficient access to areas cut off or constrained by the work	depend of effectiveness of the plans implemented.
Worker HSE	Workers injured during construction	- high	Implement international HSE standards in all contracts.	Minor and if standards and training is high, the working practices could be a beneficial legacy of the Project.
Material resources	Illegal or excessive borrowing may damage archaeological or land resources.	- high	No earth borrowed from unauthorised locations.	Minor.
Archaeology and cultural heritage	Loss and damage to cultural resources	- high	Conducted fled surveys prior to construction in 'hot spot' areas with potential value. Develop and implement a Late Finds Protocol, including maintaining watching brief during works, with clear procedures for protection and documentation.	Medium.
	The highway runs through the 'Prospective Sauran Archaeological Reservation Area'	- high	Involve the Archaeological authorities at all stages of highway upgrade design, due to the importance of the area.	Medium

Aspect	Potential impact	Significance (Low, Medium, high) + = positive 0 = neutral - = negative	Mitigation	Residual impact/comments
 Property and land value	Reduced land or property values.	- high	Establish and maintain dialogue with PAPs to reduce adverse effects as part of ongoing design and construction.	Minor.
Waste	Contamination of soil or water resources.	- high	Contaminated or hazardous waste such as bitumen waste to be dumped in selected areas & approved by MEP/MOTC or its consultants/PMC. All waste disposal to comply with a Waste Management Plan, to be developed at the start of construction.	Minor.
	Pollution of groundwater and soils during demolition of fuel stations.	- high	Develop working method statement to include effective management of fuels.	
Hazardous material use and storage	Soil and water pollution.	- high	Construction vehicles and equipment will be maintained and refuelled at protected refuelling stations. Fuel storage and handling sites located away from	Negligible.
	Soil and water pollution.	- medium	drainage channels and important water bodies Develop plans for cement and wash-water management.	Negligible.
Construction camps	Community tension and disruption.	- medium	Evaluate locations for camps through ESIA process. Develop camp management rules.	Minor.

	Aspect	Potential impact	Significance (Low, Medium, high) + = positive 0 = neutral - = negative	Mitigation	Residual impact/comments
				Develop and implement a Project Induction	
	•			training course that is mandatory for all workers;	
			1	this will contain H&S, environmental and social	
		l		context components.	ļ
 		Spread of disease, including STIs.	- high	Conduct awareness campaigns for camp workers and if relevant nearby communities.	Minor.
		Water and soil pollution.	- high	The sewage system for such camps will be properly designed and built so that no water pollution takes place. Such facilities will be decommissioned at end of the construction period.	Minor.
	Encroachment	Land resources damaged.	- medium	Identify work areas with Contractor(s) and describe system approvals for extensions and fines for violations.	Negligible.
	Temporary roads	Vegetation removed, soil compacted, landscape and vegetation impacted.	- medium	Remove topsoil layer initially and afterwards de- compact routes and reinstate, except where a fire buffer zone is required.	Minor.
Management		E&S control during project implementation insufficient to ensure mitigation.	- high	Include effective E&S monitoring and control as part of the construction contract.	If implemented efficiently, could be a positive Project legacy.

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	Aspect	Potential impact	Significance (Low, Medium, high) + = positive 0 = neutral - = negative	Mitigation	Residual impact/comments
		E&S auditing during project implementation insufficient to ensure effective mitigation.	- high	World Bank to provide in-country supervision and auditing to guarantee effective delivery of safeguards policies.	If implemented efficiently, could be a positive Project legacy.
Bypasses			·		·
Shymkent		Damage to farmland and irrigation networks.	- medium	Liaise effectively with PAPs before start of construction, maintain dialogue, develop a grievance procedure, strictly control machinery and vehicle access and reinstate all affected areas.	- Minor
lkan		Impacts on irrigated agriculture, including cotton		Liaise effectively with PAPs before start of construction, maintain dialogue, develop a grievance procedure, strictly control machinery and vehicle access and reinstate all affected areas.	
Zhanakorgan		Long bypass with bridges and water crossings, also affects abandoned irrigated areas.	- low	Standard mitigation, including soil protection and pollution control measures.	- Minor
Shieli		This 10km long bypass traverses largely open ground and will have limited environmental impacts.	- low	Standard mitigation, including soil protection and pollution control measures.	- Minor

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	Aspect	Potential impact	Significance (Low, Medium, high) + = positive 0 = neutral - = negative	Mitigation	Residual impact/comments
Kyzylorda	Flora and fauna	Damage to riparian habitats of Syr Darya River.	- high	The floodplain does not appear to contain much typical wetland habitat, but riparian habitats are valuable. Develop working method statements and procedures to include effective fuel, oils and cement management.	If implemented effectively, the procedures could be a beneficial legacy of the Project.
Major structures & Intersections					
Temirlanovka	ļ				
	Community safety	Residents injured by heavy lifting and overhead works in proximity to residences and businesses.	- high	Develop an effective method statement for construction, in consultation with the residents.	
	Service and utilities disruption.	Services disrupted by large scale construction works.	- high	Develop an effective method statement for construction, in consultation with the residents.	Potential low adverse effect.
	Traffic management.	Both through traffic and local traffic disrupted due to road closures and restrictions during lifting and overhead works	- medium	Develop an effective traffic management plan for through traffic that also minimises disruption to residents.	Potential medium or low adverse effect, depending on the success of the traffic

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	Aspect	Potential impact	Significance (Low, Medium, high) + = positive 0 = neutral - = negative	Mitigation	Residual impact/comments
			\ 		arrangements.
	Property loss	Properties damaged or requiring to be demolished to facilitate the construction works.	- high	Develop and implement a compensation scheme that is compliant with WB procedures (Resettlement Action Plan). Provide for compensation and emergency management for any accidental damage due to close proximity of works to properties.	Potential medium or low adverse effect, depending on the success of the compensation arrangements.
Clover-leaf intersections and flyovers.		Large land take and sterilisation of land.	- medium	Rationalise the need for and design of large junctions and implement effective landscaping and planting works to reduce visual effects.	Minor adverse effect given large land resources.
Major river crossings & bridges					
		Damage to riparian habitats.	- medium	Develop working method statements and procedures to include effective fuel, oils and cement management and to limit encroachment.	- insignificant

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5.3.7 Category B

As this section of the Project (Aktobe-Kyzylorda Oblast border) has previously been screened and evaluated as being category B, a full ESIA has been deemed not to be required. This was determined as the majority of the improvements works are confined to online widening and the general landscape is characterised by flat, Steppe lands, with an absence of sensitive features.

This section of the report presents an overview of the potential impacts during construction and the mitigation and management actions are contained in the Environment Management Plan (EMP) to the rear of the report.

5.4 Impacts during Operation

5.4.1 Category A

This section presents the potential impacts and mitigation during the operation phase of the highway.

5.4.2 Rehabilitation of existing road

The repaired sections of road will act as an efficient link to local traffic to and from the upgraded main highway. It is expected that they will be handed over to and maintained by the local authority concerned.

5.4.3 General highway upgrade

An environmental issue common to all road usage in Kazakhstan is the ongoing issue associated with the use of leaded fuels, which still predominate, and through the airshed and to some degree highway run-off, adversely affect roadside soils. Data suggest that due to the continuing use of lead in fuel, lead levels in roadside soils are 10-20 times the Kazakhstan standard and in the roadside airshed, up to 3x the accepted levels. Given lead's well known effect on the young and their brains and motor functions and the fact that the most toxic (based on a previous modelling study) material will need to be handled during construction, a lead level survey should be undertaken for every national highway and any other road where traffic levels are over 1000 vehicles/day.

Consequently, road widening without knowledge of the toxicity of the soils and development of a better plan for the prevention of roadside land use for the production of food, could put construction workers and roadside residents at risk of construction-induced lead poisoning. Kazakhstan is pushing forward toward lead-free petrol but until that happens roadsides will continue to be contaminated and roadside communities within 50m of the shoulders face ongoing lead contamination dangers.

Accident data for Zhambyl Oblast (ADB and ISDB sections) for 2006 indicated that 0.6% of all accidents were vehicle animal collisions. In other oblasts this has been reported as higher and a growing hazard. Consideration should therefore be given to driver safety through provision of fencing, at least near settlements and in areas with higher livestock densities.

Mitigation during the operational period of the project will predominantly centre on installation of noise attenuation measures associated with traffic noise, the maintenance of roadside vegetation barriers designed to attenuate some of the emissions as well as the noise.

Highways are a known obstacle to animal migration and much is documented on animal mortalities due to collisions with motor vehicles. The issue tends to become significant when important migratory pathways exist which have been severed by road construction, particularly when affecting important or rare species. Species affected can include large and small mammals, as well as amphibian and reptiles. As the majority of the Project comprises on-line improvement, significant adverse effects are not necessarily predicted, as the road currently exists, however monitoring should be undertaken to evaluate the impacts and undertake mitigation as required. An area where potential impacts are unknown, but are feasible, are the bypasses whose routing is typically through open countryside or farmland. It is recommended that additional studies and consultations are conducted during the detailed design to assess if mitigation is required in the design scheme, which could include additional fencing, light-reflectors or measures such as underpasses for amphibian or reptiles.

5.4.4 Bypasses

The ongoing issues with bypasses include run-off and induced development due to improved communications with the upgraded road. Increases in noise, dust and air pollution are also feasible, particularly where the routing has traversed agricultural land. Run-off should be considered and managed for its potential adverse impact on agricultural crops, particularly if leaded fuel is still prevalent for some time in the future.

5.4.5 Major structures and intersections

Temirlanovka

An originally planned elevated structure would have formed the dominant feature on the horizon for the majority of residents close to the road. It would have changed the atmosphere of the small settlement from a rural village to a more urban type environment, as the centre of the village would be dominated by the imposing elevated road. The original design sought to mitigate negative impacts somewhat by including a noise wall at the highway boundary aimed at reducing noise exposure to residents and to some extent vehicle exhaust gases and dust. However, the quality of life for residents adjacent to the structure would have been significantly negatively impacted. The structure would appear to prevent any future widening on this alignment due to its proximity to the residents and properties in the settlement.

It is understood that the main highway network will be maintained by the regional authorities, whilst roads within settlements will be maintained by local authorities. If this approach is followed, there would be the possibility that the local authority could be made responsible for the elevated section, which would have a much higher maintenance requirement than a local road, in addition to its lighting requirements, which might be a serious challenge to maintenance budgeting.

After local consultations and determined resistance against this solution by the residents, the concept was abandoned (see also section 6.4).

5.4.6 Major river crossings and bridges

The ongoing issues with river crossings include run-off as well as increases in noise, dust and air pollution which could affect aquatic habitats. Run-off must be considered and managed for its potential adverse impact on the river environment, particularly if leaded fuel is still prevalent for some time in the future.

	Aspect	Potential impact	Significance (Low, Medium, high) + = positive 0 = neutral - = negative	Mitigation	Residual impact
On-line 2 to 4 lanes					
141162	Air quality	Increased air pollution.	- medium	Mandatory annual vehicle inspection for heavy vehicles encouraged. Regular maintenance of the road will be done to ensure good surface conditions.	- medium
	Soil	Soil Erosion due to inadequate and immediate application of stabilization techniques.	- medium	Re-vegetate barren cuts and work areas as soon after the work has been completed as is practical. Maintain roadside planting.	- low
	Surface water	Potential pollution from spillages from accidents and road maintenance.	- medium	Develop system of spillage control and clean-up; evaluate Oblast level existing spillage plans.	- low
	Ground water	Changes to groundwater levels or flows	- low	Monitor groundwater patterns	- low
		Unmanaged stormwater drainage from road surfaces drained directly into water courses leading to	- medium	The drainage system will be periodically cleaned. Undertake remedial drainage system repair	- low

Table 5-5 Potential impacts during operation

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Aspect	Potential impact	Significance (Low, Medium, high) + = positive 0 = neutral - = negative	Mitigation	Residual impact
	chronic contamination.		including settling basins or interceptor runoff means(indirect route to receiving water) Water quality will be monitored as the monitoring plan to be developed.	
Flora & fauna	Increased road kills	- low	Install fencing for larger mammals and monitor impacts on fauna	0
Landscape	Changes to landscape from agricultural to semi-urban	- low	Conduct roadside planting and landscaping	o
Agriculture	Loss of agricultural land	- low	Provide alternative land and compensation so PAPs are not adversely affected.	Large alternative areas often available in Kazakhstan.
Livestock safety	Encroachment into previous agricultural land increasing livestock damage/losses.	- medium	Develop a fencing strategy in consultation with PAPs/farmers.	- low
	Insufficient consideration for proximity of livestock to roadsides and growing collision rate.	- medium	The detailed design team needs to have Akimet officials provide data on locations of concentrations of livestock crossings and for these sections provide special signage and warnings to vehicles to slow down. Further, it will be important for MOTC to enforce its roadside restricted use zone at all time, thus discouraging animal grazing near the road.	Mol -

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	Aspect	Potential impact	Significance (Low, Medium, high) + = positive 0 = neutral - = negative	Mitigation	Residual impact
	Noise	Increased noise along new alignment	- medium	Consider landscape planting and/or fencing in consultation with PAPs.	+ iow
		Failure to implement noise abatement measures such as plantings, berm construction or noise barriers., especially near sensitive receptors such as hospitals and schools, leading to chronic noise pollution	- low	Undertake remedial planting and repair. Monitor noise pollution and effectiveness of noise attenuation measures.	0
	Traffic & driver safety	Increased accidents due to higher speeds.	- low	Good signage, traffic calming and speed enforcement measures required.	+ low
	Community safety	Increased speed and traffic levels pose risk to pedestrians and local users.	- high	Undertake safety measures as part of the design, including overpasses, traffic calming and other procedures as necessary; consider education of school children on road safety.	- minor
	Property and land value	Reduced property prices due to adverse effects of upgrade.	- low	Consider these factors during routing design to maximise positive benefits to people and their economic situation. Monitor adverse effects due to noise and develop mitigation such as planting or barriers.	- low
Management					

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	Aspect	Potential impact	Significance (Low, Medium, high) + = positive 0 = neutral - = negative	Mitigation	Residual impact
Bypasses					
Kyzylorda		Highway run-off and spitlages affecting wetlands and the Syr Darya River	high -	Include highway run-off in the design and conduct maintenance as required for incidental spillages.	- medium-low
Temirlanovka	Property and land value	Property and land value decrease.	- medium	Increased economic value of road may not offset negative impact of elevated structure.	- medium
		Lack of maintenance of lighting.	wol ,	Provision of guarantees for supply and maintenance.	wol +
		Future widening not possible	+ low	no mitigation required, stable alignment desirable from environmental perspective	Mol +
Major Junctions	Land resources	Land sterilisation and visual impact	- low	Conduct landscaping to reduce visual impacts, consider alternative use where feasible.	- minor

5.4.7 Category B

Rehabilitation of existing road

The rehabilitation of the existing alignment into settlements where bypasses have been constructed is expected to yield environmental and economic improvements, as travel times are reduced.

General highway upgrade

The vast majority of the alignment traverses an open steppe landscape that is hypersaline and supports predominantly saline tolerant scrub and sparse vegetation and as such potential impacts associated with the additional land take are limited.

There are potential adverse impacts where know environmental features exist, such as at river crossings and sensitive archaeological sites and through irrigated agricultural areas for rice cultivation.

Bypasses

The majority of alignments traverse open, saline landscapes and will have limited adverse impacts. An important aspect will be soil handling to achieve successful embankment reinstatement and reinstatement of temporary sites for material handling and transport.

6. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

6.1 Introduction

This section of the report presents the alternatives to proceeding with the Project and includes an evaluation of the without Project and alternative design scenarios. The designs under consideration by the DEs were based on the findings of the feasibility study, which considered the do-nothing option and the upgrade highway option. It is understood that the DEs developed the Project components based on the feasibility study, and they were not therefore required to consider alternative alignments for aspects such as bypasses. Consequently, this study in some cases could not evaluate alternative designs developed to much detail, but focus on options provided by the FS and on a general plausibility evaluation of logically possible variants.

Analogous to the project impact definition there are several project scenarios to be considered for the definition of alternatives:

Scenario	Alternatives to be considered
Basic road rehabilitation, either without widening within the right of way (ROW) or with road widening (e.g. from 2 to 4 lanes) mostly within the ROW	only alternative: no project
New construction on a new alignment / ROW e.g.	no project
bypasses	designed alternative
	alternative alignment definition
Major structures (underpasses intersections	no project
flyovers	existing design solution
	other locations or design solutions lessening
	the footprint and improving environmental
	performance of a structure
Major river crossings bridge rehabilitation and	no project
new bridges	existing design solution
	other locations or design solutions lessening
	the footprint and improving environmental
	performance of a a bridge

In many cases the technical road design as well as geographic, technical, financial and other constraints do not encourage the development of several potential design solutions, in such cases the only alternative will be "without project".

6.2 Without project

Without the Project, the road would continue to be a logistic obstacle to road transport form China to Russia and the economic benefits to Kazakhstan and surrounding economies would not be realised. Many sections of the road have parts where the wearing course is damaged and the road surface shows pronounced undulation, due to differential settlement of the road base. This condition adversely affects traffic safety and reduces vehicle speeds, as well as being an impediment to safe overtaking of slower vehicles.

In general the environmental conditions along the road would continue as present. Measures foreseen for environmental mitigation and increased traffic safety as per design of the project, and resulting in positive impacts such as improved run-off management and control, noise screens, dust control, safer pedestrian crossings and overpasses and speed control measures would not, or to a much lesser extent be realized. Villages and cities would continue to experience through traffic, which is negatively impacting community cohesion, health and safety and pose a risk especially to pedestrians, cyclists, animals and other non-motorized road users.

6.3 Bypasses

The bypasses have been designed as an alternative to widening on the existing alignments, as the sections through the settlements are typified by residential and commercial development close to the existing road. The feasibility study judged that widening from typically 2 lanes to 4 lanes, to a national standard would be unacceptable, given the amount of demolition that would have to be undertaken to make sufficient space for the additional lanes. Moreover, the impacts resulting from increased traffic-associated emissions (noise, dust, exhaust gases) are expected to increase after road rehabilitation and the expected rise in traffic volume. In most cases the DEs have not actually presented the positive and negative effects that would have allowed a comparison between original alignment and the construction of a new bypass. This aspect was not considered in any detail in the feasibility study, which considered the do-nothing and upgrade road options. The alternatives for bypasses differ from case to case and can be summarized as follows:

The **bypasses between the City of Kyzylorda and Aktobe Oblast** (Category B) are generally relatively short (several km) and either bypass small villages or optimize the existing alignment by enlarging curve radiuses, eliminating unnecessary corners etc. Most of the bypassed settlements are surrounded by arid pastureland which already shows some degree of degradation by overgrazing, garbage disposal, material sourcing and other human activity. The routing of the bypasses in this context will have little influence on their environmental performance, thus a discussion of alternative bypass options is considered redundant.

In the case of **Zhosaly Bypass** the routing of the alignment is constrained by the existing bridge over Syr Darya, which is intended for rehabilitation but should remain on the existing location. The bypass will cross some temporarily inundated lands, which were inspected regarding their environmental sensitivity by a Bank team. It was found that they do not constitute sensitive habitats, as neither fauna not flora were observed to be present. The presence of water is seasonal and does not support the development of specific wetland habitats. The surroundings are already impacted by anthropogenic use (grazing, waste disposal, materials extraction, roads) and overall not environmentally sensitive. Thus a detailed investigation of alternatives is not warranted for the Zhosaly bypass.

The **Kyzylorda Bypass** is more complex, has a larger dimension and is situated in an environmentally more sensitive area than the bypasses further North of the City. The alignment will run through a mixed environment influenced both by the proximity of the city, by competing uses for space and land, and by the presence of wetlands and the crossing of Syr Darya river. In addition to environmental sensitivities a number of social issues will be touched upon: Part of the alignment will run close to an area which the city master plan foresees as a future recreational and buffer zone, moreover existing settlements and individual houses close to planned bypass alignment will trigger issues of land acquisition, resettlement and impacts on existing settlements.

The existing alternative foresees an alignment to the SW of the city of Kyzylorda, crossing the Syr Darya River at a new bridge location and traversing land of mixed use and conditions (pasture, arid

brush, wetlands, canals, residential, roads, degraded land with waste disposal and unregulated materials extraction) for a length of several kilometres before linking again with the existing alignment West of Kyzylorda. While the impacts of this routing will be significant and need to be carefully managed (see EMPs in the following section of this report), the selection is seen as optimized in terms of environmental performance: (i) the route is kept as short as possible, alternative routes would be considerably longer; (ii) the impacts on wetlands have been minimized to the extent possible by routing and appropriate design measures; (iii) the necessity for land acquisition from private owners and the demolition of property has been minimized and is considered acceptable; (iv) other alternatives would be longer and would have comparable impacts (incl. the unavoidability of a new bridge over Syr Darya); (v) a no bypass alternative would have a distinct negative impact on the population in Kyzylorda due to increased emissions and reduced traffic safety in the face of increasing traffic volumes.

The bypasses South of Kyzylorda include Shieli and Zhanakorgan. The **Shieli bypass** traverses open ground with sparse vegetation and existing anthropogenic impacts such as intense agricultural use. The **Zhanakorgan bypass** traverses open ground that is heavily influenced by previous uses including numerous access tracks, quarrying and former agriculture.

6.4 Temirlanovka Village

The current preferred design option presented by the RC is an elevated section of 4 lane road approximately 2.9 km in length, constructed on concrete pillars to a height of ca. 6 m, with a width of about 23 m, following the alignment of the current village throughway. The elevated section would start near the NNW entrance of Temirlanovka and run almost through the entire length of the village before tying back in to the existing alignment just before the existing bridge crossing of the Arys River. It is understood that the DE considered one or more bypass alignments, but allegedly dismissed them on cost grounds, due to their length and due to associated land acquisition and resettlement issues. These potential bypass alignments have not been presented by the DE, so it has not been possible to evaluate them for their E&S implications.

It is also understood that the DE did not undertake public consultations on the preferred option, but restricted discussions to the local authorities. However, following the Public Consultations in January 2009 the community rejected the elevated structure and it looks certain that the design concept will be fundamentally changed and a re-evaluation of alternative options, such as a bypass, will be undertaken.

Without an available design for a bypass option it is not feasible to evaluate its E&S impacts, however generic impacts are attempted at this stage, particularly in view of the probable high cost of the elevated structure and the potentially significant impacts on the community of Temirlanovka that would be affected by the elevated structure. Observation of aerial imagery suggests that a bypass is feasible with moderate environmental and social impacts. It would affect a small number of private properties (most of the land is allegedly state owned) and would require the conversion of agricultural land. No sensitive natural habitats or protected areas would be affected. Environmental impacts of the new bridge crossing of Arys could be mitigated with readily available standard measures.

Once the alternative bypass design is developed to sufficient detail an E&S comparison will be warranted in compliance with WB procedures. It is anticipated that further E&S evaluations will be undertaken during details design for this section of the road.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

7.1 Introduction

This section of the report presents an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for each of the Category A and B sections of the Project, which outline the management framework for how the environmental and social elements of the Project will be managed from detailed design and construction through operation. It is recommended by this study that the Contractors produce an Environmental Management System (EMS) that is preferably ISO 14001 compliant and a Project Environmental & Social Management Plan (PEMP) covering all aspects of the construction of the project, although this has not been confirmed by the Roads Committee or World Bank as of yet.

The concept and use of EMPs has continued to evolve over recent years, with one of the main drivers being the successful implementation of recommendations and procedures advocated in Project EMPs. It is now common practice in large scale infrastructure projects for the ESIA to require the Contractor(s) to build on and expand the EMP produced at ESIA submission stage to provide details of how the Project commitments are to be implemented; essentially containing 'the how, who and where'. Thus where an EMP specifies that fuels, oils and other hazardous material shall be handled and managed in accordance with best international practice, many projects include a requirement for the Contractor to produce a Project specific hazardous material management plan. The details of this Project specific plan can then be monitored and audited so that the Project is compliant to both national legislation and International Financial Institution policy and standards. In this regard this ESIA therefore recommends that the contract includes the requirement for Contractors to develop the plans listed below shortly after mobilisation.

The recommendation for assigning the responsibility to Contractors is viewed to be a more efficient strategy than placing the E&S performance burden on the MOTC *per se* or on the PMC. This takes into account the very limited institutional capacity of the MEP, MOTC/RC and the fact that international Contractors may be much more familiar with this way of working and may even operate ISO Environmental Management Systems, as this is becoming more widespread. Thus they should readily be able to produce Project specific Environmental Management Plans that also meet the requirements of the national legislation. The added value of such plans is that they will be very Project specific and can be compiled as part of construction planning for aspects such as fuel stores, plant selection and performance and material sourcing and sub contracting.

Details of the form of contract are not know at this stage, but it is assumed that the contracts will conform to international standards, that will include international H&S standards to protect all workers and community members in the vicinity of the works. Thus it is anticipated that all workers will be trained in their tasks; all job items will be subject to prior risk assessment; Contractors will provide an inherently safe place of work, with safe standards and appropriate training; and workers will conform to Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements. In view of this, an exhaustive list of H&S standards and procedures has not been included in the EMPs.

Table 7-1 Management Plans

Project Induction	An important mechanism for commencing work with due recognition of E&S standards complying with International Lender requirements is a Project Induction. It is expected that all Contractors will put all Project staff through an initial Project induction, covering health and safety standards/procedures and an overview of E&S Project values, requirements, standards and approaches.
Traffic management plan	This should detail how through traffic and construction traffic is to be managed, including temporary diversions, traffic signage and interface between construction plant and vehicles and through traffic and residents.
Waste and wastewater management plan	This should cover all aspects of waste management, including implementation of practice standards such as reduce, re-use and recycle. It should specify final disposal routes for all waste and demonstrate compliance to national legislation and best practice procedures on waste management.
	The WMP will include details of temporary waste storage, waste transfer and pre-treatment prior to final disposal or recycling. Licensed/approved facilities for solid and liquid waste disposal must be used and a duty of care and chain of custody for all waste leaving the site will be followed. As part of the plan Contractors will be expected to produce waste handling forms for chain of custody, which will be used to control waste leaving site. Thus the waste controller will keep a copy of the form and the driver will always carry a copy and will ensure that the load is signed for at the final disposal site. All records will be kept by the Contractor for audit purposes and to demonstrate that the project is complying with best practice and applicable legislation.
Oil and fuel storage management plan	This plan will cover all storage, transportation and usage of oils and fuels, re- fuelling of plant and machinery and procedures for minimising the risk of ground and water contamination. All oils and fuels will be required to be stored within secondary containment of 110 % capacity and all spillages shall be cleaned up immediately. Re-fuelling vehicles will carry Spill Kits to enable spillages to be cleaned up as soon as possible. All categories of spillage will be reported in accordance with the Plan to be developed by the Contractor. Toolbox Talks would be expected to be delivered on an ongoing basis as 'continued training' and following any significant incident.
Emergency response plan	This should contain procedures for emergency response in the event of accidents or major incidents, in order to safeguard people, property and environmental resources.
Grievance mechanism	This should contain the procedures for the PAPs and the public to make representations to the Contractor(s) on compensation issues as well as other complaint/nuisance issues, such that they can be resolved in a transparent manner that can also be audited.
Site restoration Plan	Should contain procedures for deconstructing all temporary installations, re- establishing the previous state of land or improving its environmental quality and for orderly removal of all construction waste and debris from sites.

This section of the EMP is common to both Category A and category B parts of the Project. The EMP includes aspects of mitigation for potentially adverse impacts as well as monitoring and feedback arrangements and identifies the responsibility for these undertakings.

7.2 Category A

The main component of the EMP is presented in Table 7-2 and is based on taking forward the potential impacts and their mitigation that were presented earlier. The combination of the management plans outlined above and the tabulated procedures are designed to mitigate the potentially adverse impacts to an acceptable level.

It is understood that the contractual commitments of the current DEs has been primarily fulfilled by their advancing of the designs from the Feasibility Study and their contracts will effectively terminate shortly. The next phase of design is therefore assumed to take place following engagement of the PMC and subsequently the Contractors, who will become responsible for all E&S issues.

This EMP includes aspects that are required to be undertaken, going forward from the date of this report i.e. early February 2009. The cost elements are presented such that they can be included as a provision in the contract documents for award of Contractors. The Contractors will be responsible for undertaking detailed design and construction, which will include managing the E&S issues, implemented via EMP's which the Contractors will prepare eg waste management plan etc. The costings are considered preliminary estimates only at this stage, with the main purpose being to allocate sufficient finances within the contracts to ensure that E&S aspects are effectively managed going forward during detailed design and construction. If necessary, the construction contracts can be formulated in such a way as to ensure sufficient budget for E&S management, with reimbursement to Contractors on the basis of the effort and expenditure incurred. For this purpose the cost estimates for budget planning purposes are considered generous.

Several issues in the EMP have not been assigned a cost, as they are largely dependant on the ongoing design and they are required to be included within the scope of work of the construction contracts. It is necessary therefore for the RC and the PMC to take cognisance of and ownership of the findings and recommendations of this report, in particular the EMPs. The EMP assumes for the cost of either expat or national E&S staff resources. The number of Contractors is not known at this stage, nor is the length of contract or distance covered and therefore the E&S effort and manpower required is not known. It will therefore be necessary to factor these logistics into the basic unit costs. Table 7-2 includes notes on cost calculations at the foot of the table.

The EMP is supplemented by a Monitoring Plan Table 7-3, which presents an outline of monitoring that is recommended during construction and operation. As many of the aspects of the detailed design are not available presently, such as the location and number of construction camps, finalised designs for bypass alignments and structures such as Temirlanovka, the monitoring plan can not be finalised at this stage. It is envisaged that as the designs progress and the PMC takes up it position along with the appointed Contractors, the precise details of the monitoring will be discussed and finalised, at the same time as preparation of the Management Plans, which very much interface with monitoring.

Table 7-2 Category A EMP

Phase, location	Issue	Mitigation	Institutional responsibility		Cost (\$)	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Install	Operate	Operate	Notes
ESIA				 		
	Additional public consultation during detailed design	Conduct Project Consultation and Disclosure in accordance with WB procedures.	Contractors, Roads Committee (MOTC/RC)	Contractors, Roads Com <u>mittee</u>	48 000	1
	Iterative decision making	Feedback consultation results into final ESIA and ongoing Project design.	Contractors, Roads Committee, DEs	Contractors, Roads Committee, DEs		2
	Local EIA approvals and harmonisation with World Bank ESIA	Oblast MEP and relevant authorities will need to be given the WB ESIA (appended to the individual EIAs in Russian language) and training on the EMP content and approach.	GD, Roads Committee	GD, Roads Committee	10 000	3
Design						
	Iterative decision making	Feedback consultation results into ongoing Project design and make adjustments where necessary.	Contractors, Roads Committee	Contractors, Roads Committee		2
	Construction management of E&S issues.	Contract specification/bid documents should include the EMP requirements and development of a Project Environmental Management Plan which specifies Management Plans for	GD, Roads Committee, PMC	Contractors	5 000	4

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Phase, location	lssue	Mitigation	Institutional responsibility		Cost (\$)	
			Install	Operate	Operate	Notes
		waste, hazardous material, water pollution etc.				L
	Increase in adverse effects on surrounding land from vehicle emissions	Evaluate the potential and minimise adverse airshed effects through planting and or other barriers to avoid affecting residents and agricultural crops.	Contractors	MOTC/RC	20 000 000	5
	Poor calculation of material requirements impacting schedule and environmental resources	At detailed design stage accurate calculations are needed for infill and aggregate materials and sources identified and approvals obtained.	Contractors	Contractors		6
Institutional arrangements	Lack of capacity of the MOTC/Roads Committee to manage E&S issues during detailed design and construction to comply with World Bank requirements	Provide institutional capacity building for MOTC/RC in delivery of E&S Project commitments.	PMC, consultants	PMC, consultants	400 000	7
	Lack of capacity of Central and Oblast level Ministries to manage E&S issues during detailed design and construction to comply with World Bank requirements	Provide institutional capacity building for at least five ministries including the Ministry of Transport and Communication, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. There are special institutions in Kazakhstan such as the State Expertise in Environment and several environmental think tanks that should participate as well.	PMC	PMC	100 000	8

Phase, location	โรรมอ	Mitigation	Institutional responsibility		Cost (\$)	
			Install	Operate	Operate	Notes
		central government, but rather focus largely on oblast-level capacity building, specifically oblast offices of national agencies.				
Construction		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
On-line widening						
	Soil contamination through lead and vehicle usage	Conduct representative soil analysis to evaluate potential contamination and remedial actions.	Contractor	Contractor	5 000	9
	Damage to irrigation and drainage infrastructure	Co-ordination with operators and farmers. Replacement of damaged infrastructure.	Contractor	Contractor		10
	Relocation of services	Effective co-ordination with utility companies during relocation	Contractor. MOTC/RC	Contractor. RC		10
	Damage to utilities/services, and water abstractions	Include specification to consult utility operators and procedures for appropriate investigation and reparation prior to ground breaking	PMC, MOTC/RC	Contractor		10
	Emission from construction vehicles and machinery	All vehicles, equipment and machinery used for construction will be regularly maintained and inspected/certificated to ensure that the pollution emission levels conform to the standards prescribed	Contractor	Contractor		10
	New borrow pits damaging agricultural, archaeological	Ensure that all borrow pits are evaluated via EIA and include requirement for their reinstatement, including any pits	Contractor	Contractor	1 000 000	11

Phase, location	Issue	Mitigation	Institutional responsibility		Cost (\$)	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Install	Operate	Operate	Notes
	or ecological resources.	stimulated by Project demand for materials. No material sourcing in planned archaeological preserve in Sauran area.				
	Construction related dust, from movement of vehicles at site and to sites from borrows and quarry sites, etc.	Dust suppression will be used on unsealed road surfaces, asphalt mixing sites and temporary service areas. Water truck/bowser with spray bar is commonly used.	Contractor	Contractor		10
	Vehicles hauling materials will generate dust nuisance.	Vehicles delivering material will be covered.	Contractor	Contractor		10
	Loss or damage to vegetation	Replanting plan to be developed	MOTC/RC, Contractor			5
	Failure to properly manage/store topsoil, leading to degraded and substandard site reclamation and re-vegetation.	Cleary defined topsoil storage and handling in contract specification and follow up with regular inspection & monitoring and reporting.	Contractor	Contractor		10
	Damage to agricultural lands, including drainage and irrigation infrastructure.	Liaise effectively with PAPs before start of construction, maintain dialogue, develop a grievance procedure, strictly control machinery and vehicle access and reinstate all affected areas.	Contractor	Contractor	100 000	12
	Livestock resources	Liaise effectively with PAPs before start of construction,	Contractor	Contractor		12

Phase, location	Issue Mitigation			al responsibility	Cos	it (\$)
		·	Install	Operate	Operate	Notes
	damaged by machinery and vehicles.	maintain dialogue, develop a grievance procedure, strictly control machinery and vehicle access, and consider fencing for protection.				
	Inadequate prevention of construction-related noise from vehicles, asphalt plants, crushing and batch plants and equipment	The plants and equipment used for construction will strictly conform to MEP noise standards.	Contractor	Contractor		10
	Inadequate prevention of air pollution from asphalt plants, crushing and batch plants and equipment	The plants and equipment used for construction will strictly conform to MEP air quality standards and their siting be screened for sensitive receptors.				10
	Disturbance to residents.	Working hours/activities will be adjusted to avoid low-noise times.	Contractor	Contractor		10
	Protection of workers H&S	Noise standards for industrial enterprises will be strictly enforced to protect construction workers from noise impacts, in accordance with international HSE procedures. All Project works will adhere to international H&S standards, including minimum PPE standards, eg hard hat, safety boots, ear defenders and noise exposure limited to 85dBA.	Contractor	Contractor		10
	Residents injured by construction traffic and	Conduct safety awareness campaigns, focussing on schools and children.	Contractor	Contractor	5 000	13

Phase, location	lssue	Issue Mitigation Institutional res		responsibility Cos		(\$)
			Install	Operate	Operate	Notes
	machinery					
	Workers injured during construction	Implement international HSE standards in all contracts.	Contractor	Contractor		10
	Illegal or excessive borrowing may damage archaeological or land resources.	Ensure that all borrow pits are evaluated via EIA and include requirement for their reinstatement, including any pits stimulated by Project demand for materials. No material sourcing in planned archaeological preserve in Sauran area.	Contractor	Contractor		10
	Loss and damage to cultural resources	Conducted field surveys prior to construction and maintain watching brief during works, with clear procedures for protection and documentation (late finds protocol) incorporated into construction contracts. This must involve the Archaeological Institute and any other relevant authorities, eg Sauran; follow the Archaeological Expertise as they are obtained.	DE, Roads Committee	Contractor	2 600 000	14
	The Archaeological Institute must give approval/clearance prior to work commencing.	To comply with WB requirements, it is recommended that written authorization from the Archaeological Institute is received prior to project work proceeding	Contractor	Contractor		2
	Reduced land or property values.	Establish and maintain dialogue with PAPs to reduce adverse effects as part of ongoing design and construction.	Contractor, Roads Committee.	Contractor		12
	Contamination of soil or water resources.	Contaminated or hazardous waste such as bitumen waste to be dumped in selected areas & approved by MEP/MOTC or its	Contractor	Contractor		15

Phase, location	Issue	Mitigation	Institutional responsibility		Cost (\$)	
			Instali	Operate	Operate	Notes
		consultants. All waste disposal to comply with a Waste Management Plan, to be developed at the start of construction.				
	Pollution of groundwater and soils during demolition of fuel stations.	Develop working method statement to include effective management of fuels.	Contractor	Contractor		16
	Damage to water resources.	All abstractions must be licensed/approved by relevant authorities.	Contractor	Contractor		17
	Soil and water pollution.	Construction vehicles and equipment will be maintained and refuelled at protected refuelling stations. Fuel storage and handling sites located away from drainage channels and important water bodies	Contractor	Contractor		18
	Soil and water pollution.	Develop plans for cement and wash-water management.	Contractor	Contractor		18
	Water pollution	Develop monitoring programme for sensitive water courses, such as major river crossings (eg Syr Darya) and reporting, feedback and remedial action procedures. This should be linked to the Management Plans to be developed by the contractors. Include in design collection and treatment of highway runoff, with a particular priority in sensitive water areas and in proximity to irrigated agricultural lands.	Contractor	Contractor	6 000	19
	Vegetation removed, soil compacted, landscape and	Remove topsoil layer initially and afterwards de-compact routes and reinstate, except where a fire buffer zone is	DE, Contractor	Contractor		10

Phase, location	Issue	Mitigation	Institutional responsibility		Cost (\$)	
			Install	Operate	Operate	Notes
	vegetation impacted.	required.				
	Land resources damaged.	Identify work areas with contractor(s) and describe system approvals for extensions and fines for violations.	Contractor	Contractor, PMC, RC		10
Construction camps	Community tension and disruption.	Evaluate locations for camps through ESIA process. Develop camp management rules.	DE, Contractor, Roads Committee	Contractor		20
	Spread of disease, including STIs.	Conduct awareness campaigns for camp workers and if relevant nearby communities.	Contractor	Contractor		21
	Water and soil pollution.	The sewage system for such camps will be properly designed and built so that no water pollution takes place. Such facilities will be decommissioned at end of the construction period.	Contractor	Contractor		2
Bypasses						
	Slopes near floodplain erode and damage river habitats.	Develop slope stabilisation procedures to avoid river habitat damage.	Contractor	Contractor		2
	Irrigation and drainage infrastructure damaged.	Develop effective plans for alternative arrangements during construction and replacement facilities during operation.	Contractor	DE, Contractor		2
Kyzylorda by- pass	Damage to riparian habitats of Syr Darya River.	Develop working method statement/plans to include effective fuel, oils and cement management.	Contractor	Contractor		22
Temirlanovka	Community safety	Develop an effective method statement for construction, in consultation with the residents.	Contractor	Contractor		23

Phase, location	lssue	Mitigation .	Institutional re	sponsibility	Cos	it (\$)
			Install	Operate	Operate	Notes
	Service and utilities disruption.	Develop an effective method statement for construction, in consultation with the residents.	Contractor	Contractor		23
	Traffic management.	Develop an effective traffic management plan for through traffic that also minimises disruption to residents.	Contractor	Contractor		23
Construction Monitoring	Existing in-country procedures do not include rigorous on-site monitoring; relying on procedural audits applied for in advance (Chief Prosecutor's Office) and not suitable at all for the Project to evaluate E&S performance.	Include the requirements for Environmental Aspect Management Plans and on-site monitoring by Contractors in the construction contracts, supplemented by effective monitoring and auditing by World Bank.	Roads Committee, World Bank	Roads Committee, World Bank		24
	The SNIP currently contains no design specification for highway run-off and its treatment, to protect water, ecological or agricultural resources. Thus highway run-off, including that from vehicle accidents, has potential to damage land and water resources.	For all sensitive land or water resources (eg river approaches and irrigated crop areas) include for the design of formalised highway run-off treatment, with retention ponds as a minimum. Develop effective spill response procedures.	Roads Committee, DE	Roads Committee, DE		25

Phase, location	Issue	Mitigation	Institutio	nal responsibility	Cost	(\$)
			Install	Operate	Operate	Notes
				TOTAL	23,394,000	
		g detailed design and where the design is not finalis nd reporting) therefore assume 24no. = \$48000	sed eg Temirlanovka. Cost cak	culation on the basis o	of 1 no. public	
2. part of the de	sign process/contract no sepa	rate cost required.				
3. assumes nat	ional consultancy to provide trai	ning, assumes \$10 000 allocation.				
4. assumes cor	sultancy support to RC during te	ender document preparation for PMC \$5 000				
		within its scope. Landscape planting cost assumption	n: 5000 no. trees/Km = \$20 00	0/km total cost, assu	ne 100km = \$20	
	ned; part of detailed design					
7. an allocation	of E&S staff resources is require	ed within the PMC contract to ensure in-house expe	rtise. Cost assumes 2 no. inter	national staff@\$100	000 x 2 years =	\$400 000
		an allocation of consultancy resources of \$100 000				
	cluded within contractor contract	; assume allowance for monitoring of topsoil to be d	one by Environmental staff of c	contractor, assume al	lowance of samp	oling and
10. item to be inc	cluded within contractor contract					
	-	opsoil stripped, landscaped and reinstated after exp al leverage on existing/commercial pits unlikely to b				000/ha,
12. item to be inc	cluded in contract specification.	Primarily social issue (SIA). Assumption is allocation	of a social staff resource per o	contractor = 1@ \$50 (000/yearx2 = \$1	<u>00 00</u>
3. item to be inc	cluded in contractor contract; ass	sume 1 national @\$100x 50 = \$5 000.				
14. item to be inc	cluded in contract specification.	Cost assumes 1 site survey = <u>5 man days @ nation</u>	al archaeologist @ \$ <u>2</u> 00/day =	\$ 1 000; assume 50 s	sites = \$50 000.	Watchir

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Phase,	Issue	Mitigation	Institutional re	sponsibility	Cost	(\$)
location				1		· · · · ·
			Install	Operate	Operate	Notes
brief; cost as \$0.93 million	sumption is 1 national archaeolo for Sauran and ca. \$1.47 millior	gist @ \$50 000/year x 2 persons x 2 years = \$200 000. Note: The for the Tashanak site, therefore the cost has been included here,	two main Archaeolog but the costs should	pical Expertise hav	e quoted a cos contingencies.	st of ca.
15. cost estimate Costs for con	is for preparation of the waste multiplication is for preparation of the waste multiplication of waste types i	nanagement plan. WMP to be prepared by contractors' internation n WMP and disposal costs not available at this stage.	al Environment staff	resource, therefore	e no additional	costs.
16. item similar to	o 15					
17. item to be inc	luded in contractor contract; en	vironmental staff will manage the issue.				
18. item similar to	<u>o 15</u>					
		r environment staff. Actual sampling and analysis upstream and do uality meter; cost assumes 1 meter and reagents @\$1000 x6 = \$6		iver crossings; mo	st cost effectiv	re
20. item to be inc	cluded in contractor contract; iss	ue to be managed by environmental staff.				
21. item to be inc	cluded in contractor contract; iss	ue to be managed by social staff.				
22. item to be inc	cluded in contractor contract; iss	ue to be managed by environmental staff.				
23. item to be rev	viewed pending finalised design,	which may exclude the overpass. Traffic management plan still re	quired.			
24. environmenta	al resource of contractor will man	nage the monitoring.				<u></u>
25. item to be inc	cluded in design specification; no	o cost estimate feasible.				

Table 7-3 Environmental Monitoring Plan Category A

					Cost	Responsibilities	
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Phase	What: parameter is to be monitored?	Where: is the parameter to be monitored?	How: is the parameter to be monitored/type of monitoring equipment?	When: is the parameter to be monitored - frequency of measurement or continuous?	Why: is the parameter to be monitored (optional)?	Install Operate	Install O	Operate
Construct ion	Damage to irrigation and drainage infrastructure	Agricultural lands	Visual observations, discussions with PAPs	weekly	Compliance to ESIA and social commitments	For all items responsibility is Contractor e.g. E&S staff resources (see Table 7-2)	For all items responsibility is Contractor e.g. E&S staff resources (see Table 7-2)	y is .g. E&S .es (see
	Water quality	Surface waters, key rivers	Water quality analysis	Monthly	ESIA compliance			
	Dust	At construction sites	Visual monitoring	Regularly site visits	Check environment and H&S requirements			
	Waste water from construction camps and portable sites	At construction camps and portable facilities at work sites	Monitoring of appropriate installation and operation of wastewater units, latrines and septic tanks	Regularly site visits	Check environment requirements are being maintained			

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						Cost		Responsibilities	bilities
Phase	What: parameter is to be monitored?	Where: is the parameter to be monitored?	How: is the parameter to be monitored/type of monitoring equipment?	When: is the parameter to be monitored - frequency of measurement or continuous?	Why: is the parameter to be monitored (optional)?	Install	Operate	Install	Operate
	Solid waste management.	At all sites	Visual monitoring, paperwork, audit trail	Regularly site visits	Check environment requirements are being maintained				
	Disposal of solid wastes	At the disposal sites	Visual monitoring	Regularly site visits	Check environment requirements are being maintained				
	Construction materials	At the work sites	Paperwork, records of source	Weekly	Check environment requirements are being maintained				

						Cost		Respons	sibilities
Phase	What: parameter is to be monitored?	Where: is the parameter to be monitored?	How: is the parameter to be monitored/type of monitoring equipment?	When: is the parameter to be monitored - frequency of measurement or continuous?	Why: is the parameter to be monitored (optional)?	Install	Operate	Instail	Operate
	Construction material extraction	At the borrow pits	Visual monitoring	Monthly	Check that environment requirements from EMPs are being maintained				
	Hazardous material, fuels and oils management	At construction sites	Visual monitoring, paperwork, auditing	Regularly site visits	Check environment requirements are being maintained				
	Protection of habitats	At construction sites	Visual monitoring	weekly	Check environment requirements are being maintained				

						Cost		Respons	ibilities
Phase	What: parameter is to be monitored?	Where: is the parameter to be monitored?	How: is the parameter to be monitored/type of monitoring equipment?	When: is the parameter to be monitored - frequency of measurement or continuous?	Why: is the parameter to be monitored (optional)?	Install	Operate	Install	Operate
	Restoration of temporary lands used	At construction sites	Visual monitoring	Regularly site visits	Check environment requirements are being maintained				
	Noise	Near the settlements	Portable noise meters or observation	Regularly site visits	Check environment requirements are being maintained				
	Relocation of services	Construction sites	Observation	Regularly site visits	ESIA compliance				
	Loss and damage to cultural resources	Construction sites	Observation	Regularly site visits	ESIA compliance				

_						Cost		Respons	ibilities
Phase	What: parameter is to be monitored?	Where: is the parameter to be monitored?	How: is the parameter to be monitored/type of monitoring equipment?	When: is the parameter to be monitored - frequency of measurement or continuous?	Why: is the parameter to be monitored (optional)?	Install	Operate	Install	Operate
	Community tension and disruption.	Construction sites	Observation	Regularly site visits	ESIA compliance				
	Spread of disease, including STIs	Settlements	Observation, discussions with representatives	Monthly	ESIA compliance				
	Protection of workers H&S	Construction sites	Observation	Regularly site visits	ESIA compliance				

			·			Cost		Respons	ibilities
Phase	What: parameter is to be monitored?	Where: is the parameter to be monitored?	How : is the parameter to be monitored/type of monitoring equipment?	When: is the parameter to be monitored - frequency of measurement or continuous?	Why: is the parameter to be monitored (optional)?	Install	Operate	Install	Operate
	Residents injured by construction traffic and machinery	Construction sites	Observation, records	Regularly site visits	ESIA compliance				
	Livestock damaged by machinery and vehicles.	Construction sites	Observation, records	Regularly site visits	ESIA . compliance				
	Topsoil management	Construction sites	Observation, records	Regularly site visits					
	Emission from construction vehicles and machinery	Construction sites	Observation, records	Regularly site visits					

						Cost		Respons	sibilities
Phase	What: parameter is to be monitored?	Where: is the parameter to be monitored?	How: is the parameter to be monitored/type of monitoring equipment?	When: is the parameter to be monitored - frequency of measurement or continuous?	Why: is the parameter to be monitored (optional)?	Install	Operate	Install	Operate
	Traffic Disruption	Construction sites	Visual monitoring of designated routes	Regularly site visits	ESIA compliance				
Operation	Driver safety	Accident statistics	Information from Roads Committee	Annually	Design review	MOTC/RC re cost estimate this stage.	sponsibility; not feasible at	MOTC/R	C responsibility
	Animal road kills	Road alignment	Information from MEP	Annually	Design review	MEP respons estimate not f stage.	ibility; cost easible at this	MEP	
	Water quality	Surface waters, key rivers	Water quality analysis	Quarterly	ESIA compliance	MEP respons estimate not f stage.	ibility; cost easible at this		

7.3 Category B

The main component of the EMP is presented in Table 7-4 and is based on taking forward the potential impacts and their mitigation that were presented earlier. The combination of the management plans outlined above and the tabulated procedures are designed to mitigate the potentially adverse impacts to an acceptable level.

Table 7-4 Category B EMP

Phase, location	lssue	Mitigation	Institutional	responsibility		Cost
			Install	Operate	Install	Operate
ESIA						
	Lack of public consultation	Conduct Project Consultation and Disclosure in accordance with WB procedures.	Contractor, Roads Committee	Contractor, Roads Committee	1	
	Iterative decision making	Feedback consultation results into final ESIA and ongoing Project design.	Contractor, Roads Committee	Contractor, Roads Committee	1	
	Local EIA approvals and harmonisation with international good practice (e.g. World Bank ESIA	Oblast MEP and relevant authorities will need to be given the WB ESIA (appended to the individual EIAs in Russian language) and training on the EMP content and approach.	Consultant, Roads Committee	Consultant, Roads Committee	2	
Design			ļ			
	Iterative decision making	Feedback consultation results into ongoing Project design and make adjustments where necessary.	Contractor, Roads Committee	Contractor, Roads Committee	1	
	Construction management of E&S issues.	Contract specification/bid documents should include the EMP requirements and development of a Project Environmental Management Plan which specifies	РМС	PMC	3	

Phase, location	Issue	Mitigation	Institutional responsibility		Cost	
			Install	Operate	Install	Operate
		Management Plans for waste, hazardous material, water pollution etc.				
	Increase in adverse effects on surrounding land from vehicle emissions.	Evaluate the potential and maximise airshed (vehicle emissions) effects through planting and or other barriers to avoid affecting residents and agricultural crops.	Contractor, Roads Committee	Contractor, Roads Committee	1	
	Poor calculation of material requirements impacting schedule and environmental resources.	At detailed design stage accurate calculations are needed for infill and aggregate materials and sources identified and approvals obtained.	Contractor, Roads Committee	Contractor, Roads Committee	1	
Institutional arrangements	Lack of capacity of the MOTC/Roads Committee to manage E&S issues during detailed design and construction to comply with World Bank requirements.	Provide institutional capacity building for MOTC/RC in delivery of E&S Project commitments.	Consultant	Consultant	2	
	Lack of capacity of Central and Oblast level Ministries to manage E&S issues during detailed design and construction to comply with World Bank requirements.	Provide institutional capacity building for at least five ministries including the Ministry of Transport and Communication, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. There are special institutions in Kazakhstan such as the State Expertise			2	

Phase, location	Issue	Mitigation	Institutional responsibility		Cost	
			Install	Operate	Install	Operate
		that should participate as well.				
		Finally, it is critical that the training should not only			1	
		target the central government, but rather focus largely				
	1	on oblast-level capacity building, specifically			1	
		the oblast offices of the national agencies.			ļ	
Construction				_	ļ	
On-line						
widening					[
	Soil contamination through	Conduct representative soil analysis to evaluate			1	
	lead and vehicle usage.	potential contamination and remedial actions.				_
	Damage to irrigation and	Co-ordination with operators and farmers. Replacement	Contractor	Contractor	1	
	drainage infrastructure.	of damaged infrastructure.			<u> </u>	
	Relocation of services.	Effective co-ordination with utility companies during	DE, Roads	DE, Roads	1	
		relocation.	Committee	Committee	ļ	
	Damage to utilities/services,	Include specification to consult utility operators and	GD, RC	GD, RC	3	
	and water abstractions.	procedures for appropriate investigation and reparation				
		prior to ground breaking.				
	Emission from construction	All vehicles, equipment and machinery used for	Contractor	Contractor	1	}
	vehicles and machinery.	construction will be regularly maintained and	1		}	
		inspected/certificated to ensure that the pollution			1)
		emission levels conform to the standards prescribed.				

Phase, location	1ssue	Mitigation	institutional responsibility		Cost	
			Install	Operate	Install	Operate
	Construction related dust, from movement of vehicles at site and to sites from borrow and quarry sites, etc.	Dust suppression will be used on unsealed road surfaces, asphalt mixing sites and temporary service areas.	Contractor	Contractor	1	
	Vehicles hauling materials will generate dust nuisance.	Vehicles delivering material will be covered.	Contractor	Contractor	1	
	Loss or damage to vegetation.	Replanting plan to be developed.	Contractor	Contractor	400 000 Note 4	
	Failure to properly manage/store topsoil, leading to degraded and substandard site reclamation and re-vegetation.	Cleary defined topsoil storage and handling in contract specification and follow up with regular inspection & monitoring and reporting.	Contractor	Contractor	1	
	Damage to agricultural lands, including drainage and irrigation infrastructure.	Liaise effectively with PAPs before start of construction, maintain dialogue, develop a grievance procedure, strictly control machinery and vehicle access and reinstate all affected areas.	Contractor	Contractor	1	
	Livestock resources damaged by machinery and vehicles.	Liaise effectively with PAPs before start of construction, maintain dialogue, develop a grievance procedure, strictly control machinery and vehicle access, and consider fencing for protection.	Contractor	Contractor	1	

Phase, location	Issue	Mitigation	Institutional responsibility		Cost	
			Install	Operate	Install	Operate
	Inadequate prevention of construction-related noise from vehicles, asphalt plants, crushing and batch plants and equipment.	The plants and equipment used for construction will strictly conform to MEP noise standards.	Contractor, PMC	Contractor	1	
	Inadequate prevention of air pollution from asphalt plants, crushing and batch plants and equipment.	The plants and equipment used for construction will strictly conform to MEP air quality standards and their siting be screened for sensitive receptors.	Contractor, PMC	Contractor	1	
	Disturbance to residents.	Working hours/activities will be adjusted to avoid low- noise times.	Contractor	Contractor	1	_
	Protection of workers H&S.	Noise standards for industrial enterprises will be strictly enforced to protect construction workers from noise impacts, in accordance with international HSE procedures. All Project works will adhere to international H&S standards, including minimum PPE standards, eg hard hat, safety boots, ear defenders and noise exposure limited to 85dBA.	Contractor	Contractor	1	
	Residents injured by construction traffic and machinery.	Conduct safety awareness campaigns, focussing on schools and children.	Contractor	Contractor	1	

Phase, location	lssue	Mitigation	Institutional responsibility		Cost	
			Instail	Operate	install	Operate
	Workers injured during construction.	Implement international HSE standards in all contracts.	Contractor	Contractor	1	
	Illegal or excessive borrowing may damage archaeological or land resources.	No earth borrowed from unauthorised locations.	Contractor	Contractor	1	
	Loss and damage to cultural resources.	Conducted field surveys prior to construction and maintain watching brief during works, with clear procedures for protection and documentation (late finds protocol) incorporated into construction contracts. Eg Sauran ancient city. This must involve the Archaeological Institute and any other relevant authorities.	DE, Roads Committee	DE, Roads Committee	See note 14 Table 7-2	
	The Archaeological Institute must give approval/clearance prior to work commencing.	To comply with WB requirements, it is recommended that written authorization from the Archaeological Institute is received prior to project work proceeding			1	
	Reduced land or property values.	Establish and maintain dialogue with PAPs to reduce adverse effects as part of ongoing design and construction.	Roads Committee.	Roads Committee.	1	
	Contamination of soil or water resources.	Contaminated or hazardous waste such as bitumen waste to be dumped in selected areas & approved by	Contractor	Contractor	1	

Phase, location	Issue	Mitigation	Institutional responsibility		Cost	
			Install Operate	Operate	Install	Operate
		MEP/MOTC or its consultants. All waste disposal to comply with a Waste Management Plan, to be developed at the start of construction.				
	Pollution of groundwater and soils during demolition of fuel stations.	Develop working method statement to include effective management of fuels.	Contractor	Contractor	1	
	Damage to water resources.	All abstractions must be licensed/approved by relevant authorities.			1	
	Soil and water pollution.	Construction vehicles and equipment will be maintained and refuelled at protected refuelling stations. Fuel storage and handling sites located away from	Contractor	Contractor	1	
		drainage channels and important water bodies Design and construction of collection and treatment facilities for highway runoff, with a particular priority in sensitive water areas and in proximity to irrigated agricultural lands				
	Soil and water pollution.	Develop plans for cement and wash-water management.	Contractor	Contractor	1	
	Vegetation removed, soil compacted, landscape and vegetation impacted.	Remove topsoil layer initially and afterwards de- compact routes and reinstate, except where a fire buffer zone is required.	Contractor	Contractor	1	

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Phase, location	lssue	Mitigation	Institutional responsibility		Cost	
			Install	Operate	Install	Operate
	Land resources damaged.	Identify work areas with contractor(s) and describe system approvals for extensions and fines for violations.	Contractor	Contractor	1	
Construction camps	Community tension and disruption.	Evaluate locations for camps through ESIA process. Develop camp management rules.	Contractor, Roads Committee	Contractor, Roads Committee	1	
	Spread of disease, including STIs.	Conduct awareness campaigns for camp workers and if relevant nearby communities.	Contractor	Contractor	1	
	Water and soil pollution.	The sewage system for such camps will be properly designed and built so that no water pollution takes place. Such facilities will be decommissioned at end of the construction period.	Contractor	Contractor	1	
Bypasses				ļ		
	Slopes near floodplain erode and damage river habitats.	Develop slope stabilisation procedures to avoid river habitat damage.	Contractor	Contractor	1	
	Irrigation and drainage infrastructure damaged.	Develop effective plans for alternative arrangements during construction and replacement facilities during operation.	Contractor	Contractor	1	
River crossings	Damage to riparian habitats.	Develop working method statements and procedures to include effective fuel, oils and cement management and to limit encroachment.	RC, contractor	RC, contractor	1	

Phase, location	Issue	Mitigation	Institutional	responsibility	ļ	Cost
			Install	Operate	Install	Operate
Construction Monitoring	Existing in-country procedures do not include rigorous on-site monitoring; relying on procedural audits applied for in advance (Chief Prosecutor's Office) and not suitable at all for the Project to evaluate E&S performance.	Include the requirements for Environmental Aspect Management Plans and on-site monitoring by Contractors in the construction contracts, supplemented by effective monitoring and auditing by World Bank.	Roads Committee, World Bank	Roads Committee, World Bank	1	
	SNIP currently contain no design specifications for highway run-off treatment, to protect water, ecological or agricultural resources. Thus highway run-off, including that from vehicle accidents, has potential to damage land and water resources.	For all sensitive land or water resources (eg river approaches and irrigated crop areas) include for the design of formalised highway run-off treatment, with retention ponds as a minimum. Develop effective spill response procedures.	Roads Committee, DE	Roads Committee, DE	1	
2. co	osts allocated for in Table 7-2; Cor osts allocated for in Table 7-2; Cor osts to be included as part of the c		ng alongside hig	nway engineers.		

						Responsibilities		Cost	
Phase	What: parameter is to be monitored?	Where: is the parameter to be monitored?	How: is the parameter to be monitored/type of monitoring equipment?	When: is the parameter to be monitored - frequency of measurement or continuous?	Why: is the parameter to be monitored (optional)?	Install	Operate	Install	Operate
-	Damage to irrigation and drainage infrastructure	Agricultural lands	Visual observations, discussions with PAPs	weekly	Compliance to ESIA and social commitments	Contractor E&S staff. Note 1.		Costs included in staf resource budgets in Table 7-2. Note 1.	
Construction	Water quality	Surface waters, key rivers	Water quality analysis	Monthly	ESIA compliance			1	1
Constru	Dust	At construction sites	Visual monitoring	Regularly site visits	Check environment and H&S requirements			1	1

Table 7-5 Environmental Monitoring Plan Category B

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						Responsib	ilities	Cost	
Phase	What: parameter is to be monitored?	Where: is the parameter to be monitored?	How : is the parameter to be monitored/type of monitoring equipment?	When: is the parameter to be monitored - frequency of measurement or continuous?	Why: is the parameter to be monitored (optional)?	Install	Operate	install	Operate
	Waste water from construction camps and portable sites	At construction camps and portable facilities at work sites	Monitoring of appropriate installation and operation of wastewater units, latrines and septic tanks	Regularly site visits	Check environment requirements are being maintained			1	1
	Solid waste management.	At all sites	Visual monitoring, paperwork, audit trail	Regularly site visits	Check environment requirements are being maintained			1	1
	Disposal of solid wastes	At the disposal sites	Visual monitoring	Regularly site visits	Check environment requirements are being maintained			1	1

		×				Responsibil	ities	Cost	
Phase	What: parameter is to be monitored?	Where: is the parameter to be monitored?	How: is the parameter to be monitored/type of monitoring equipment?	When: is the parameter to be monitored - frequency of measurement or continuous?	Why: is the parameter to be monitored (optional)?	, Install	Operate	Install	Operate
	Construction materials	At the work sites	Paperwork, records of source	Weekly	Check environment requirements are being maintained			1	1
	Construction material extraction	At the borrow pits	Visual monitoring	Monthly	Check environment requirements are being maintained			1	1
	Hazardous material, fuels and oils management	At construction sites	Visual monitoring, paperwork, auditing	Regularly site visits	Check environment requirements are being maintained			1	1

						Responsibilities	Sej	Cost	
Phase	What: parameter is to be monitored?	Where: is the parameter to be monitored?	How: is the parameter to be monitored/type of monitoring equipment?	When: is the parameter to be monitored - frequency of measurement or continuous?	Why: is the parameter to be monitored (optional)?	Install	Operate	Install	Operate
	Protection of habitats	At construction sites	Visual monitoring	weekly	Check environment requirements are being maintained			~	-
	Restoration of temporary lands used	At construction sites	Visual monitoring	Regularly site visits	Check environment requirements are being maintained			.	-
	Noise	Near the settlements	Portable noise meters or observation	Regularly site visits	Check environment requirements are being maintained			-	~

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						Responsibilit	ies	Cost	
Phase	What: parameter is to be monitored?	Where: is the parameter to be monitored?	How: is the parameter to be monitored/type of monitoring equipment?	When: is the parameter to be monitored - frequency of measurement or continuous?	Why: is the parameter to be monitored (optional)?	Install	Operate	instali	Operate
	Relocation of services	Construction sites	Observation	Regularly site visits	ESIA compliance			1	1
	Loss and damage to cultural resources	Construction sites	Observation	Regularly site visits	ESIA compliance			1	1
	Community tension and disruption.	Construction sites	Observation	Regularly site visits	ESIA compliance			1	1
	Spread of disease, including STIs	Settlements	Observation, discussions with representatives	Monthly	ESIA compliance			1	1

						Responsibili	ies	Cost	
Phase	What: parameter is to be monitored?	Where: is the parameter to be monitored?	How: is the parameter to be monitored/type of monitoring equipment?	When: is the parameter to be monitored - frequency of measurement or continuous?	Why: is the parameter to be monitored (optional)?	Install	Operate	Install	Operate
	Protection of workers H&S	Construction sites	Observation	Regularly site visits	ESIA compliance			1	1
	Residents injured by construction traffic and machinery	Construction sites	Observation, records	Regularly site visits	ESIA compliance			1	1
	Livestock damaged by machinery and vehicles.	Construction sites	Observation, records	Regularly site visits	ESIA compliance			1	1
	Topsoil management	Construction sites	Observation, records	Regularly site visits				1	1

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						Responsibilit	les	Cost	
Phase	What: parameter is to be monitored?	Where: is the parameter to be monitored?	How : is the parameter to be monitored/type of monitoring equipment?	When: is the parameter to be monitored - frequency of measurement or continuous?	Why: is the parameter to be monitored (optional)?	Install	Operate	Install	Operate
	Emission from construction vehicles and machinery	Construction sites	Observation, records	Regularly site visits				1	1
	Traffic Disruption	Construction sites	Visual monitoring of designated routes	Regularly site visits	ESIA compliance			1	1
	Driver safety	Accident statistics	Information from Roads Committee	Annually	Design review		RC	2	
Operation	Animal road kills	Road alignment	Information from MEP	Annually	Design review		MEP	2	
	Water quality	Surface waters, key rivers	Water quality analysis	Quarterly	ESIA compliance		MEP	2	

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parameter is to be monitored?parameter to be monitored?monitored/type of monitoring equipment?parameter to be monitored - frequency of (optional)?parameter to be monitored					~		Responsibilities		Cost	
continuous?	Phase	parameter is to be	parameter to be	monitored/type of monitoring	parameter to be monitored - frequency of measurement or	parameter to be monitored	Install	Operate	Install	Operate

2. not feasible to estimate costs at this stage.

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Appendix 1 Project Description

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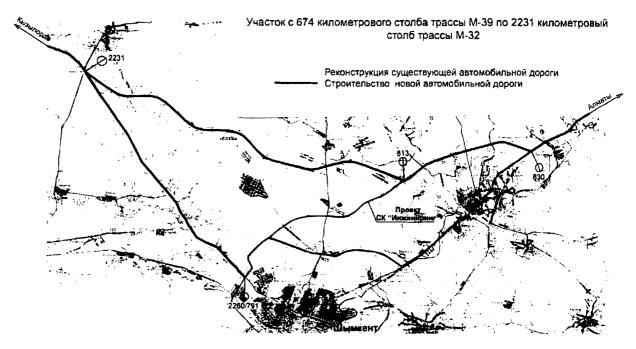
Project Description

The section of the road financed by the World Bank passes through two administrative regions of Kazakhstan: South Kazakhstan and Kyzylorda Regions. The length of road within South Kazakhstan Region is 294 km, including bypassing the administrative centre of the region Shymkent city. This plot of the road falls into the first technical category (I), as defined by Kazakhstan standards. The length of the road within Kyzylorda Region is 810 km, including bypass of settlements representing district centres (district is a territorial unit of region) and administrative centre of the region Kyzylorda city. This section of the road falls into the second technical categories (II), except the East segment of the road between the border of South-Kazakhstan Region and Kyzylorda city, whose length is 226 km.

Section 1 – 2231km of M-32highway "Samara-Shymkent" until 674 km of 39 highway "Almaty-Termez"

The project for this road section is developed by Kazakhstan Zholdary JSC.

In accordance with the project documentation this section of road belongs to I technical category. The construction of road bypass around the Shymkent city is planned along the new route on the north of the existing bypass road from 2231 km road sign of M-32 highway until 674 km road sign of M-39 highway.



Pic.1 Shymkent Road Bypass

The project includes construction of ring-type flyover in 2231 km road sign of joining of new Shymkent bypass to the M-32 highway. The clover-leaf flyover is planned to be built on intersection of new Shymkent bypass and highway "Shymkent-Zhanatas". The construction of tube-type flyover is designed at 813 km road sign on intersection of projected bypass around the Shymkent with existing M-39 "Almaty-Termez" highway. It is planned also to build 5 different underpasses and a new bridge.



Photo 1 – fragment at section № 1

Section №2, 2260-2231 kilometres of M-32 "Samara-Shymkent" highway

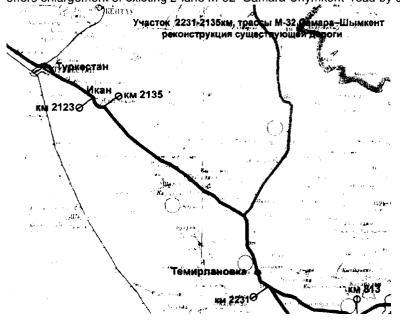
JSC "Kazakhstan Zholdary" develops the project of this road section.

In accordance with the project documentation this section of road belongs to I technical category. Project offers enlargement of existing 2-lane M-32 "Samara-Shymkent" road by construction of 2 additional lanes.

Section №3, 2231-2135 kilometres of "Samara-Shymkent" M-32 highway

JSC "Kazakhstan Zholdary" develops the project of this road section.

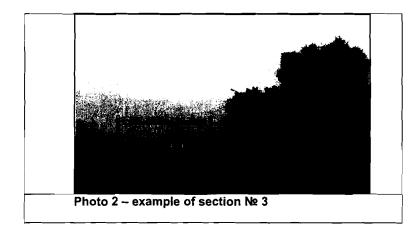
In accordance with the project documentation this section of road belongs to technical category I. Project offers enlargement of existing 2-lane M-32 "Samara-Shymkent" road by construction of 2 additional lanes.



Pic. 2. M 32 road 2231-2135 km section

The construction of tube-type flyover is planned at 2200 km road sign of M 32 highway in place of intersection of existing road to Zhanakorgan settlement and new one. Also the clover-leaf flyover is planned to be built on intersection of M 32 road and "Kyzylzhar-Shilik" road, at 2172 kilometre road sign.

The reconstruction project provides construction of 2932 meter length overpass in Temirlanovka settlement (2221-2224 km), 4 underpasses, 6 bridges and renewal and reconstruction of 10 bridges.



Section №4, 2135-2057 kilometres of "Samara-Shymkent" M-32 highway

LLC "Shymkent KazDorProekt" develops the project of this road section.

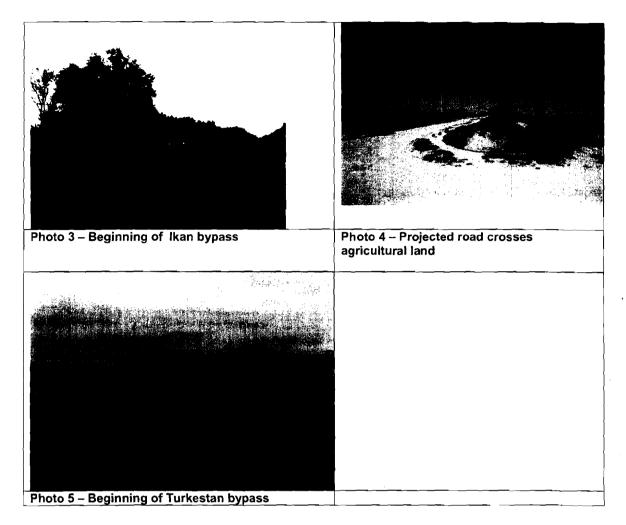
In accordance with the project documentation and requirements specification this section of road belongs to I technical category. Project offers enlargement of existing 2-lane M-32 "Samara-Shymkent" highway by construction of 2 additional lanes, with new construction of Ikan settlement bypass (2123-2135 km). Turkestan bypass is based on existing 2-lane detour road, which is going to be enlarged with additional 2 lanes.



Pic. 3. M 32 highway 2135-2057 km section

The Project provides construction of clover-leaf flyover on intersection of M 32 highway and "Shornak – Aktobe settlement" road, at 2080 (+500) kilometre road sign, tube-type flyover at the contiguity section of M 32 highway with existing Turkestan bypass road at 2108 (+500) kilometre road sign, clover-leaf flyover on intersection of existing Turkestan bypass road at 2108 (+500) kilometre road sign with R-31 "Turkestan – Kentau" road, tube-type flyover at the contiguity section of M 32 road with existing Turkestan bypass road at 2118 (+500) kilometre road sign with R-31 "Turkestan – Kentau" road, tube-type flyover at the contiguity section of M 32 road with existing Turkestan bypass road at 2114 kilometre road sign and tube-type flyover at the contiguity section of existing lkan settlement bypass road with Ibata settlement.

Also according to project decisions construction of 10 new bridges and underpasses and renewal of a bridge are included.



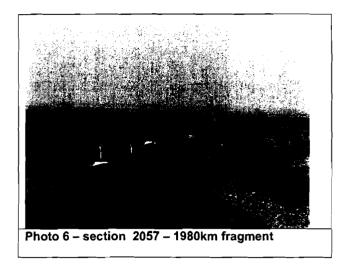
Section №5, 2057-1980 kilometres of "Samara-Shymkent" M-32 highway

LLC "KazNIIPI DorTrans" develops the project of this road section.

In accordance with the project documentation this section of road belongs to I technical category. Project offers reconstruction of existing 2-lane M-32 "Samara-Shymkent" highway by enlargement with 2 additional lanes and construction of a Zhanakorgan settlement bypass from 1991 km till 1999 (+500) km.



The Project provides construction of clover-leaf flyover on intersection of M 32 highway and " Zhanakorgan – Shalakiya" highway, 2 underpasses and a new bridge



Section №6, M-32 "Samara-Shymkent" road 1980-1917 kilometres

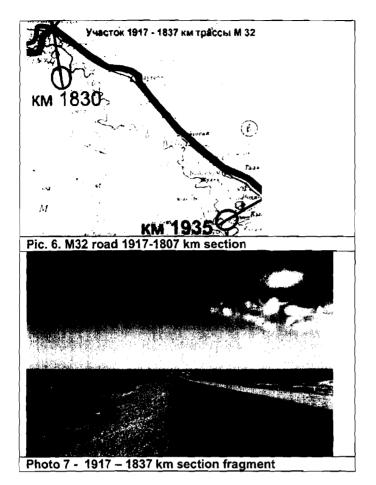
LLC "KazDorProject" develops the project of this road section.

In accordance with the project documentation this section of road belongs to I technical category. Project offers reconstruction of existing 2-lane M-32 "Samara-Shymkent" highway by enlargement with 2 additional lanes and construction of a 11 kilometres length Shieli bypass from 1934 (+700) km till 1945 (+500) km



Section №7, 1917-1807 kilometres of M-32 "Samara-Shymkent" highway

LLC "KazDorNII" develops the project of this road section. In accordance with the project documentation this section of road belongs to I technical category. Project offers reconstruction of existing 2-lane M-32 "Samara-Shymkent" road by enlargement with 2 additional lanes.

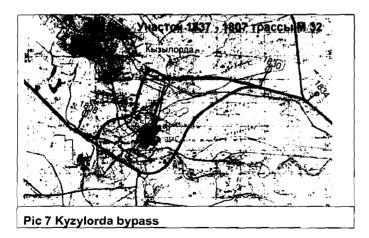


In Accordance with project decisions construction of 5 bridges is provided on this section.

Section № 8 1837 - 1807 km of M-32 «Samara-Shymkent» highway new Kyzylorda bypass.

JSC "Institute Geoproject" develops the project of this road section.

In accordance with the project documentation this section of road belongs to II technical category. Project offers construction of Kyzylorda bypass on new route from 1830 km road sign till 1808 km road sign of M-32 «Samara-Shymkent» highway and reconstruction of existing road section 1830-1837 km.



The construction of a new Kyzylorda bypass includes:

- construction of tube-type flyover at the contiguity section of new Kyzylorda bypass with existing M 32 highway at 1830 kilometer road sign;
- construction of clover-leaf flyover on intersection of new Kyzylorda bypass and R-68 "Kyzylorda – Aydarly" highway, at 23 kilometer road sign;
- construction of clover-leaf flyover on intersection of new Kyzylorda bypass and "Kyzylorda Dachnyi Massive" highway, at 25 kilometer road sign;
 - construction of tube-type flyover at the contiguity section of new Kyzylorda bypass with existing M 32 highway at 1808 kilometer of road sign.

The Project provides construction of 8 underpasses and 4 bridges over Syrdaria River and Shirkelinsky channel.



Photo 8 – The place of new bridge construction over Syrdaria river (Kyzylorda bypass)



Photo 10 - The place of new bridge over Shirkeliisky channel construction



Photo 9 – Intersection place of new Kyzylorda bypass with existing R-68 highway



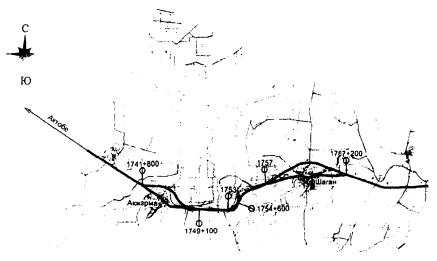
Photo 11 – Planning road construction direction

Section № 9 1807 - 1702 km of M-32 «Samara-Shymkent» highway

JSC "Engineering Center Astana" develops the project of this road section.

In accordance with the project documentation this section of road belongs to II technical category. Project offers reconstruction of existing road.

New construction planned on Shagan settlement bypass from 1767+200 km road sign till 1757 km road sign and on Akzharma settlement from 1749+100 km road sign till 1741+800 km road sign.



Pic 8. Shagan and Akzharma settlement bypasses.

Project provides construction:

- construction of tube-type flyover at the contiguity section of M-32 «Samara-Shymkent» highway with Chirkeili at 1775+200 kilometer of road sign;

- construction of clover-leaf flyover on intersection of M-32 «Samara-Shymkent» highway and "Akkyr-Zholagash" highway, at 1721+480 kilometer of road sign;

In accordance with the project construction of 4 underpasses, 20 new bridges and reconstruction of 3 existing bridges is planned



Photo 12 – The beginning of Shagan settlement bypass



Photo 13 – The end of Shagan settlement bypass





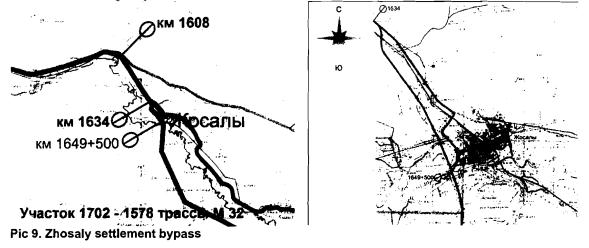
Photo 14 – The beginning of Akzharma settlement bypass

Photo 15 – The end of Akzharma settlement bypass

Section № 10 1702-1578 km of M-32 «Samara-Shymkent» highway. LLC "KazDorNII" develops the project of this road section.

In accordance with the project documentation this section of road belongs to II technical category. Project offers reconstruction of existing 2-lane M-32 "Samara-Shymkent" highway.

New construction in project is represented with road flattening near Zhosaly settlement from 1649 km till 1634 km of M 32 highway.



Project provides construction:

- of tube-type flyover at the contiguity section of M-32 «Samara-Shymkent» highway with Akzhar settlement at 1692+200 kilometre road sign;

- of tube-type flyover at the contiguity section of Zosaly road flattening with road to Zhosaly at 8+700 kilometre road sign;

- 4 underpasses at flyovers and 6 new bridges

Also project provides reconstruction of 3 existing bridges.

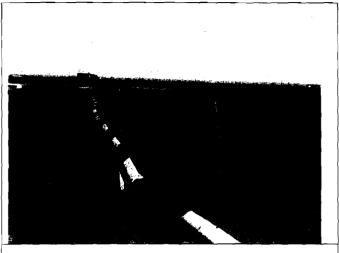


Photo 16 – Planning road flattening direction.

Construction aspects

The width of the bypass is assumed to be 9 meters, the width of storage area for the fertile soil layer taken - 5 meters.

It is assumed that the start point of the bypass route is the 1578th km of the existing motor road within the Karmakshinskiy region, the end point of the route - at the boundary of the Zhalagashskiy region.

It is necessary to arrange the construction sites for storage of the road-building materials, parking of the machinery and equipment, placement of the building constructions at 5 km interval near the each engineering structure (25 pcs. in total) with the square of 0.4 - 1 ha.

The construction of two road interchanges with the square of 5 ha approximately is planned at 1692 km (turn to Akzhar settlement), at 1643 km (passby of Zhosaly settlement) and at 1635 km+500 (overhead road at intersection with the railroad) on the right of Korkyg r/station – Ordazy r/station.

It is planned to construct the area of the bypass of Zhosaly settlement 15 km long. The start point will be at 1635km+500, the end point – at 1649km+700.

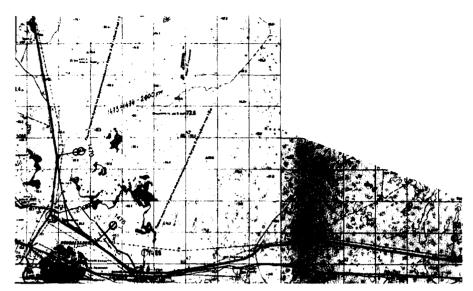
It is planned to construct the cattle routes (6 pcs. in total, 4x2.5) at 1694km+150 (turn to Akzhar settlement), at 1682km+000 (turn to Sh-International settlement), at 1672km+200 (turn to Zhanazhol settlement), at 1662km+000 (turn to lirkol settlement), at 1687km+000 (turn to Aktobe settlement) and at 1688 km+500. For reconstruction of the motor road it is planned to use twelve concentrated borrow pits with the square of 3 ha each which are located off the bypass route at 7-10 km interval (1584 km, 1594 km, 1604 km, 1614 km, 1624 km, 1634 km, 1654 km, 1674 km, 1643 km, 1664 km, 1683 km, 1690 km) in 50-60 m to the left of the existing motor road.

Section № 11 1578-1398 km of M-32 «Samara-Shymkent» highway.

LLC "KazNIIPI DorTrans" develops the project of this road section.

In accordance with the project documentation this section of road belongs to II technical category. Project offers reconstruction of existing 2-lane M-32 "Samara-Shymkent" highway.

Exclusion is the construction of new direction – road flattening near Kazalinsk at 1476km till 1470 km road sign.



Pic 10. Straitening of road alignment near Kazalinsk

Project of construction and reconstruction of this section provides:

- construction of incomplete clover-leaf flyover with underpass over rail road on intersection of M-32 «Samara-Shymkent» highway and MO RK highway, at 1569+200 km road sign;

- construction of tube-type flyover at the contiguity section of M-32 «Samara-Shymkent» highway with Toretam settlement at 1567+600 kilometre of road sign

- construction of tube-type flyover at the contiguity section of M-32 «Samara-Shymkent» highway with Kazalinsk settlement at 1474 km of road sign

- construction of 2 new bridges and 4 underpasses.

Construction aspects

The width of bypasses is 10 meters, the width of storage area for the fertile soil layer taken - 5 meters. 1398 km -1443+800.

It is assumed that the start point of the bypass route is the 1398th km of the existing motor road within the Aralskiy rayon of Kyzylorda region, the end point of the route - at the boundary of Kazalinskiy rayon of Kyzylorda region. From 1398 km +000 till 1443 km +800 the bypass shall be laid on the left along the motor road under renovation (in the line of kilometerage increase).

It is necessary to arrange the construction sites for storage of the road-building materials, parking of the machinery and equipment, placement from the building constructions the each engineering structure (12 pcs. in total) with the square of 0.5 - 1 ha.

For the motor road reconstruction it is planned to use fourteen concentrated borrow pits with the square of 1 ha each which are located off the bypass route at 10 km interval (1443 km, 1433 km, 1473 km, 1423 km, 1412 km, 1402 km) in 50-60 m to the left of the existing motor road.

1443 km 1535

In the area of Kazaly settlement it is planned to arrange two cattle routes.

The width of the bypass is assumed to be 10 meters.

It is assumed that within the Kazalinskiy rayon of Kyzylorda region the start point of the bypass route is at the boundary of the Aralskiy rayon of Kyzylorda region, the end point of the route - at the boundary of the motor road in Karmakshynskiy rayon of Kyzylorda region. From 443 km+800 till 1487 km+000 it is required to lay the bypass on the right, from 1487 km+000 till 1535 km+000 – along the renovated motor road (in the direction of Km increase). It is necessary to establish the construction sites for storage of the road-building materials, parking of the machinery and equipment, placement of the building materials and constructions at 10 km interval and near the each engineering structure (40 pcs. in total) with the square of 0.5 - 1 ha.

For reconstruction of the motor road it is planned to use nine concentrated borrow pits with the square of 2 ha each which are located off the bypass route at 10 km interval (1453 km, 1463 km, 1473 km, 1483 km, 1493 km, 1503 km, 1512 km, 1525 km, 1535 km) in 50-60 m to the left of the existing motor road. For the sand depositories it is necessary to provide the borrow pits with the square of 10 ha which are located off the bypass route for temporary use for a term of 20 years.

There are 3.0 ha required for development of the shift camp. It is planned to construct one road

interchange with the square of 10 ha at 1474th km. There were areas by 1.5 ha each allocated for construction of the inspection pits (2 pcs.) at 1474th km and 1522th km (approximately). The lands with the square of 0.5 ha each were allocated for arrangement of the rest areas (4 pcs.).

1547-1578 km

The width of the bypass is assumed to be 10 meters, the width of storage area for the fertile soil layer taken - 5 meters.

It is assumed that the start point of the bypass route is the 1547th km of the existing motor road within the Karmakshinskiy rayon of Kyzylorda region, the end point of the route - at the boundary of the Kazalinskiy rayon of Kyzylorda region. From 1547km +000 till 1578 km +800 the bypass shall be laid on the right along the motor road under renovation (in the line of kilometerage increase).

It is necessary to arrange the construction sites for storage of the road-building materials, parking of the machinery and equipment, placement of the building constructions at 1 km interval and near the each engineering structure (12 pcs. in total) with the square of 0.5 - 1 ha.

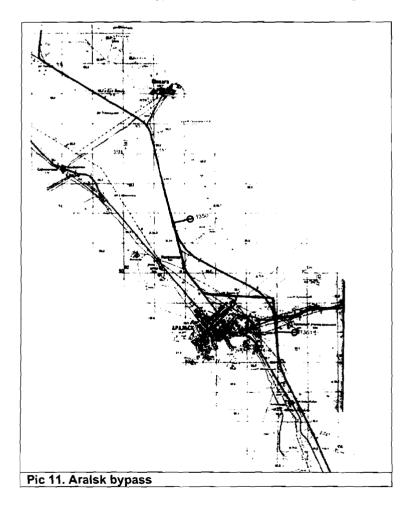
The construction of two road interchanges with the square of 5 ha approximately is planned at 1567 km+50 and 1569 km+200.

For reconstruction of the motor road it is planned to use fourteen concentrated borrow pits with the square of 1 ha each which are located off the bypass route at 6-10 km interval (1554km, 1565km, 1575km, 1423 km, 1584km, 1594km, 1604km, 1614 km, 1624km, 1634km, 1644 km, 1654 km, 1664 km, 1674 km, 1683km, 1690 km) in 50-60 m to the left of the existing motor road.

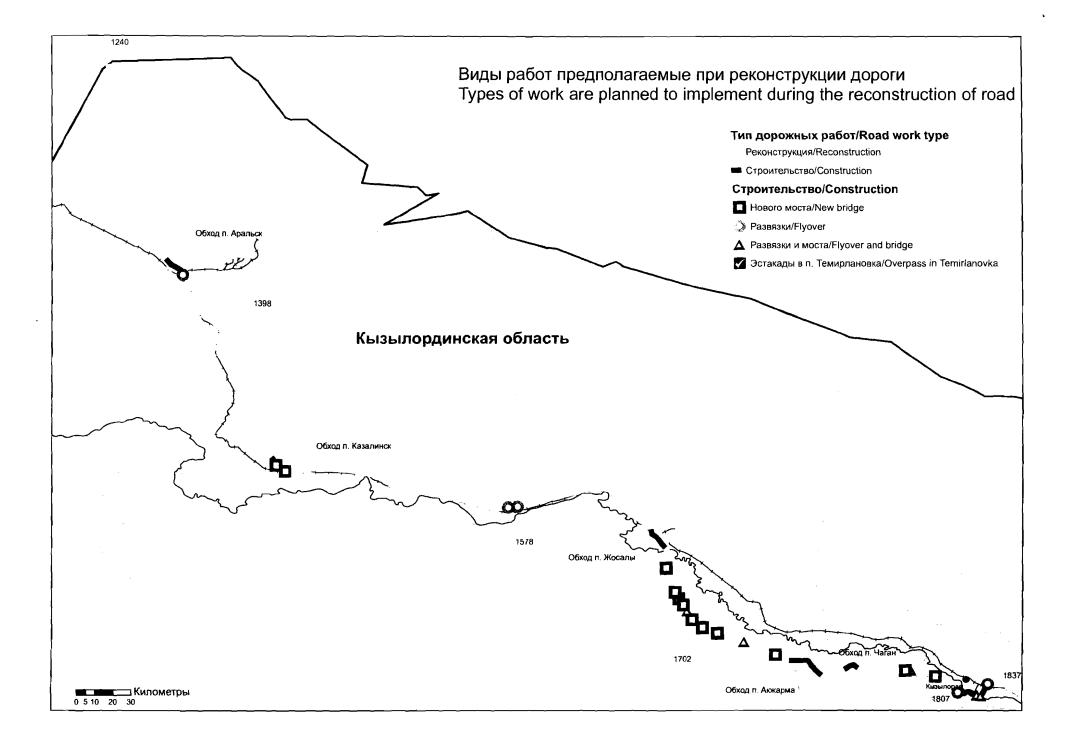
Section № 12 1398-1240 km of M-32 «Samara-Shymkent» highway.

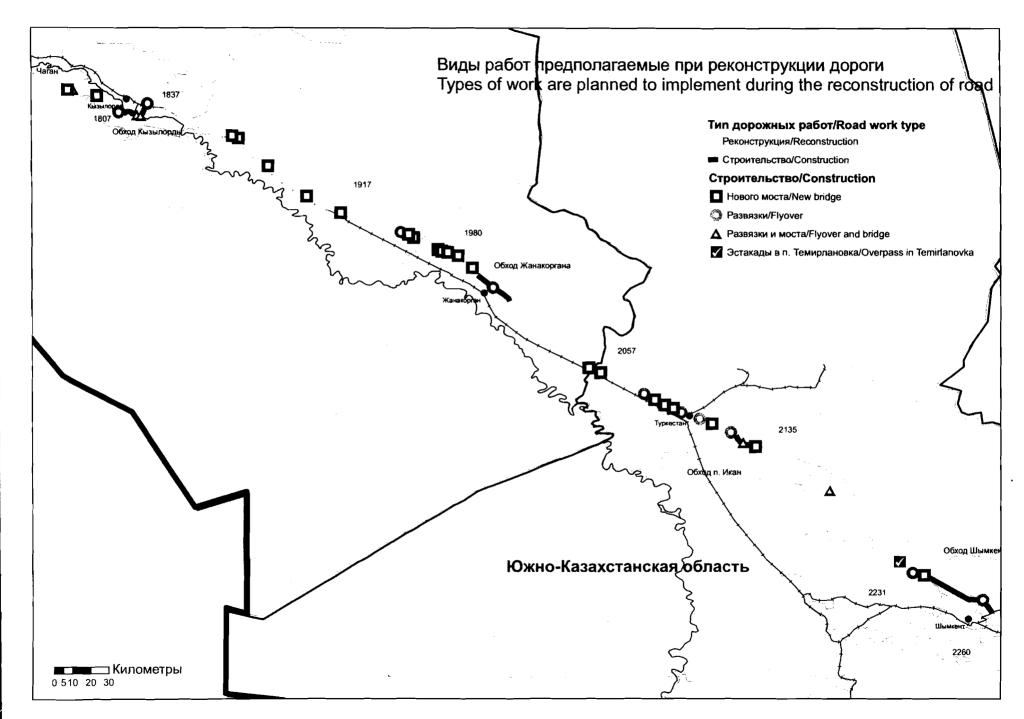
LLC "Kustanai DorProject" develops the project of this road section.

In accordance with the project documentation this section of road belongs to II technical category. Project offers reconstruction of existing 2-lane M-32 "Samara-Shymkent" highway. Exclusion is the new construction of Aralsk bypass from 1361 till 1350 km road sign.



At this section project provides construction of tube-type flyover and underpass over rail road at the contiguity section of M-32 «Samara-Shymkent» highway with Araltuz enterprise. <u>Construction aspects</u> Several construction aspects have been identified by the Design engineer and are presented below.

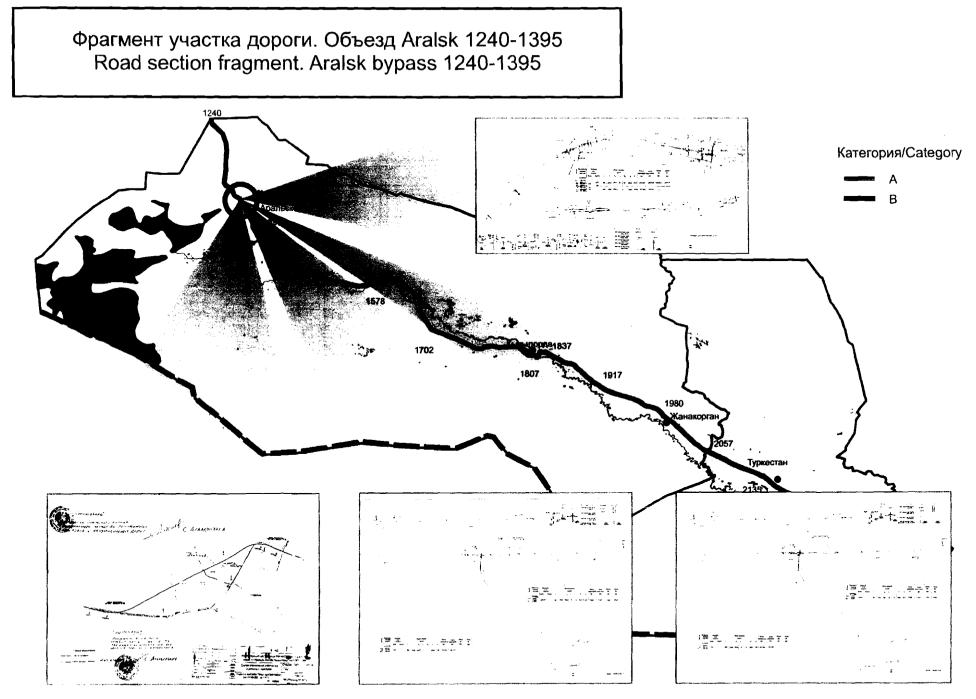




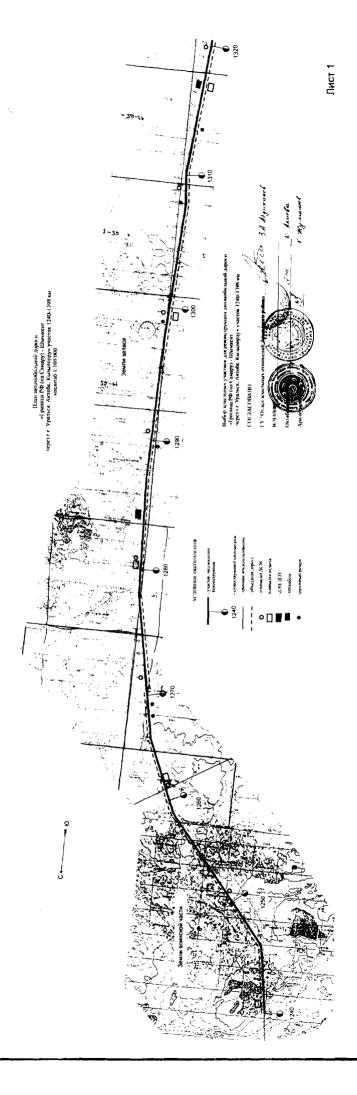
Appendix 2 Route Maps

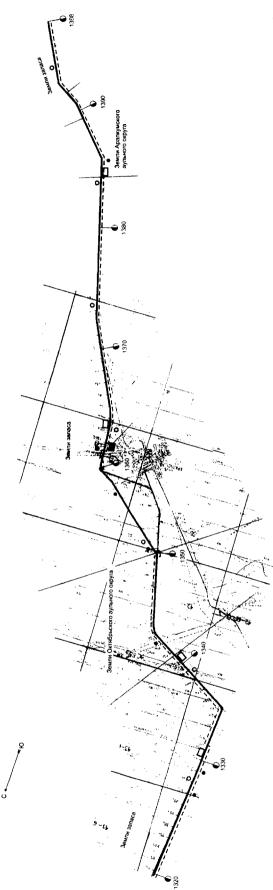
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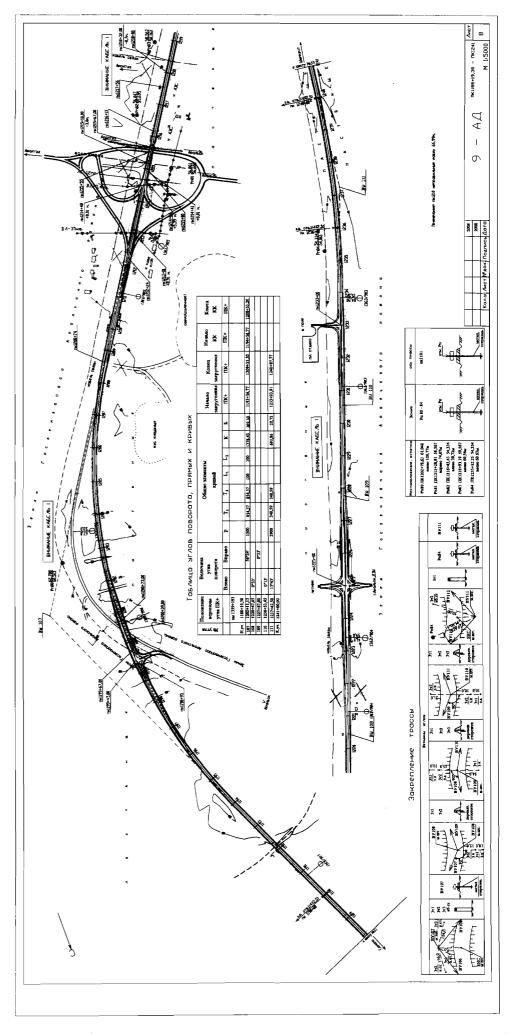


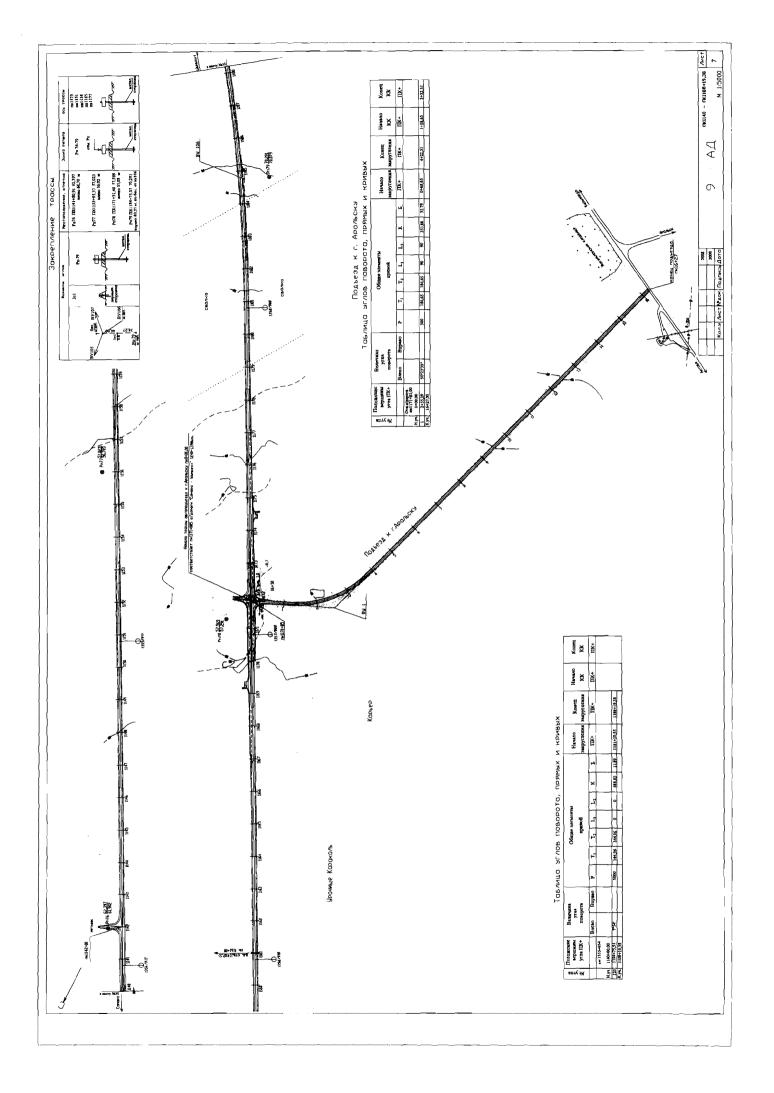
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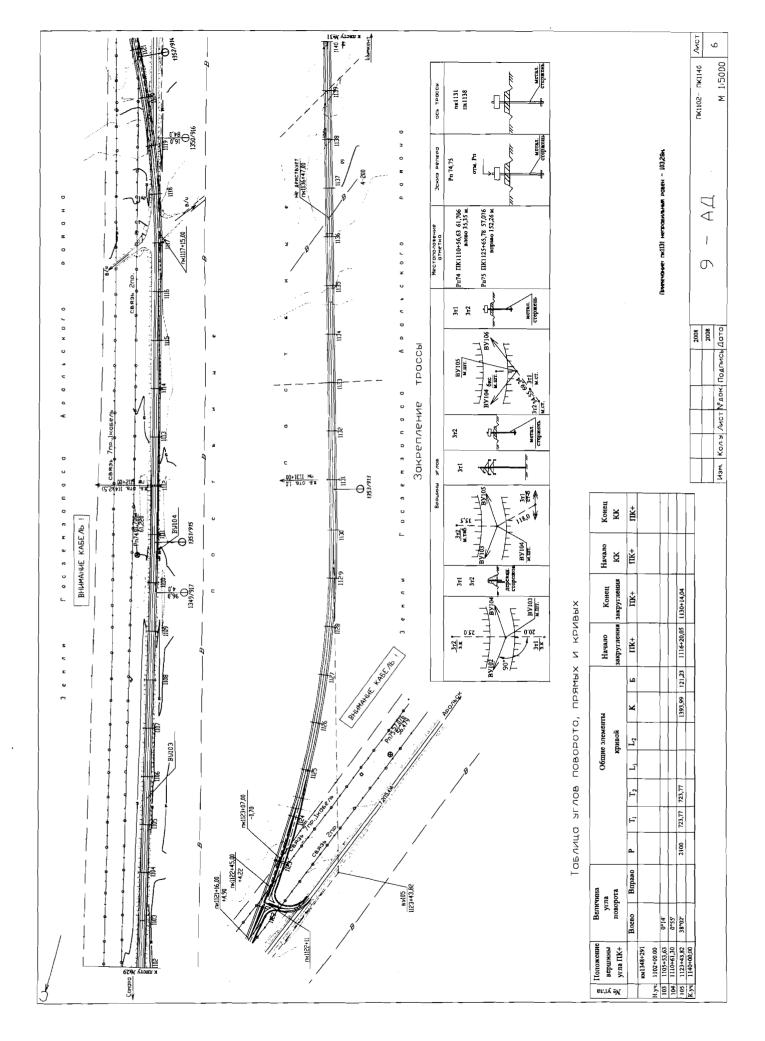


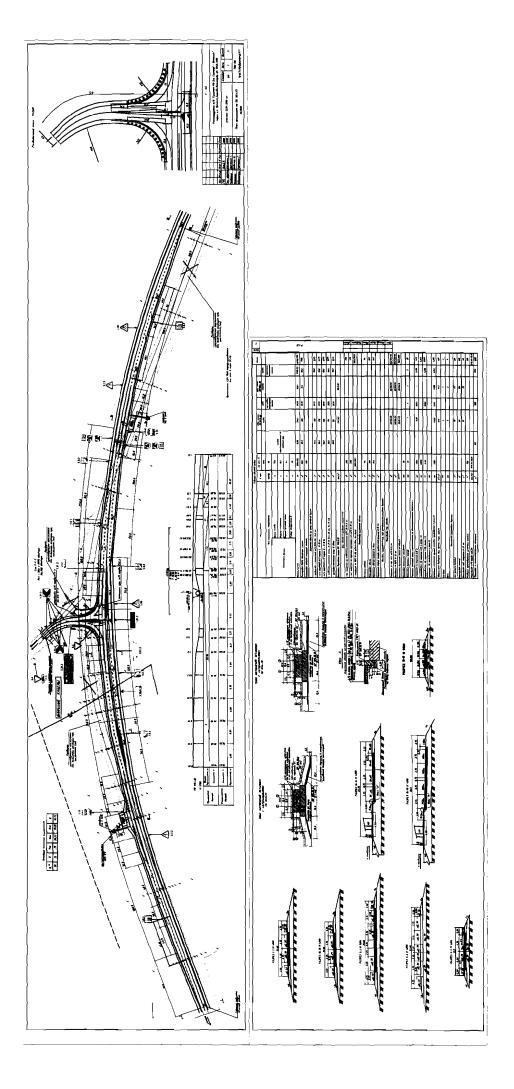


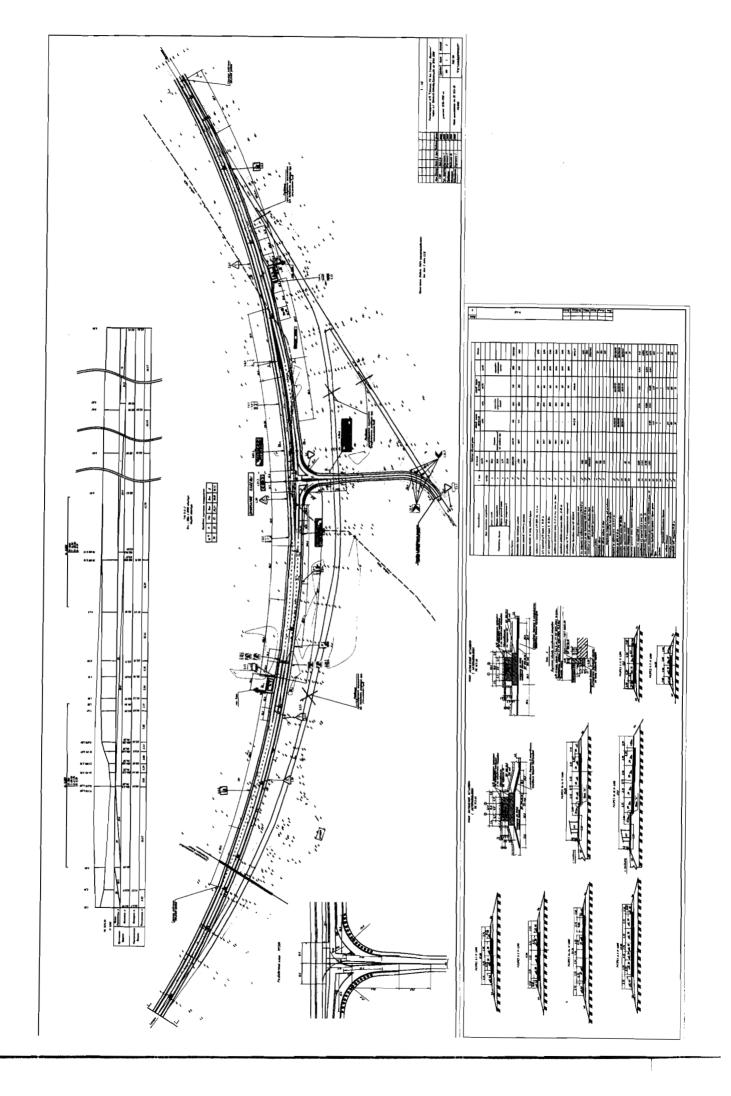
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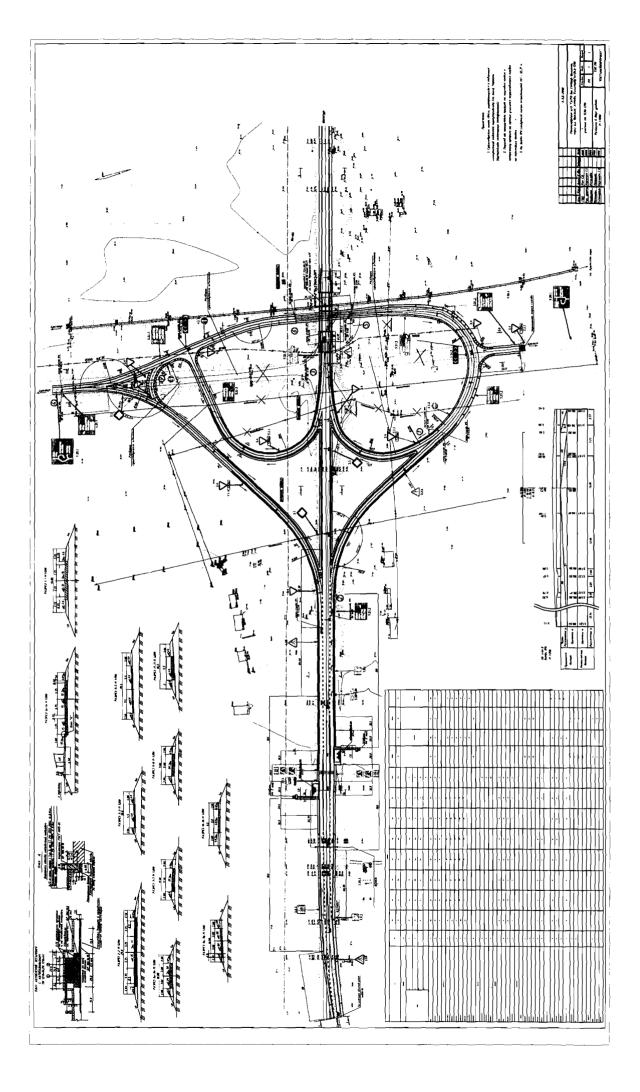


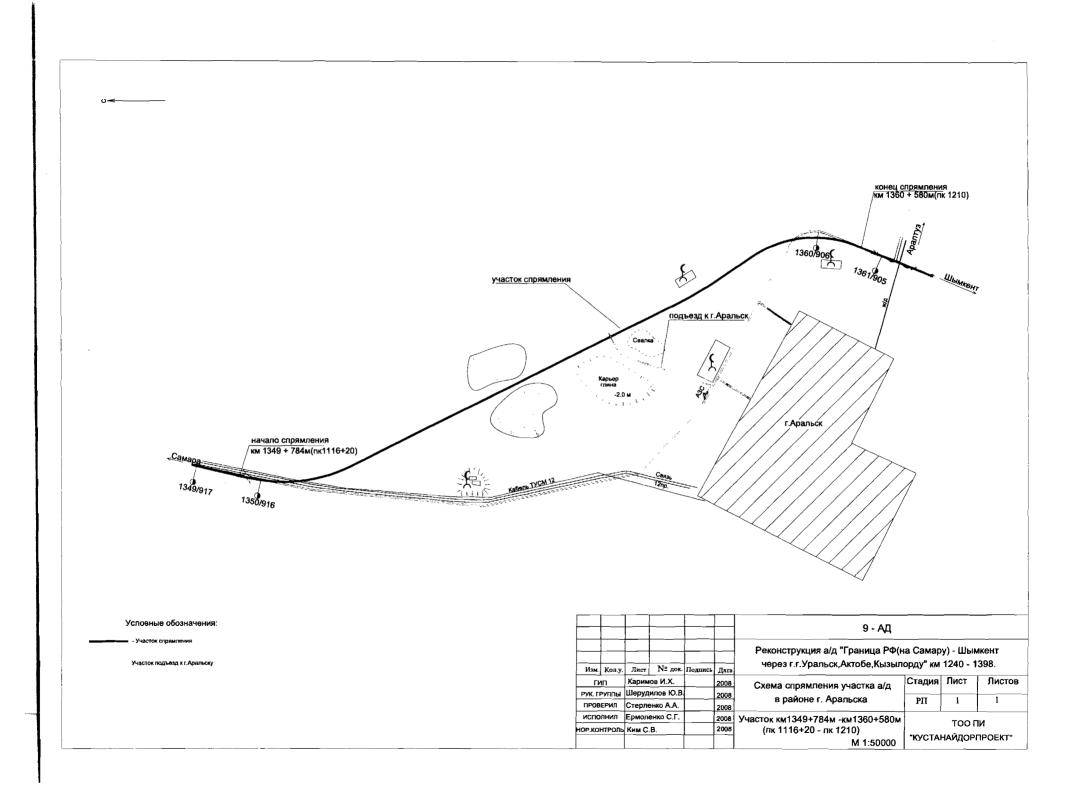


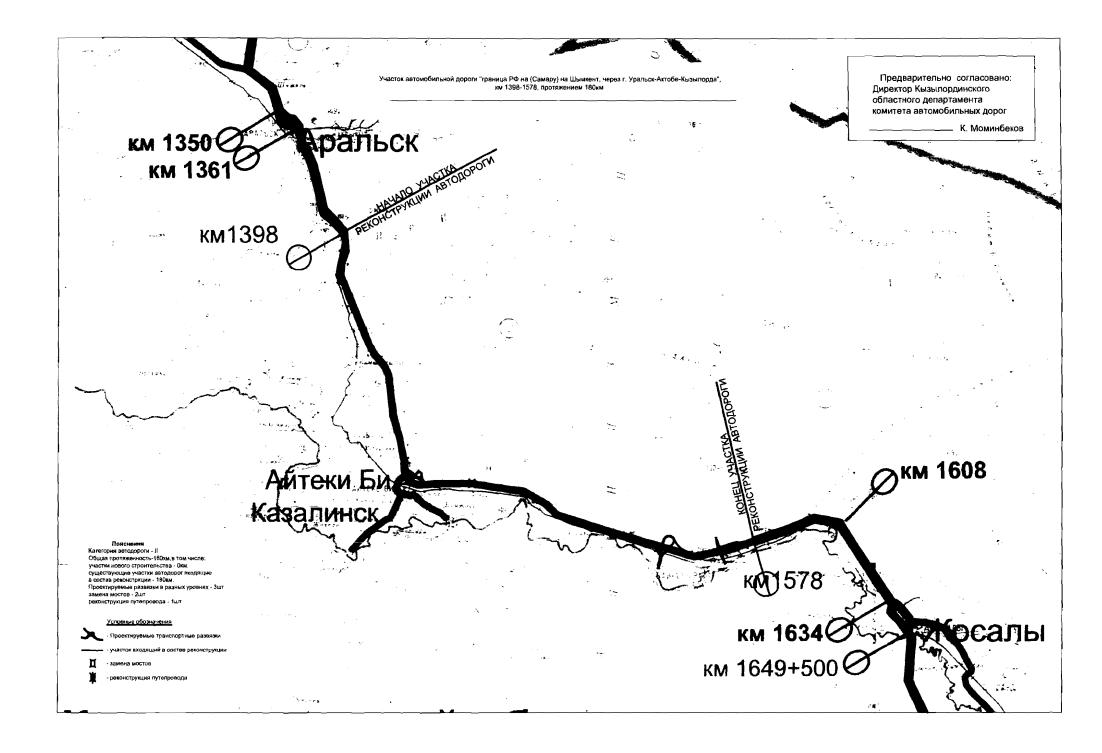


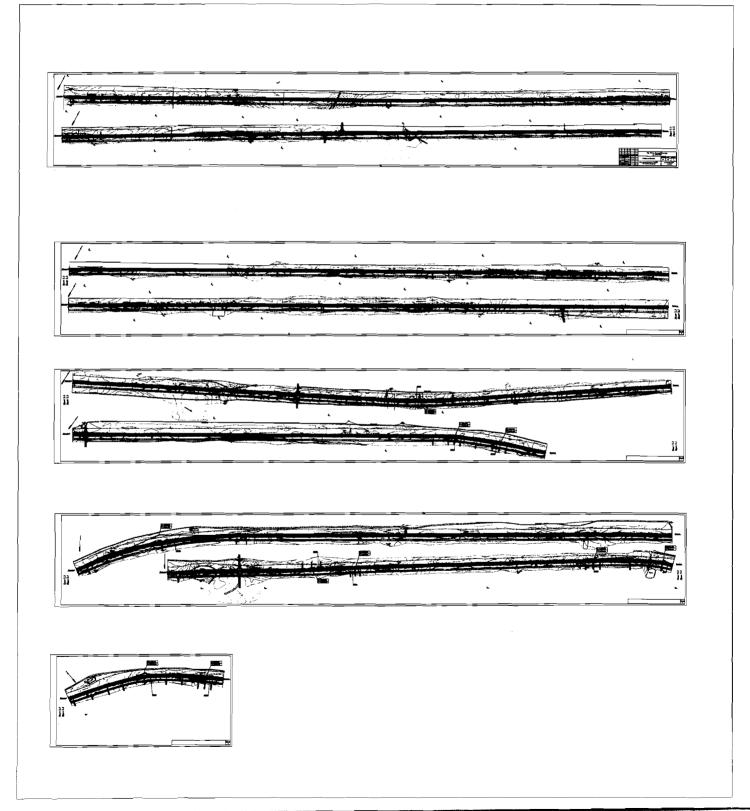




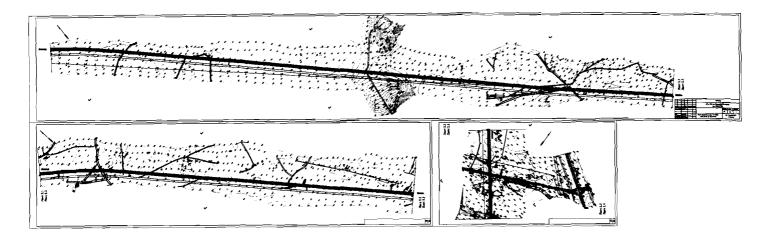


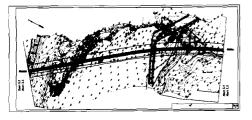


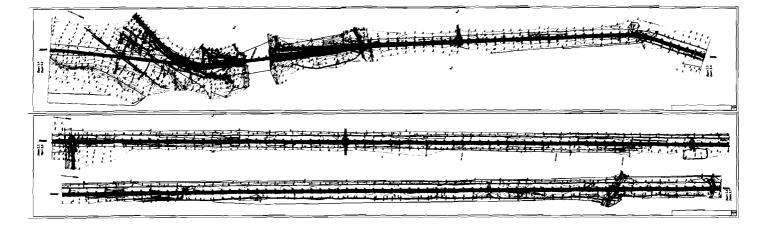


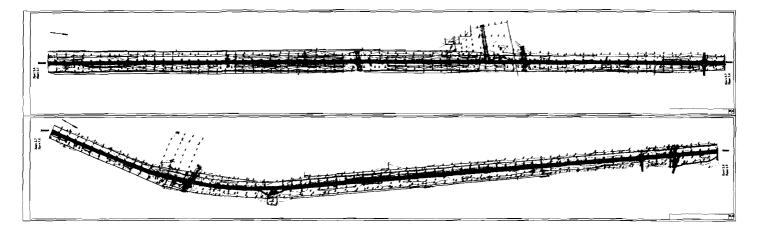


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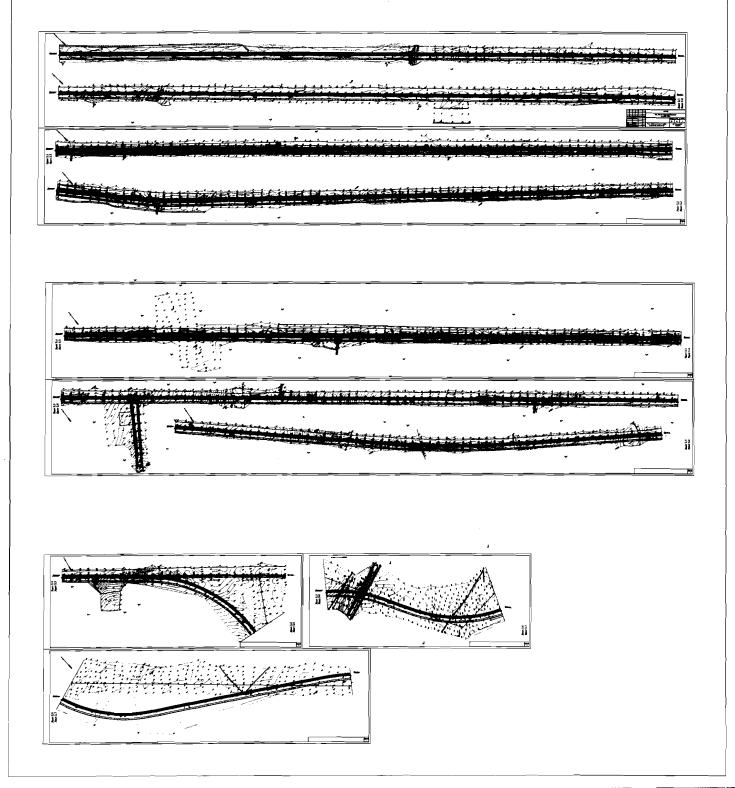








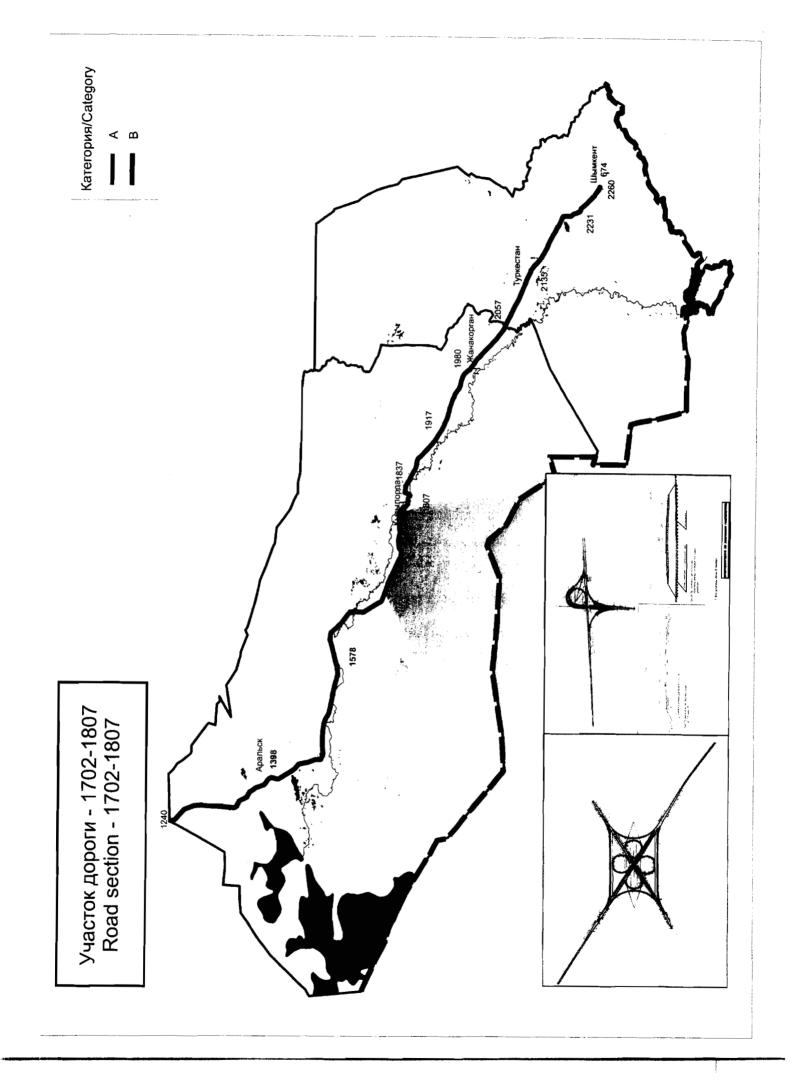


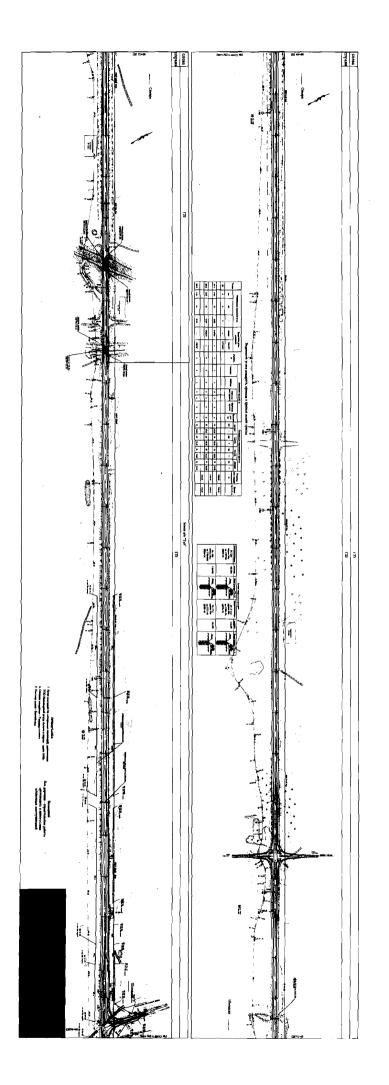


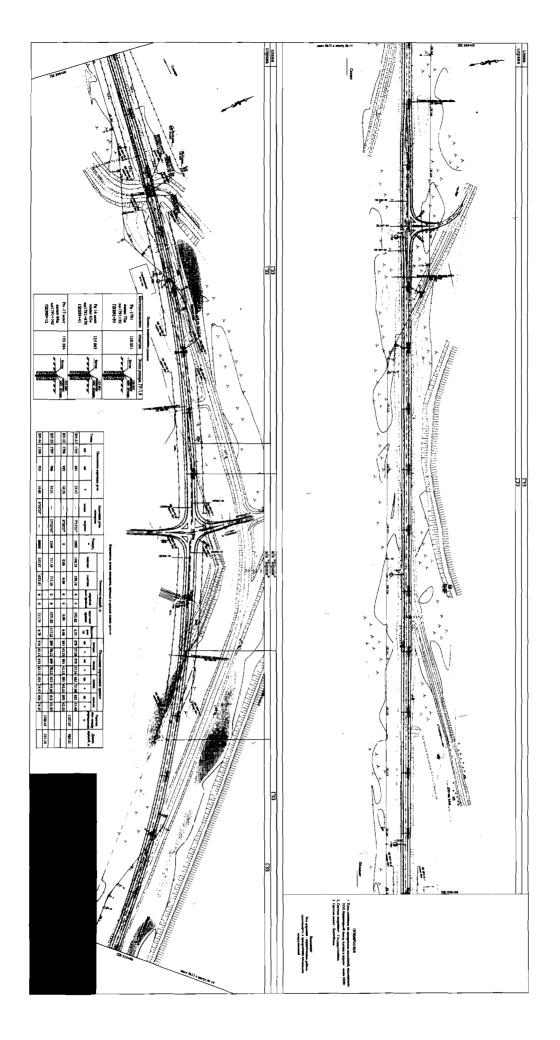
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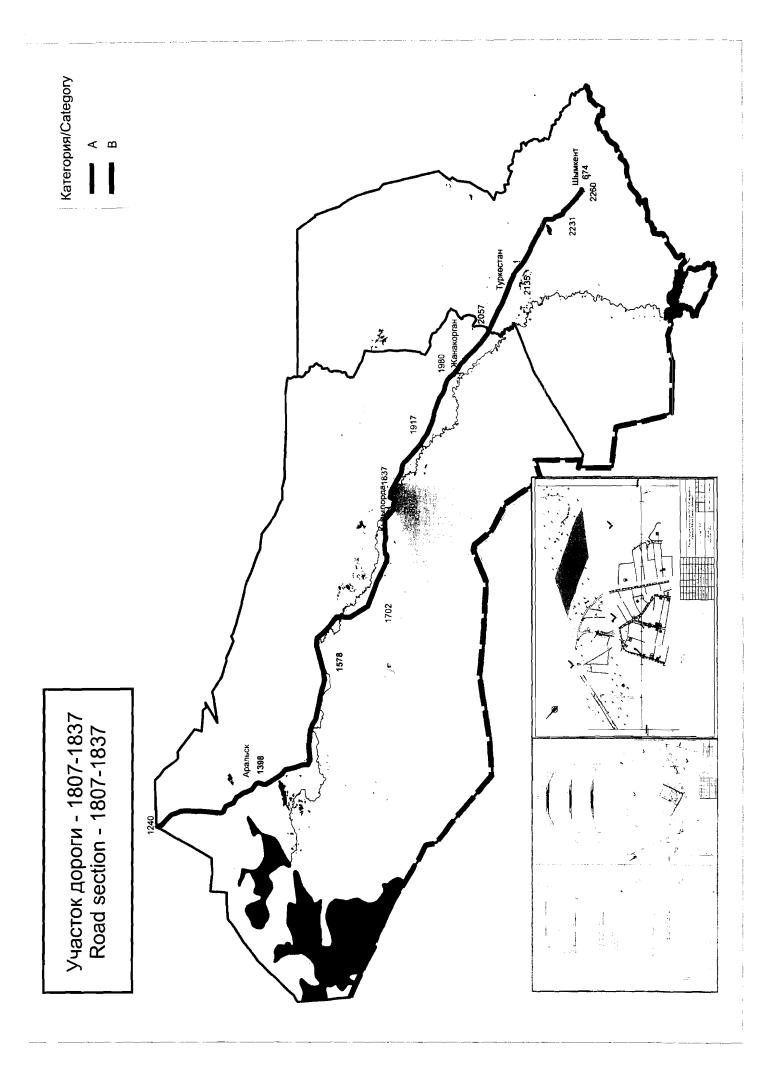
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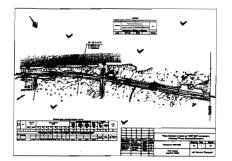


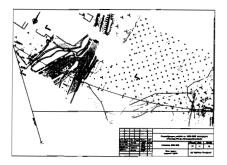


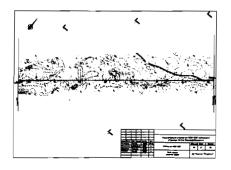


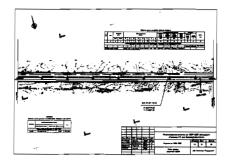


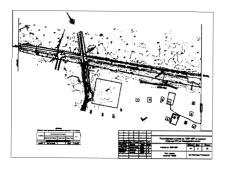


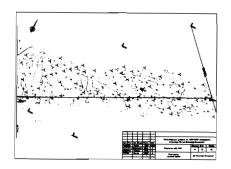


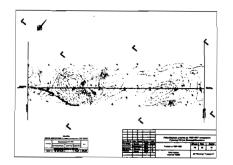


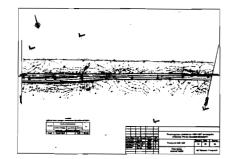


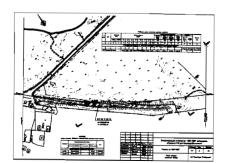


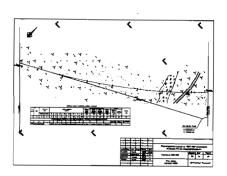


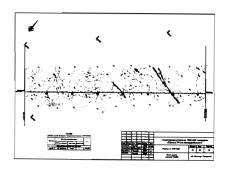


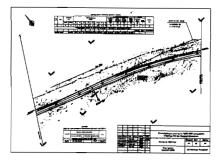


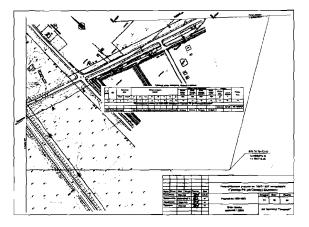


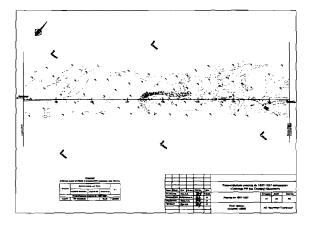


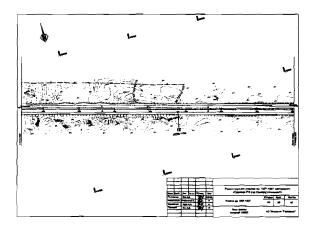


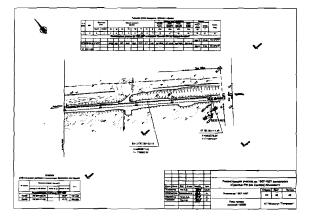


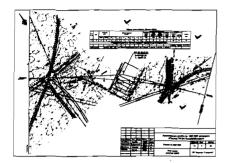


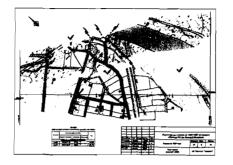


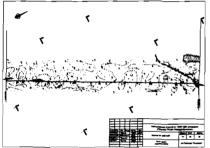


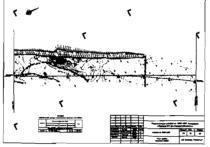






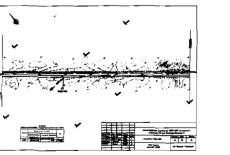


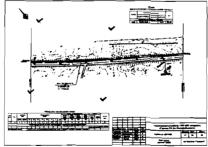


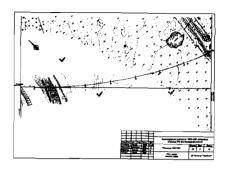


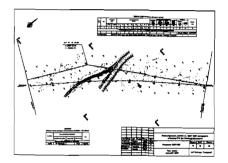


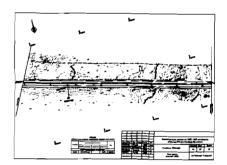


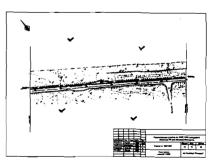


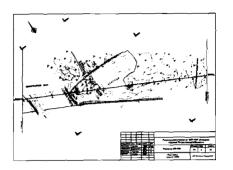


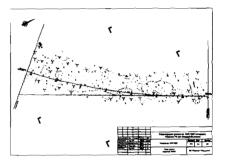


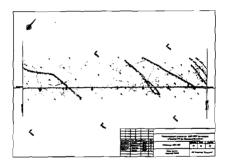


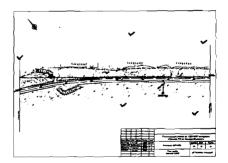


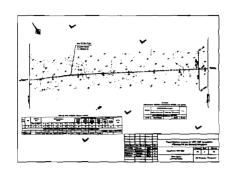


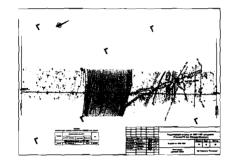


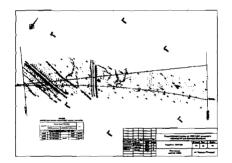


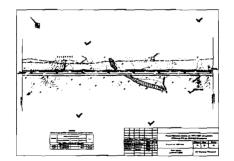


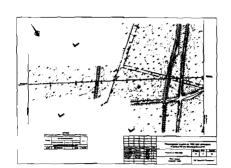


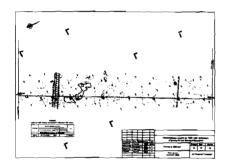


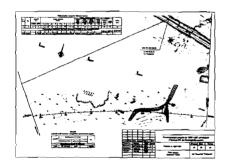


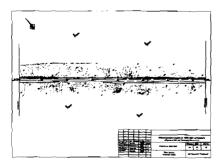


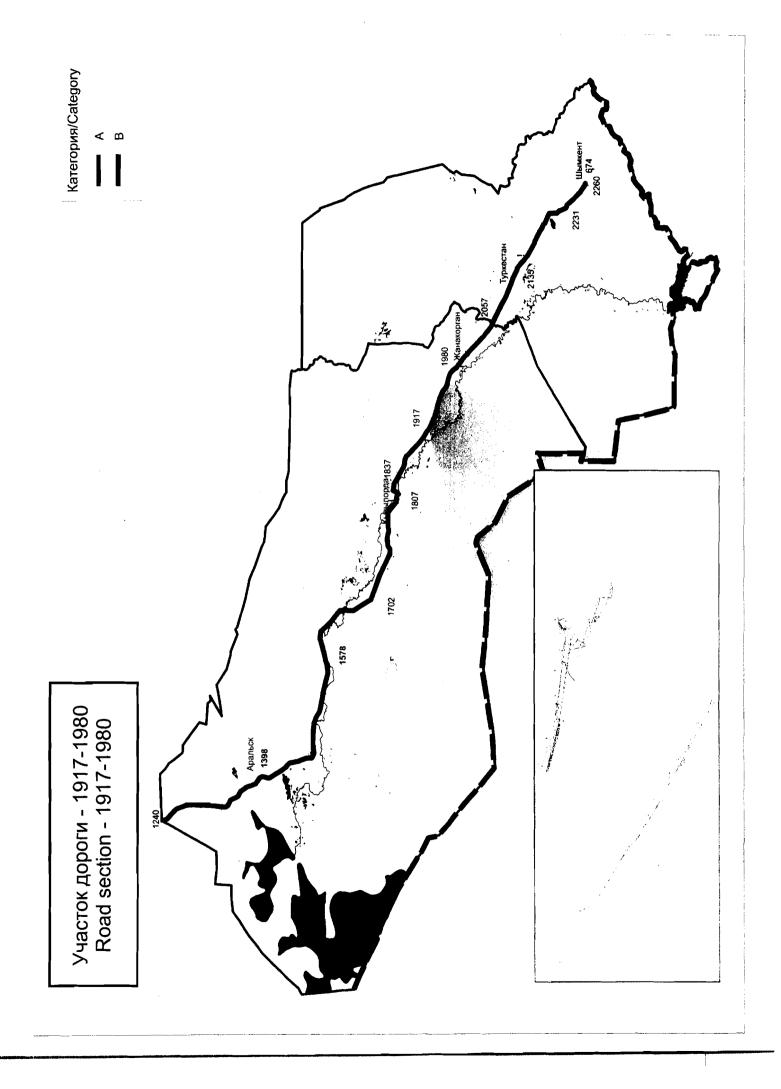


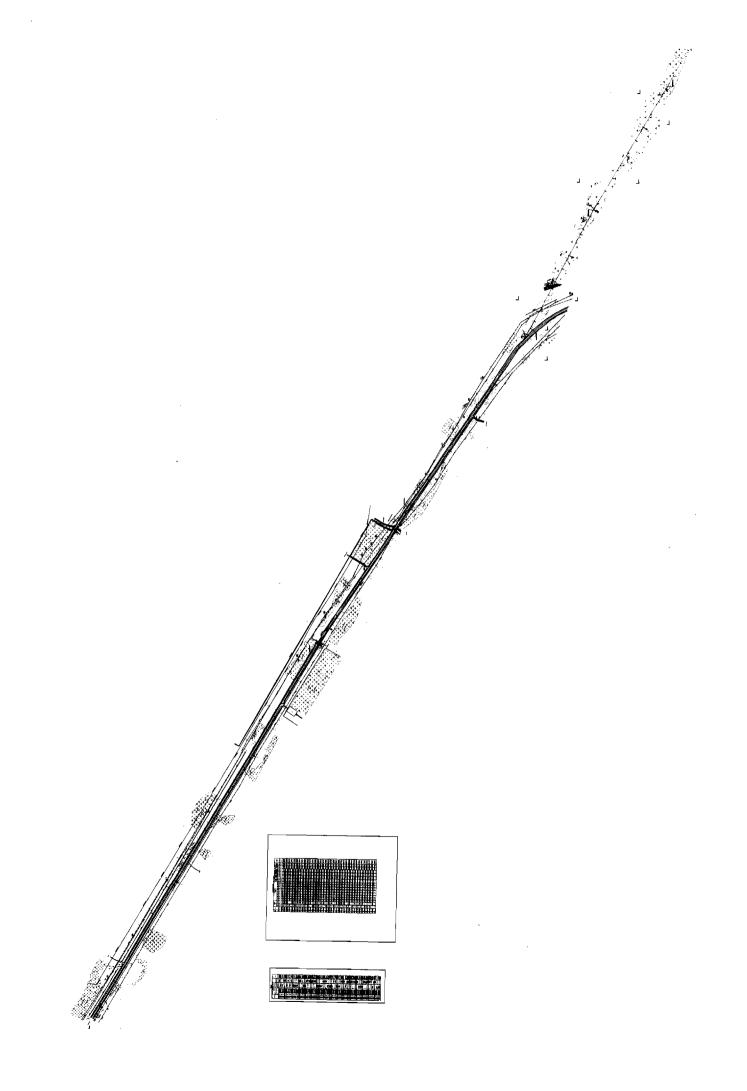


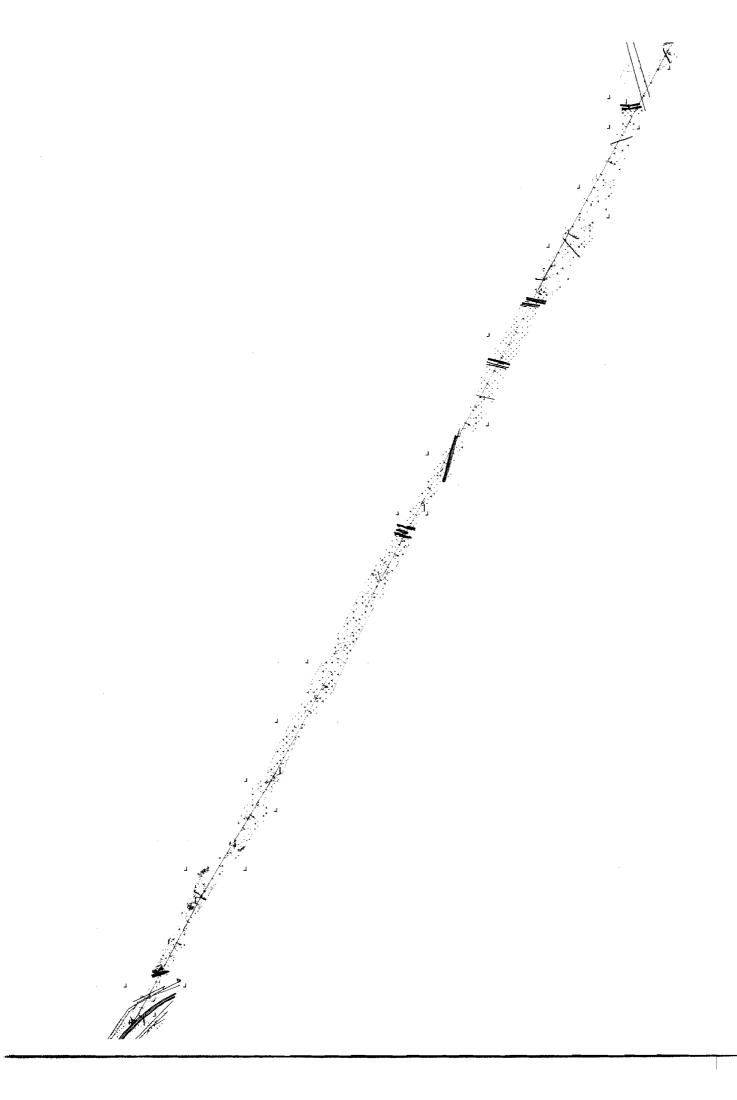






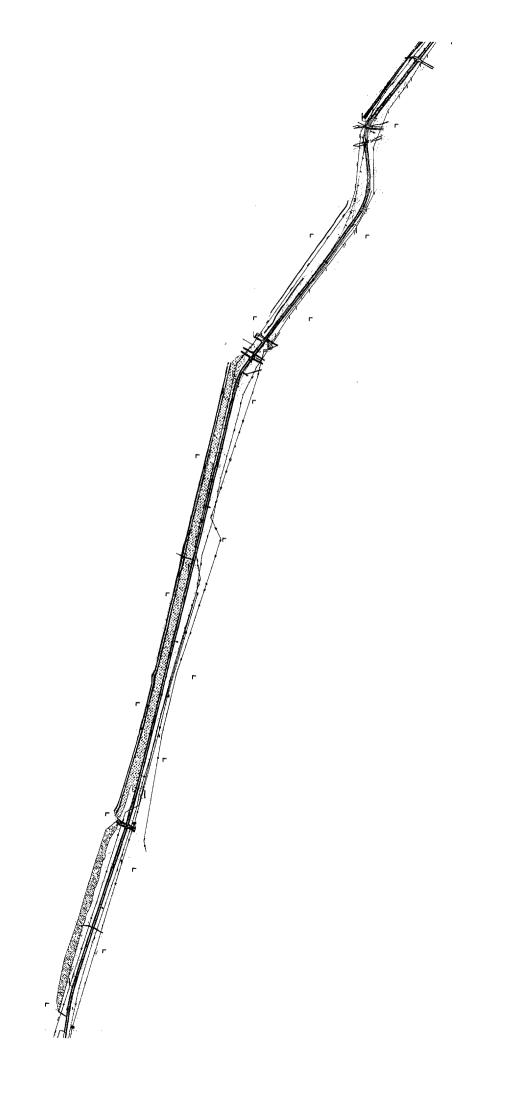




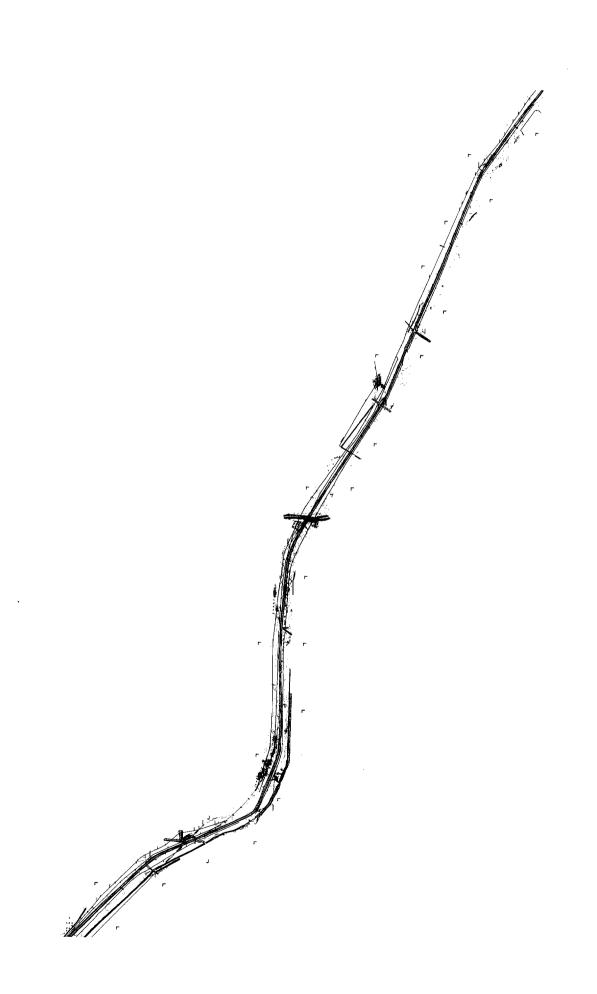


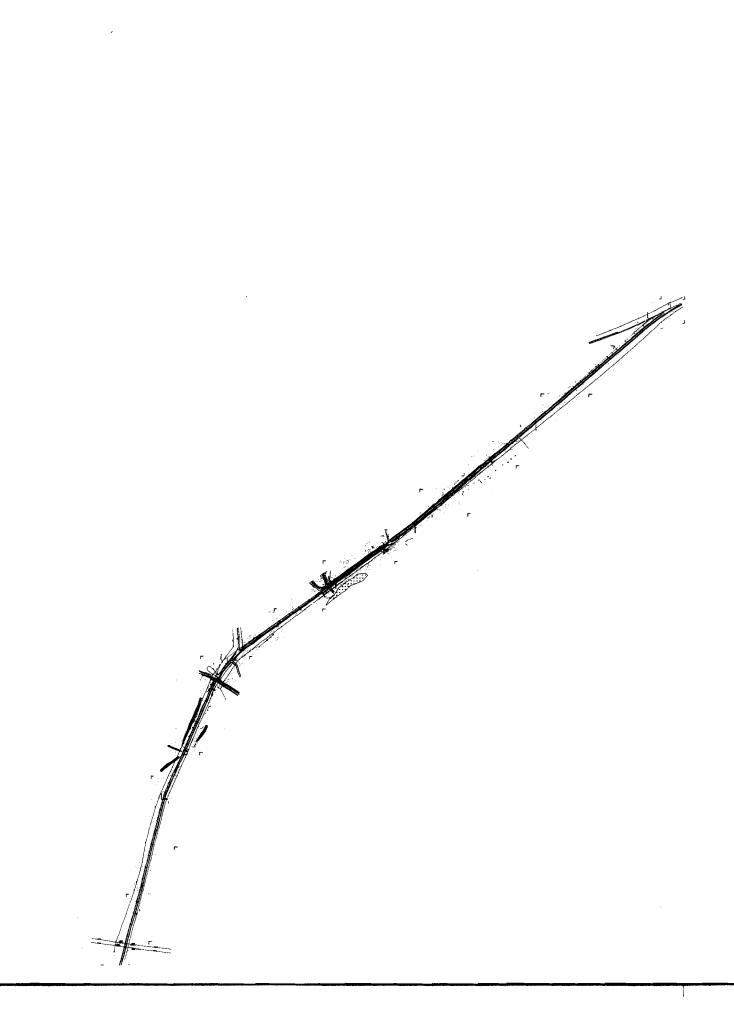


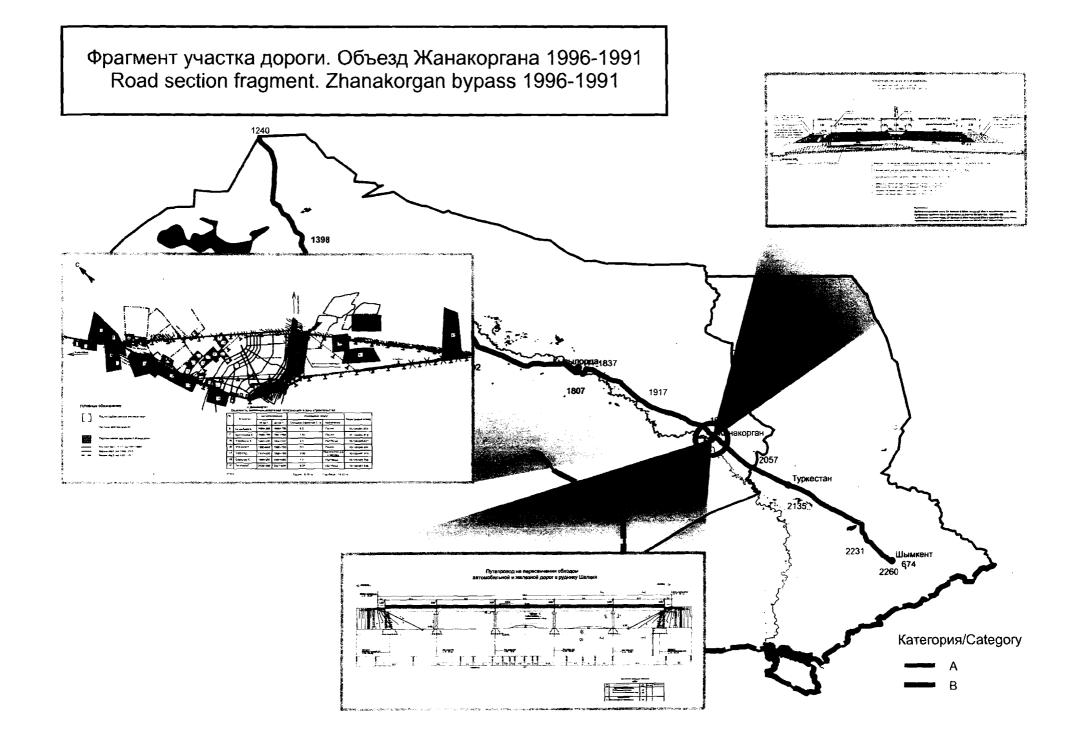


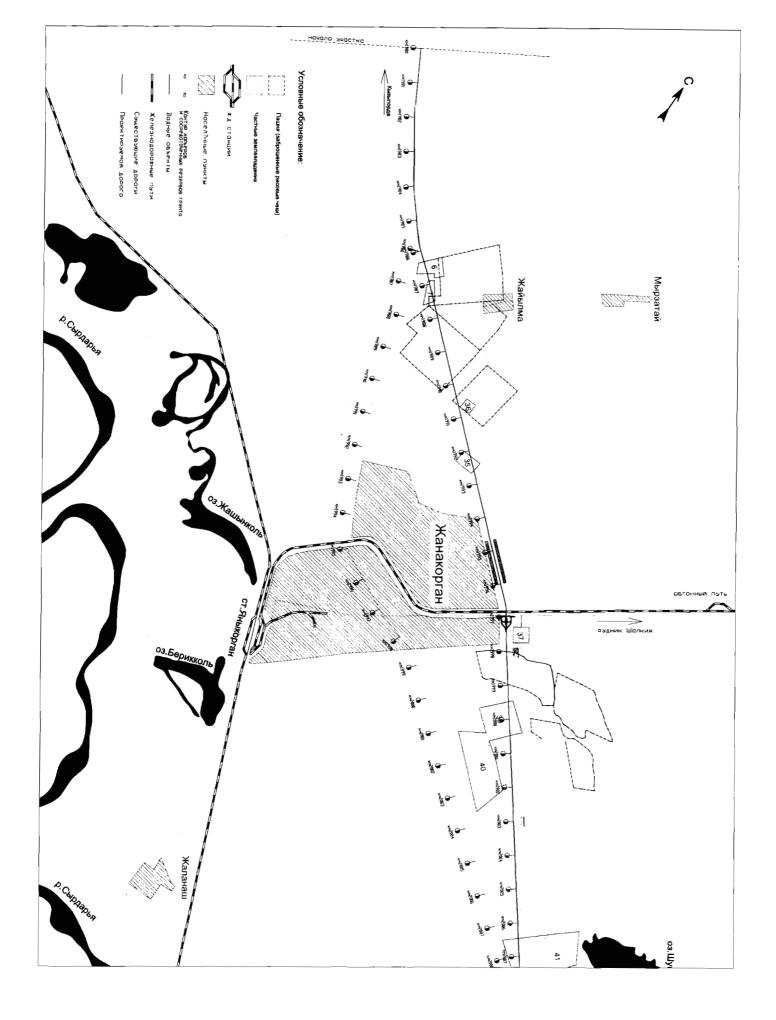


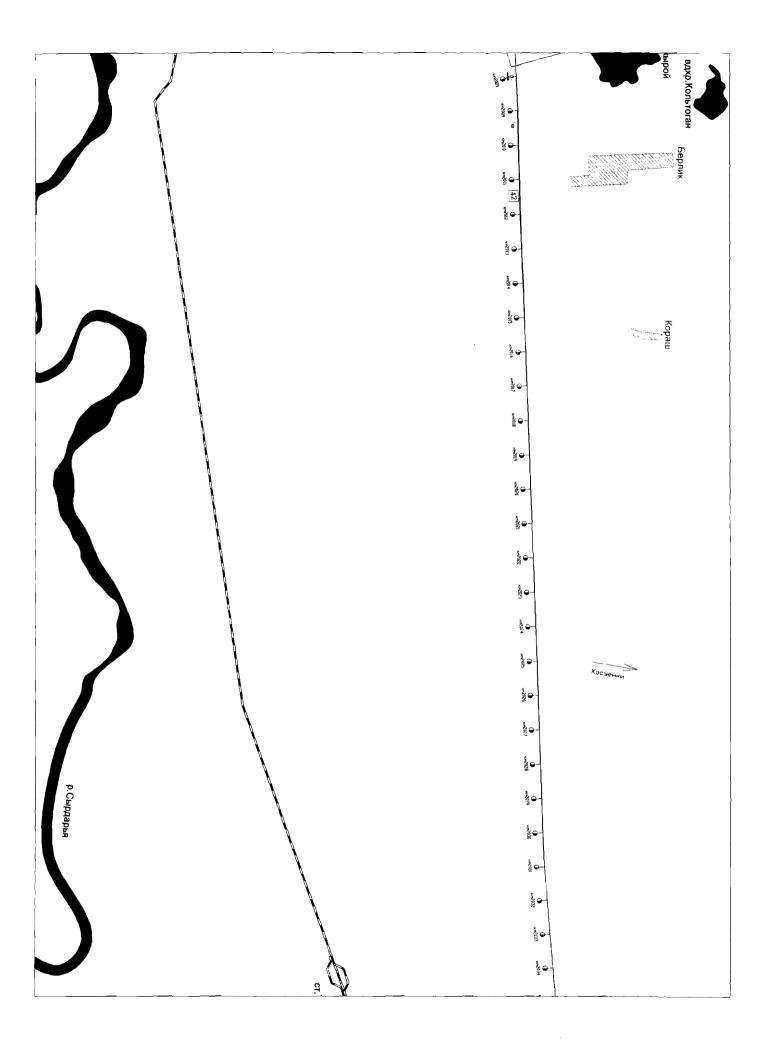


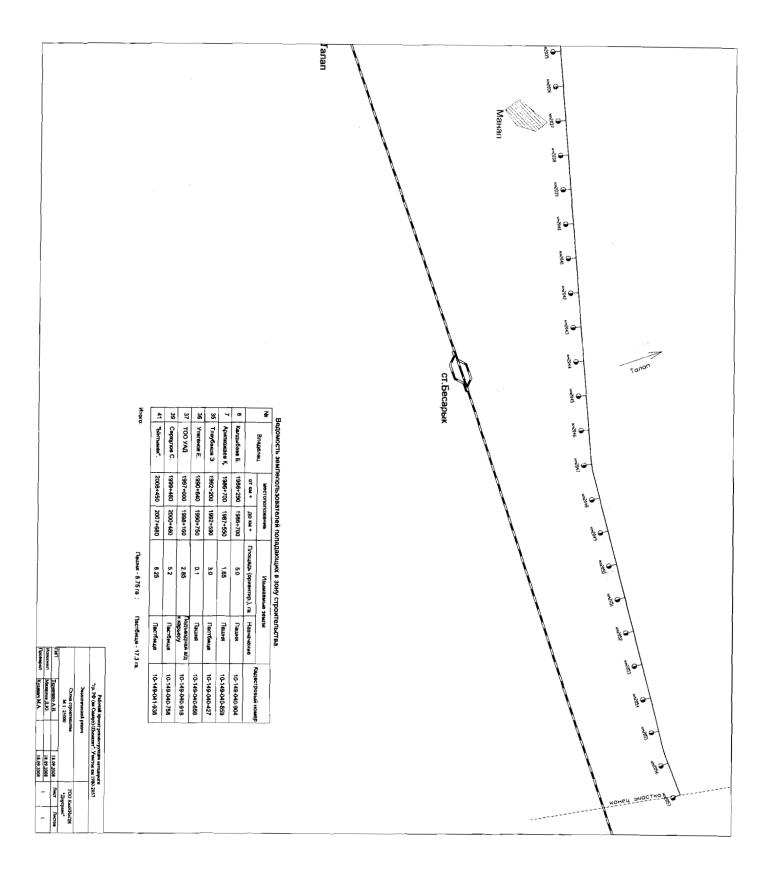


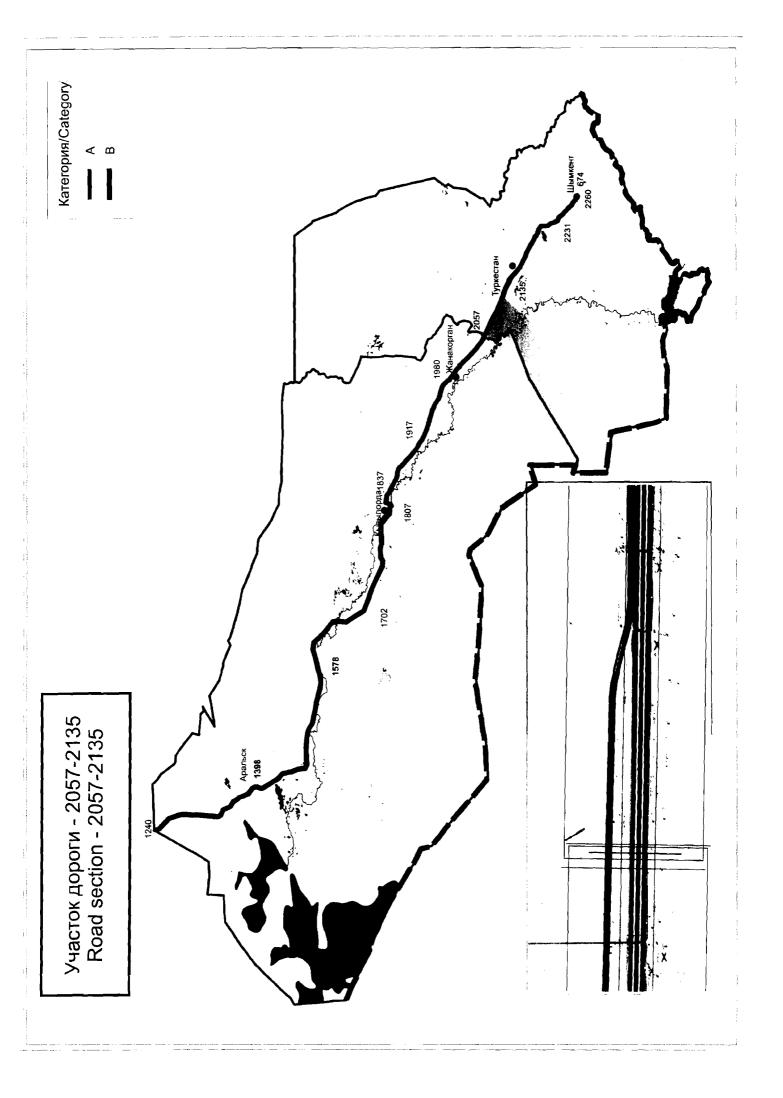


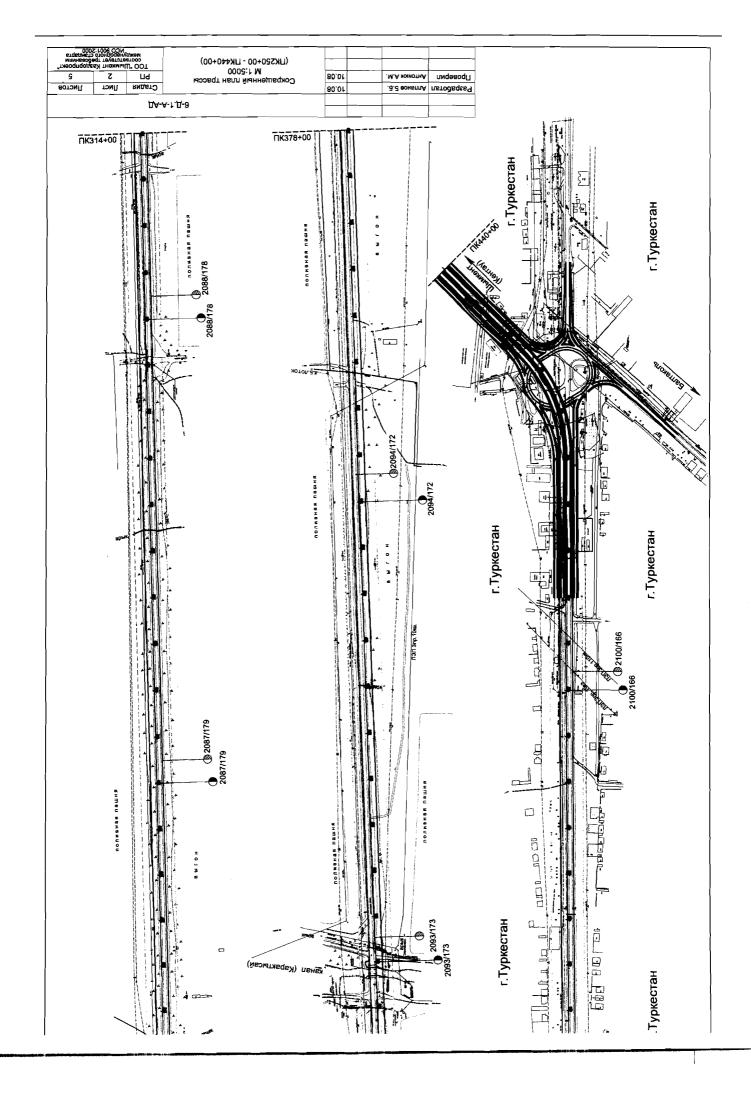


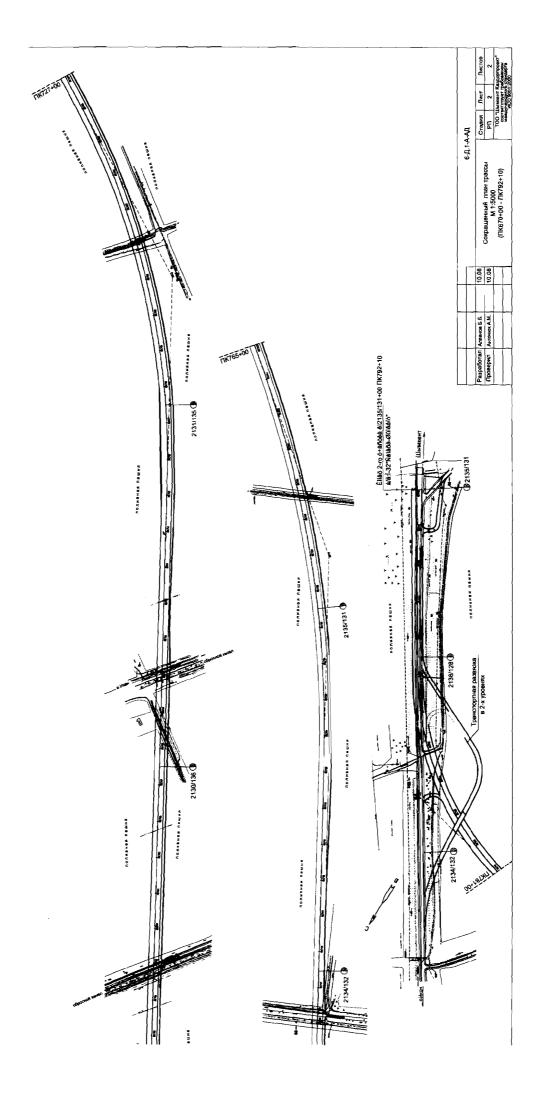


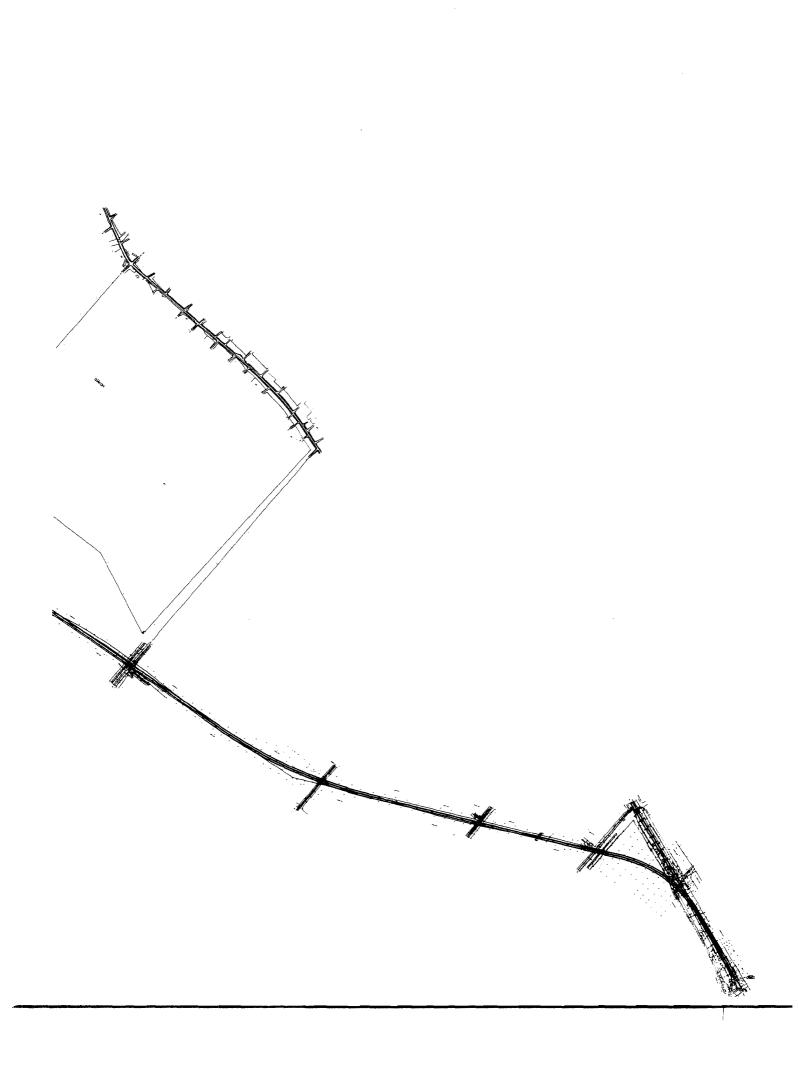


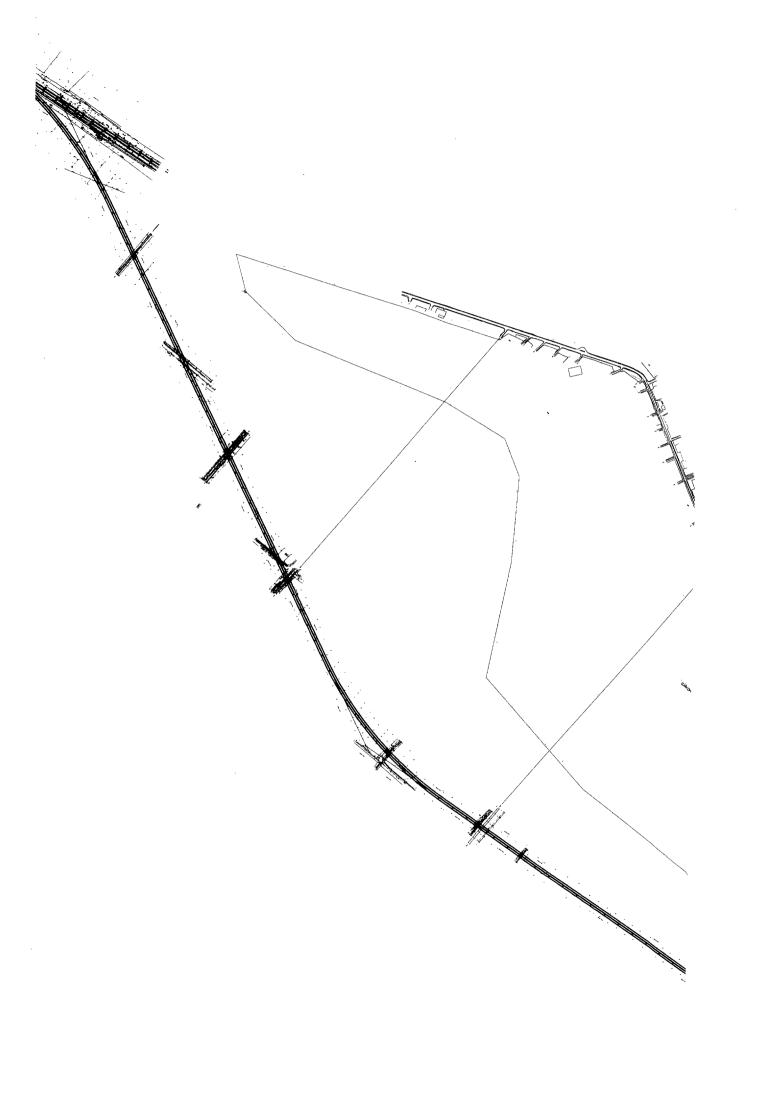


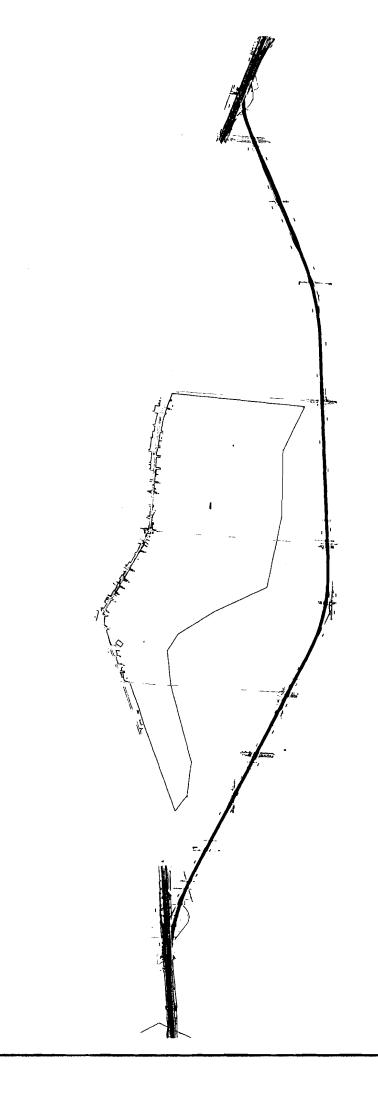


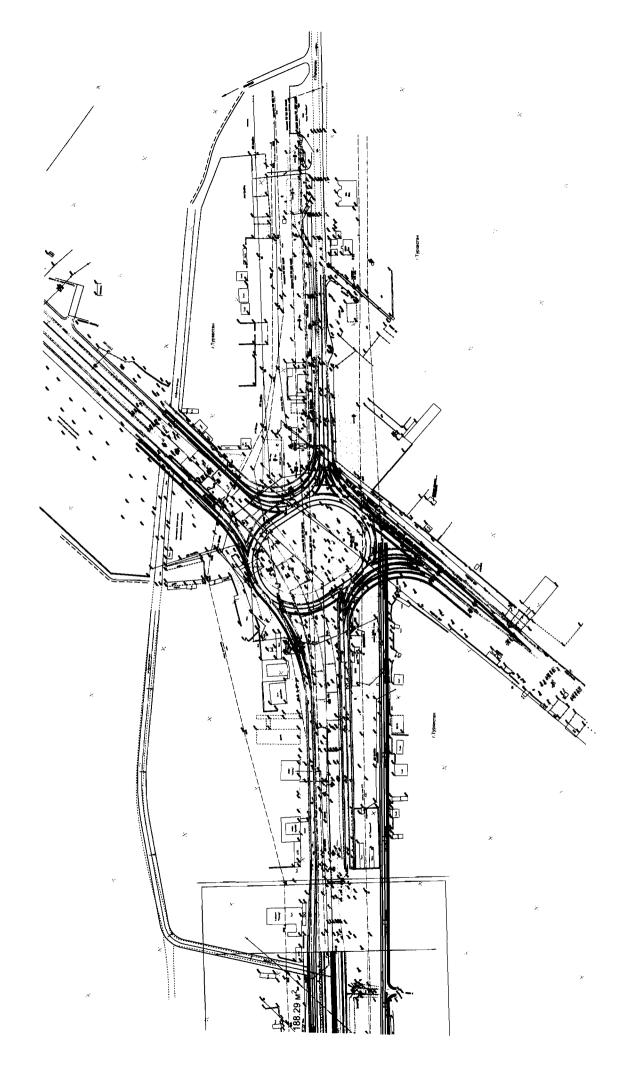


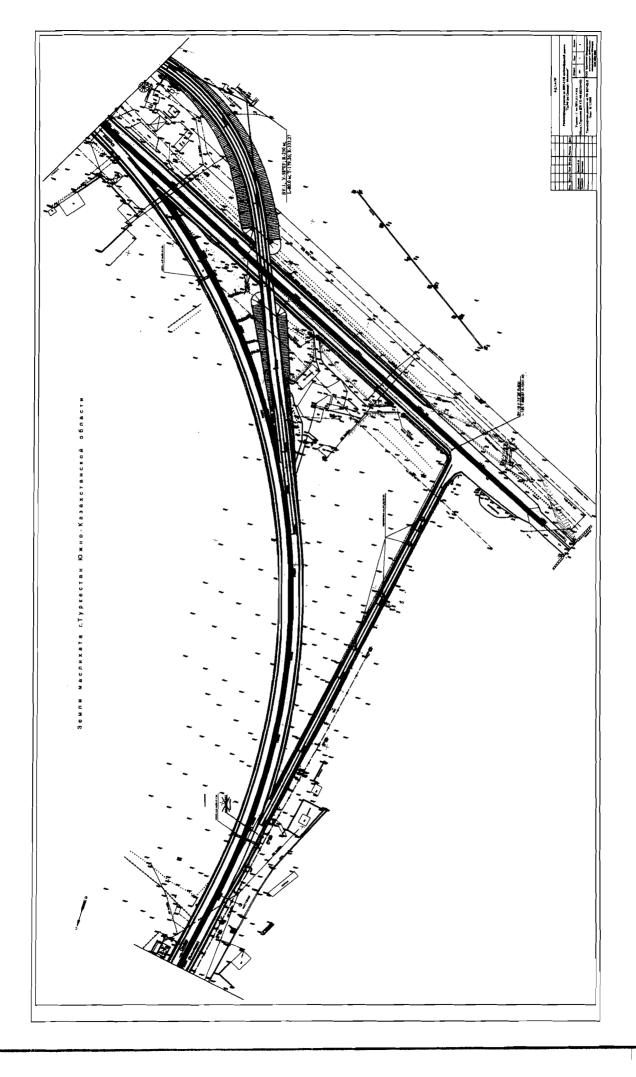


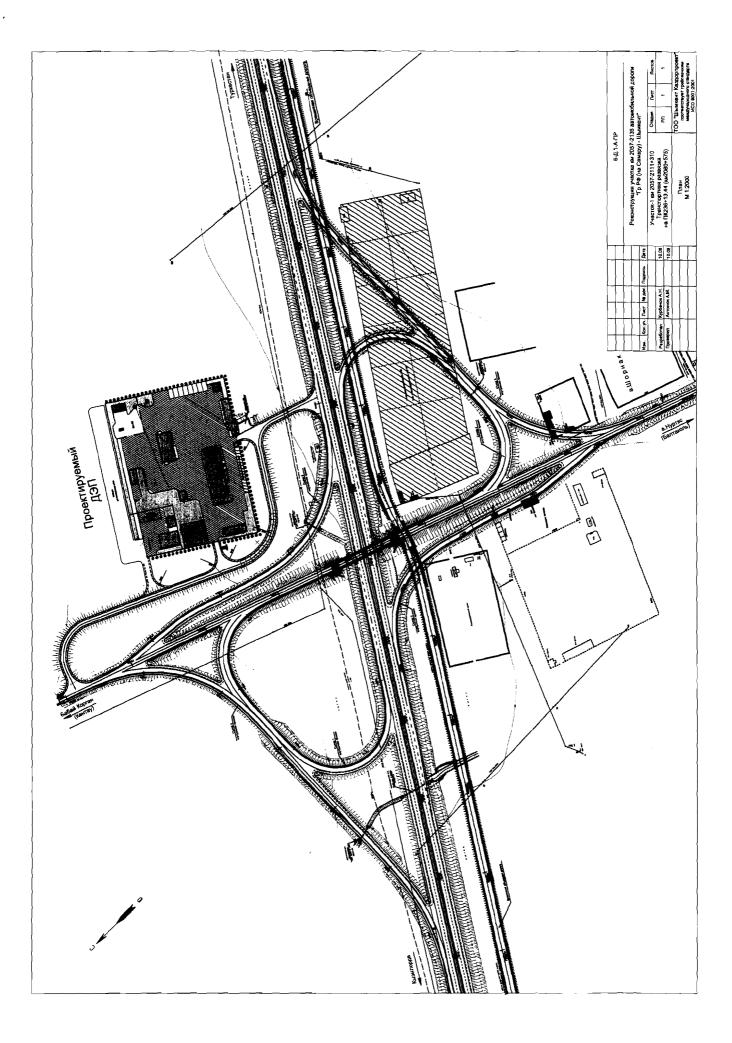


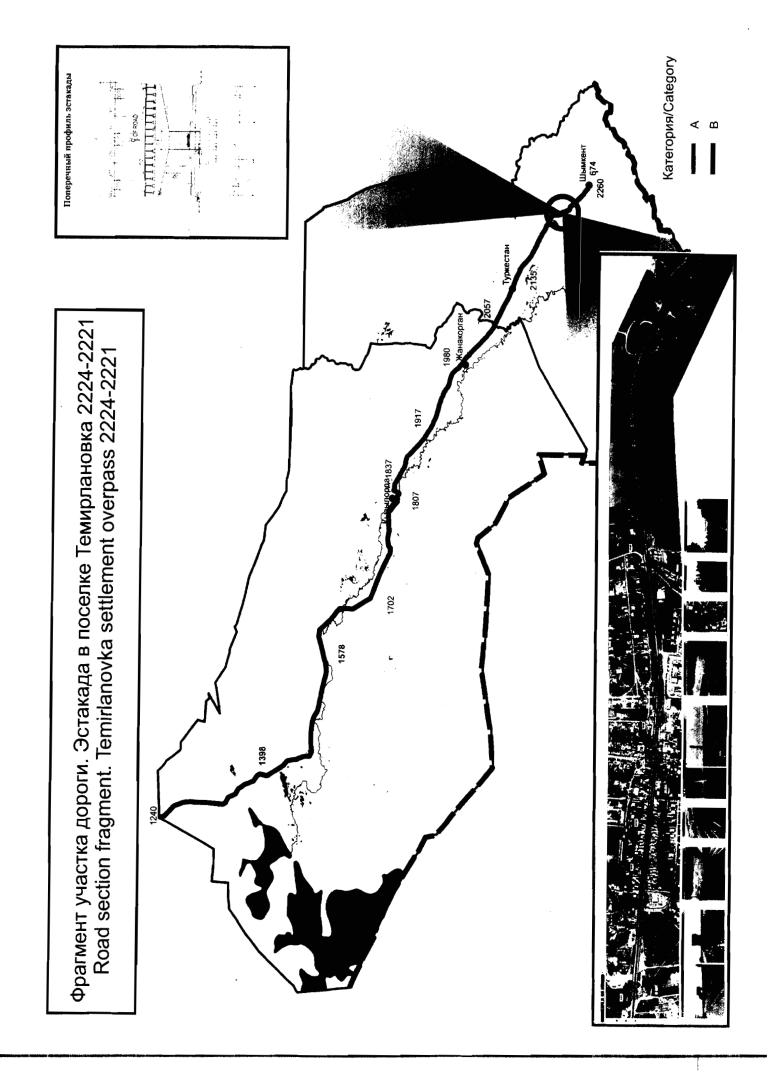




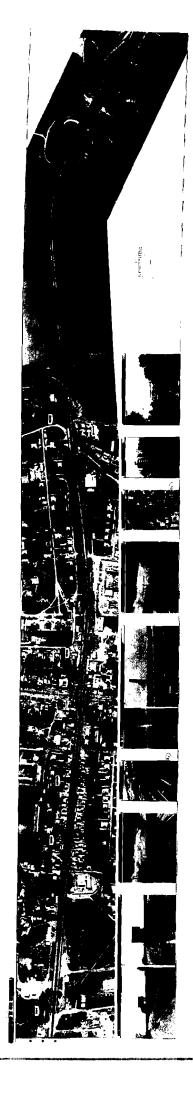


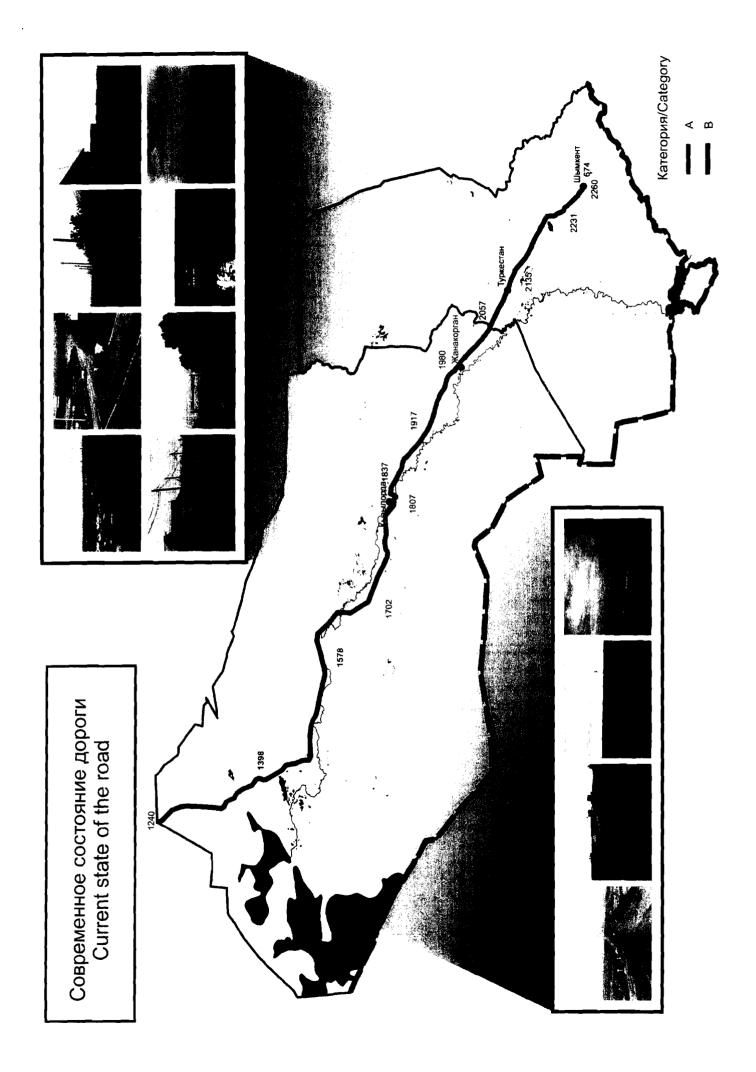




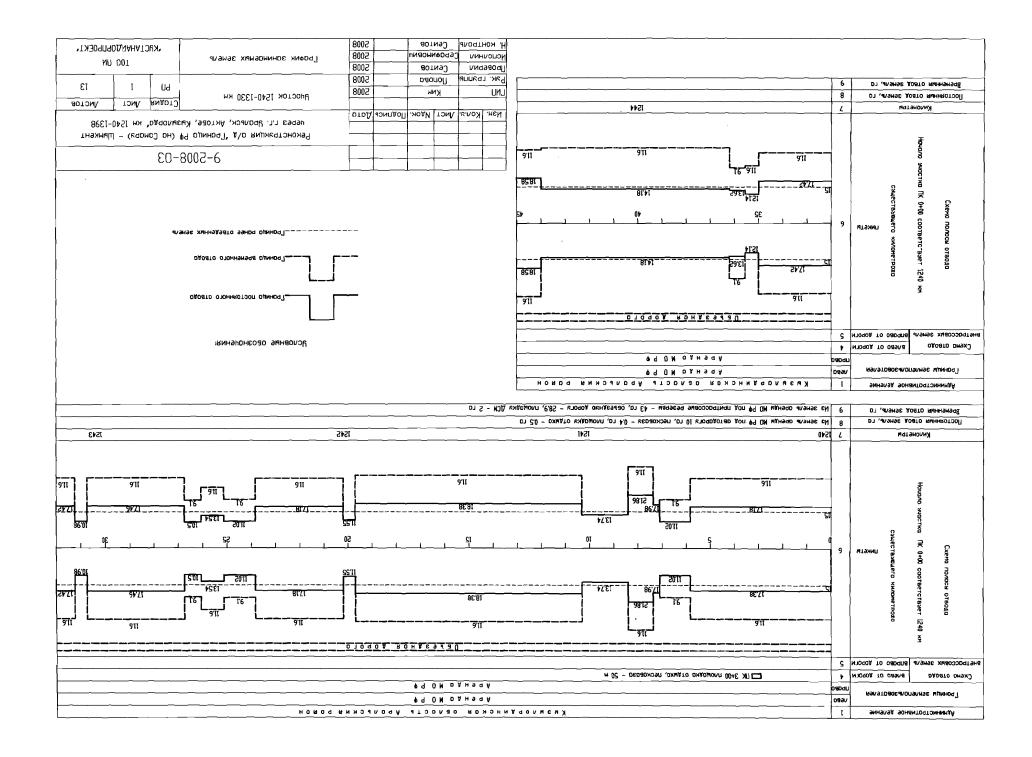


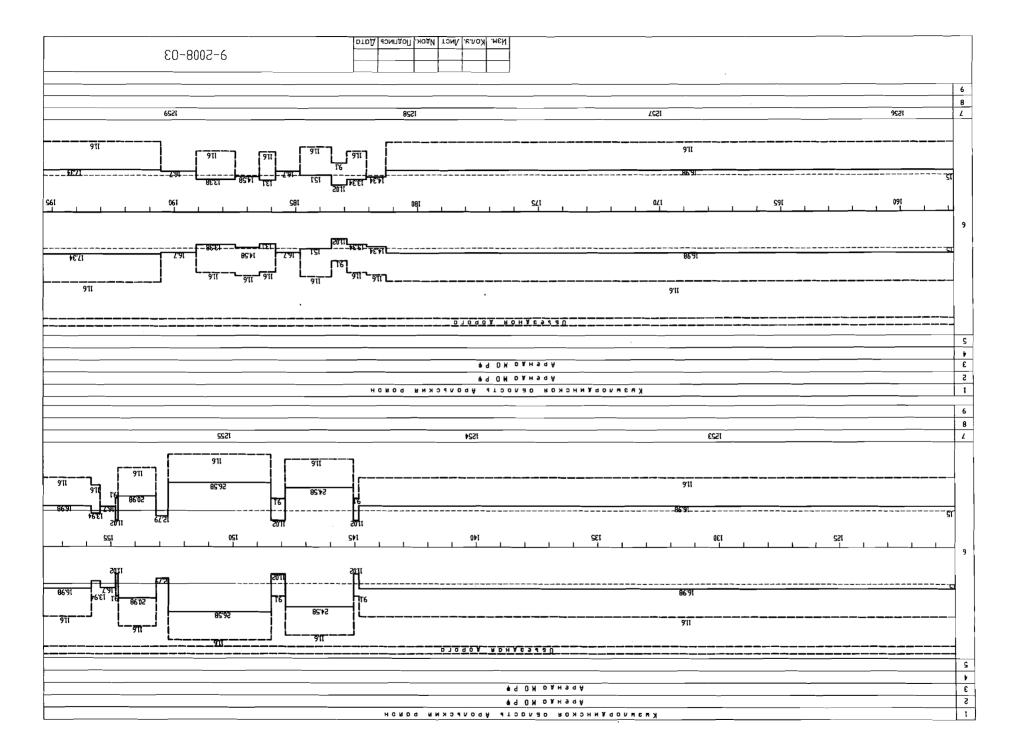




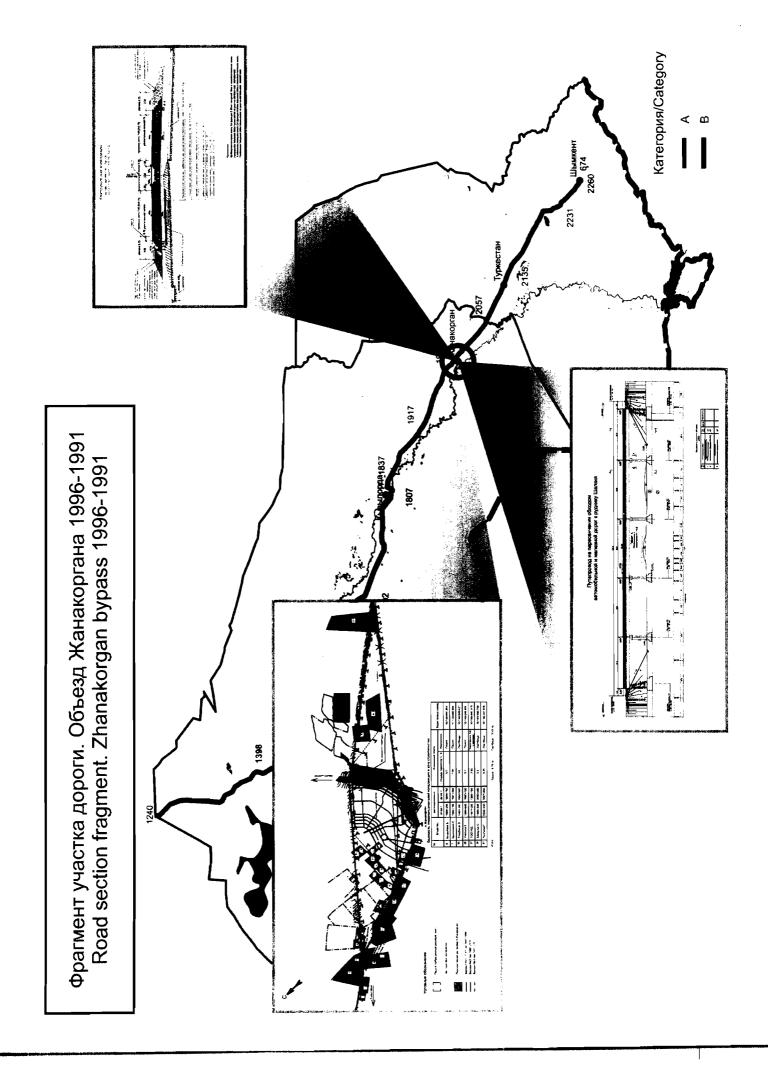


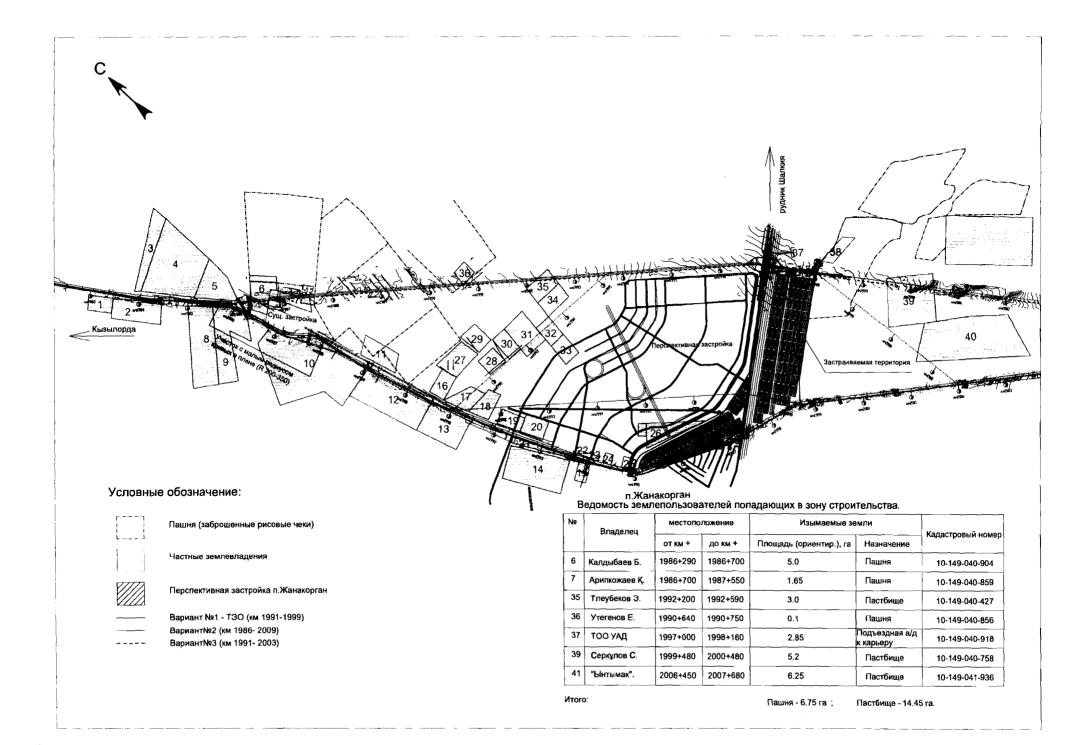
Appendix 3 Land Tenure





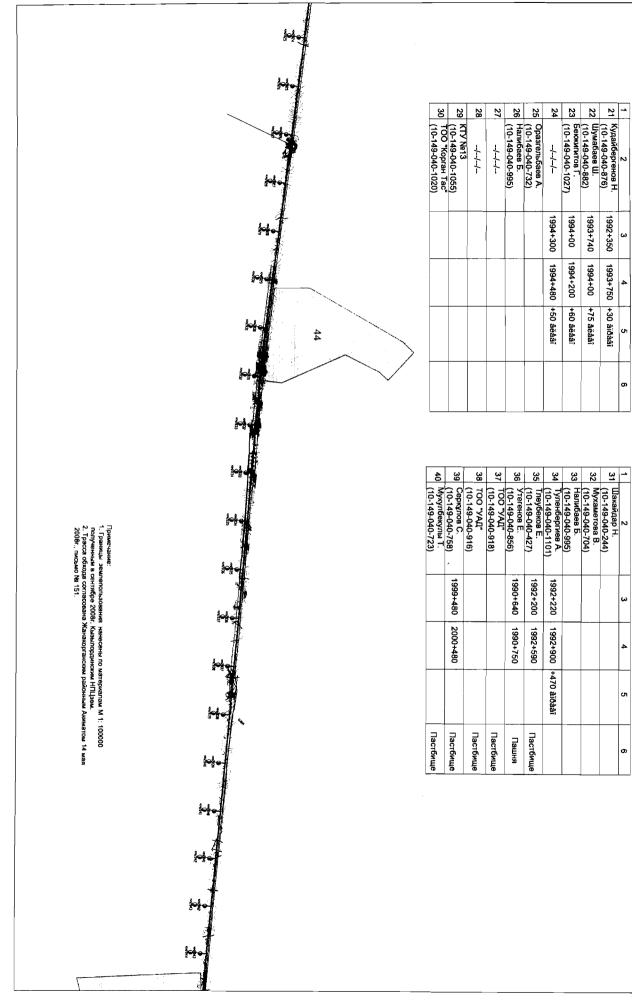
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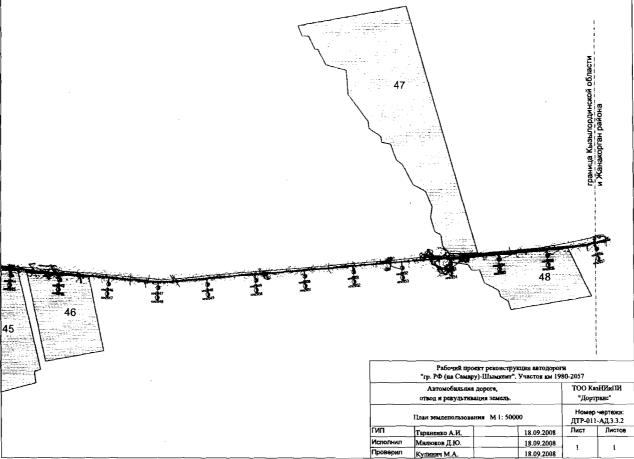
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Appendix 4 Environmental Approvals

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ ҚОРШАҒАН ОРТАНЫ ҚОРҒАУ МИНИСТРЛІГІ

ЭКОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ РЕТТЕУ ЖӘНЕ Бақылау комитетінің арал-сырдария экология департаменті

120008, Қызылорда каласы, Желтоксан көшесі, 150 тел.. 8 (724 2) 23-02-44, факс:23-06-80 www.ecolog.kz e-mail: ecolog77@ mail.ru



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОХРАНЫ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

КОМИТЕТ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ И КОНТРОЛЯ АРАЛО-СЫРДАРЬИНСКИЙ ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ЭКОЛОГИИ

120008, город Кызылорда, ул.Желтоксан, 150 тел.: 8 (724 2) 23-02-44, факс:23-06-80 www.ecolog.kz e-mail: ecolog77@ mail.ru

04-04/3556 Nº. 23. 12. 08

Кызылординский областной департамент Комитета автомобильных дорог Министерства транспорта и коммуникаций РК

Заключение

государственной экологической экспертизы

на рабочий проект «Реконструкция участка автомобильной дороги «Граница РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент, через гг. Уральск, Актобе, Кызылорда» км 1240-1398, участок км. 1240-1330 и км. 1330-1398»

Разработчик: Проектный институт «Кустанайдорпроект» (ГЛ 01142Р от 10.12.2008г.).

Заказчик: Кызылординский областной департамент Комитета автомобильных дорог Министерства транспорта и коммуникаций РК.

На рассмотрение государственной экологической экспертизы 20.11.08 г. вх. №3985 поступили материалы: Том IV книга 1 «Оценка воздействия на окружающую среду», книга 2 «Отвод и рекультивация земель».

Срок строительства: 2009-2012гг.

Общие сведения

Рабочий проект «Реконструкция участка автомобильной дороги «Граница РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент, через гг. Уральск, Актобе, Кызылорда» км 1240-1398, разработан в связи с переводом дороги во II-ю техническую категорию, а также в целях совершенствования конструкции дорожной одежды, применения новых материалов и технологий и в связи с изменением нормативно-технической базы.

Начало реконструируемого участка соответствует 1240 км, конец- 1398 км. (общая протяженность 158 км.) существующего километража участка автодороги М-32 и разбит на два участка: 1240-1330 км.и 1330-1398 км.

Проектируемый участок дороги км. 1330-1398 имеет пересечения несколькими инженерными коммуникациями: подземный кабель связи, воздушные линии связи и электропередач, водопровод и на ПК 964+84 строящийся нефтепровод, на перспективу параллельно прокладка газопровода Бейнеу-Самсоновка.

Проектом предусматривается уширение земляного полотна в необходимых местах, устройство дорожной одежды капитального типа, замена искусственных сооружений, реконструкция пересечений и примыканий, обустройство дороги, рекультивация земель, замена и установка новых дорожных знаков и ограждений, устройство автобусных остановок с автопавильонами, строительство площадок отдыха. Предусмотрено строительство и обустройство зданий и сооружений дорожной службы: дорожно-эксплуатационных пункта (ДЭП) и дорожно-эксплуатационных полиции на 1227+69.

Уширение земляного полотна отсыпается из притрассовых и внетрассовых грунтовых резервов.

Число полос движения – 2, ширина полосы движения – 3,75 м., ширина земляного полотна - 15,0 м., ширина проезжей части - 7,5 м., ширина обочины – 3,75 м.

Определена потребность в дорожно-строительных материалах, осуществлена привязка к внетрассовым карьерам. Выполнено обследование почв участка работ.

Для реконструкции участка автомобильной дороги требуется отвод земель общей площадью 676,87 га, из них в постоянное пользование (под автодорогу, ДЭП, ДЭУ)-100,16 га, во временное пользование (под притрассовые и внетрассовые грунтовые резервы, площадки ДСМ, объездную дорогу) - 576,71 га.

Притрассовые грунтовые резервы расположены почти на всем протяжении участка проектируемой автомобильной дороги за исключением мест устройства искусственных сооружений. Земляные работы на них производятся бульдозером с непосредственным приданием откосам уклона 1:4. Глубина резервов 1,0 м. Предварительно снятый плодородный слой хранится во временных валках шириной 3,0 м. Ориентировочная высота валка до 2,0 м.

Для складирования дорожно-строительных материалов проектом разработаны площадки ДСМ. На всех площадках по окончании работ по реконструкции автодороги производится планировка поверхности бульдозером. На площадке ДСМ №1 предусмотрено снятие плодородного слоя почвы мощностью 17 см. На остальных площадках снятие плодородного слоя почвы не предусматривается из-за низкого содержания гумуса.

Объездная дорога предусмотрена проектом в соответствии с требованиями ВСН 41-92 «Инструкция по организации движения в местах производства работ на автомобильных дорогах Республики Казахстан».

Временная объездная дорога расположена по всей протяженности участка (с левой и правой стороны в зависимости от ситуации, рельефа и т.д.) на расстоянии 50-100 м. от реконструируемой дороги.

На участках переходов через водотоки укладываются металлические трубы.

Оценка воздействия на окружающую среду

Приведены географическая характеристика района производства работ, климат, почвы, уровень стояния грунтовых вод.

Реконструируемый участок расположен в V дорожно-климатической зоне. Климатическая характеристика района приводится по данным наблюдений метеостанции г.Аральск: климат резко континентальный. Абсолютный максимум и минимум температуры самого теплого и холодного месяцев +45°C и -38°C соответственно. Среднегодовая температура воздуха 7,4°C.

Среднее годовое количество осадков в пределах 135 мм, в том числе: в зимний период - 59 мм. Толщина снежного покрова с 5% вероятностью - 22 см. нормативная глубина промерзания грунтов 149-220 см. Наибольшая повторяемость ветров в северо-восточном направлении, со скоростью ветра в январе - 6,5 м/с, июле - 24 м/с.

По агроклиматическому районированию участок дороги расположен в зоне пустынь. Наиболее широким распространением в районе работ пользуются почвы в пределах северной части дороги преимущественно бурые солонцеватые с такырами, в центральной и южной – песчаные, бурые.

Растительность в пределах района в зависимости от рельефа разная: встречаются серополынноразнотравная, биюргуново-солянковые группировки, саксаул, жантак, жузгун, водоросли, лишайники, солянки, черная полынь, эфедры.

Размер санитарно-защитной зоны ДЭУ, ДЭП установлен с учетом санитарных требований по размещению АЗС для заправки грузовых автомобилей.

Площадка под строительство производственной базы ДЭП располагается в Аральском районе на ПК 437+00 слева (северо-западнее г.Аральска на расстоянии 75,5 км. и 43,7 км. до границы с Актюбинской областью), ДЭУ-49 располагается на ПК 1225+00 (на расстоянии 1 км от г.Аральска).

Состав объектов и сооружений ДЭП: АЗС со складом ГСМ с заправочными колонками, для дизельного топлива, бензина, склады для хранения материальных ценностей, песка и соли, предназначенных для подсыпки дорог в период гололеда, ремонтная - механическая мастерская (рассчитана на текущий ремонт дорожностроительной техники), боксы теплые и холодные (для стоянки крупногабаритной дорожной техники), навес для временного хранения техники, участок по ремонту дорожных знаков, открытый склад для хранения угля, площадка для хранения золы.

Отопление предусмотрено от печи (тепловая мощность 345 кВт), на твердом топливе (используется уголь Экибазтузского бассейна). Годовой расход 200 тонн, отопительный период 179 дней в году. Источник выброса - труба высотой 6,0м. от уровня земли, диаметр 0,5м. Подача топлива, выгреб шлака осуществляется вручную. Газоочистные установки отсутствуют.

Состав объектов и сооружений ДЭУ.

Комплекс зданий ДЭУ принят в соответствии с п. 11.2 СНип РК 3.03.-09-2006.

Производственная база ДЭУ включает административный корпус (2-х этажное здание), ремонтная - механическая мастерская, материально-технический склад, навес для хранения материалов, котельная, обогревательный пункт, склады для песка, АЗС (45м3), очистные сооружения (для очистки ливневых стоков), склад сыпучих материалов, теплая стоянка, гараж, резервуар для питьевой воды.

Отопление предусмотрено от печи (тепловая мощность 600 кВт), на твердом топливе (используется уголь Экибазтузского бассейна). Используются котлы марки КВ-Р-200. Годовой расход 332 тонны, отопительный период 179 дней в году. Источник выброса - труба высотой 6,0м. от уровня земли, диаметр 0,5м. Подача топлива, выгреб шлака осуществляется вручную. Газоочистные установки отсутствуют.

Водоснабжение. Для обеспечения обслуживающего персонала ДЭП питьевой и технической водой, проектом предусмотрено бурение разведочно-эксплуатационной скважины №1759 на 1285 км, прокладка участка сети водопровода.

Водоснабжение для технических и хоз-бытовых нужд комплекса ДЭУ предусмотрено за счет воды водозаборных узлов г.Аральск и п.Аралкум

Водоотведение. На территории ДЭП, ДЭУ запроектированы выгребные ямы, предназначенные для хозяйственно-фекальных стоков, надворные туалеты на 2 очка с выгребной ямой. Для очистки ливневых стоков с площадки АЗС предусмотрены очистные сооружения (работают в летнее время), очищенные стоки собираются в накопители стоков, откуда вывозятся в места, согласованные СЭС или используются для полива территории.

Атмосферный воздух Выполнена оценка воздействия на атмосферный воздух выбросов загрязняющих веществ от реконструкции автодороги, строительства и эксплуатации ДЭП и ДЭУ. Приведен перечень загрязняющих веществ от источников выделения - дымовые трубы печей, сварочные работы, хранение ГСМ.

В рабочем проекте определены основные виды воздействия на окружающую среду при реконструкции автодороги- выбросы от дорожных машин и земляных работ.

Произведены расчеты рассеивания ЗВ в атмосфере (программ «ЭРА» версия 1.7). Нормативы эмиссий в окружающую среду предлагается установить в объеме, определенном расчетным путем на основании нормативно-методических документов, утвержденных МООС РК.

Валовый выброс вредных веществ от стационарных источников загрязнения атмосферы рассчитан на период строительства (реконструкции) дороги (2009-2012гг.).

Код	Наименование	ПДК	пдк	ОБУВ	Класе	Выб	poc
загр.	вещества	максим.	средне-	ориентир.	опас-	веще	ства
веще-		разовая,	суточная,	безопасн.	ности		
ства		мг/м ³	мг/м ³	УВ,мг/мЗ	 	г/с .	т/год
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	При эксплуат	ации объе	ктов и соор	ужений ДЭІ.	ГиДЭУ		
0123	диЖелезо триоксид		0,04		3	0,026	0,0007
0143	Марганец и его соединения	0,01	0,001		2	0,003	0,00007
0304	Азот оксид (II)	0,4	0,06		3	0,064	1,193
0415	Углеводороды предельные С1-С5	-	-	50	-	0,483	0,03
0416	Углеводороды предельные С6-С10	-	-	30	-	0,118	0,007
0501	Пентилены	1,5	-	-	4	0,016	0,001
0602	Бензол	0,3	0,1		2	0,013	0,001
0616	Ксилол	0,2	-	_	3	0,0009	0,0001
0621	Метилбензол (Толуол)	0,6	-	-	3	0,009	0,001
0627	Этилбензол	0,02	-	-	3	0,0003	0,00002
1302	Бензальдегид (Альдегид бензойный)			0,04	3	0,032	0,587
2754	Углеводороды С12-19	1	-	-	4	0,307004	0,75602
2902	Взвешенные вещества	0.5	0,15	-	3	6,101	0,4825
0301	Азота диоксид (IV)	0,085	0,04	-	2	0,091694	1,487
0330	Сера диоксид	-	-	-	3	0,352196	5,839
0333	Сероводород	0,5	0,05	-	2	0,000008	0,00003
0337	Углерод оксид	5	3		4	1,60614	27,001
0342	Фтористые газообразные соединения	0,008	-	-	2	0,001	0,00003
2908	Пыль неорганическая: 70- 20% двуокиси кремния	5	3	-	3	32,1536	52,645
	расчет объема	пылевыде	ления при с	троительств			
2908	Пыль неорганическая: 70- 20% двуокиси кремния	5	3	-	3	4,848	790,191
	ВСЕГО:		1	+		46,2258	880,2225

Перечень загрязняющих веществ, выбрасываемых в атмосферу

Расчеты уровня шума в период строительства и в период эксплуатации автодороги с учетом нарастания интенсивности движения транспортного потока произведен в программах «CREDO», «ЭРА» версия 1.7.

Водные ресурсы. Загрязнение поверхностных и грунтовых вод будет происходить в результате сбросов производственных и бытовых стоков, химических и механических загрязнителей с дороги.

Для снижения негативного воздействия на поверхностные и грунтовые воды предложено отводить ливневые воды с проезжей части за счет поперечных и продольных уклонов. Сброс воды с проезжей части осуществляется в прилегающие к дороге кюветы.

Почвы. Загрязнение почвенного покрова реконструкции автодороги происходит от земляных работ, строительства дорожного комплекса сооружений, объездных дорог.

Выполнен расчет концентрации соединений свинца в почве придорожной полосы при эксплуатации.

. В рабочем проекте предусмотрены мероприятия по снижению негативного окружающую среду. Для снижения пылеобразования воздействия на предусмотрено периодическое увлажнение водой объездных грунтовых дорог, ограничение скорости движения на участках дорог подверженных пылеобразованию, перевозка пылящих материалов в герметично упакованной таре, обработка дорожных покрытий обеспыливающими материалами. Устройство продольного уклона не выше 30‰, радиусы кривых и видимость на дороге согласно технической категории дороги.

После окончания реконструкции предусмотрены технический и биологический этапы рекультивации нарушенных земель: уполаживание бортов грунтовых резервов, планировка поверхности нарушаемых земель, разборка основания стройплощадок и объездных дорог, надвижка предварительно снятого плодородного слоя.

Кроме того, на пескозаносимых участках предусматривается планировка притрассовой полосы и засев семенами песчаного саксаула.

Строительные и твердо бытовые отходы будут собираться в контейнеры, и вывозиться на полигоны ТБО (свалку по согласованию с СЭС).

Выполнено Заявление об экологических последствиях намечаемой деятельности по реконструкции участка 1240-1330 км. и 1330-1398 км. дороги «Граница РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент» с обязательствами заказчика по соблюдению природоохранных норм.

Особое условие: в соответствии с п.1 ст. 69 Экологического кодекса РК получить разрешение на эмиссии в окружающую среду при производстве работ по реконструкции дороги.

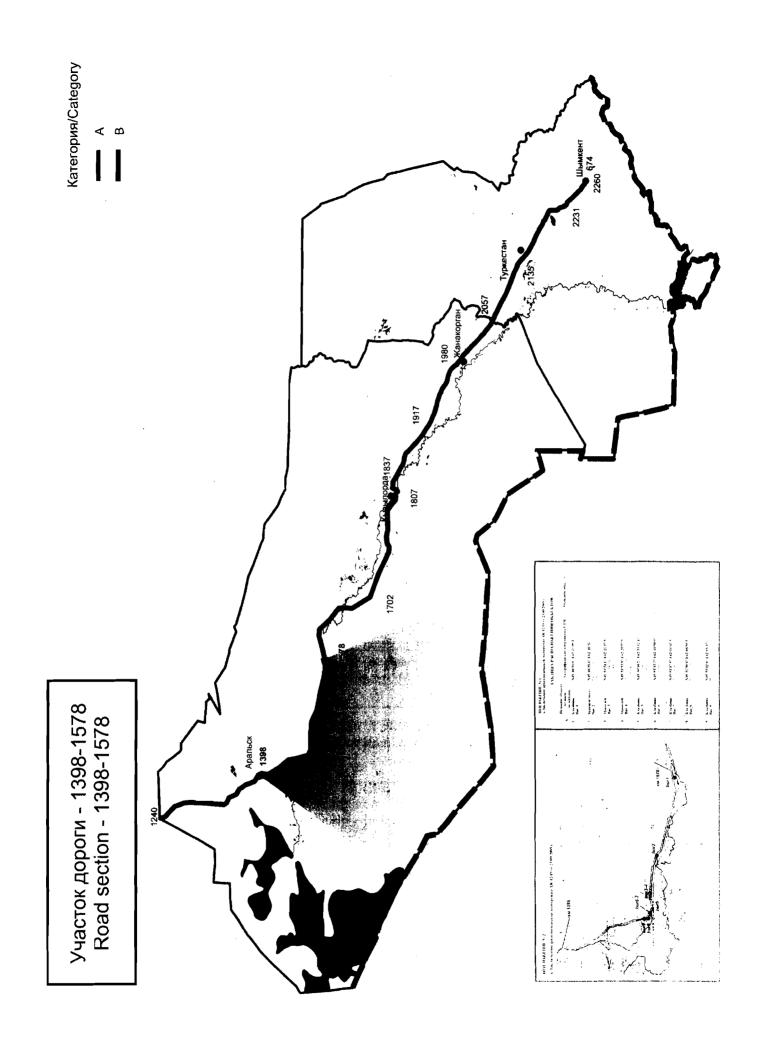
вывод

Государственная экологическая экспертиза согласовывает рабочий проект «Реконструкция участка автомобильной дороги «Граница РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент, через гг. Уральск, Актобе, Кызылорда» км 1240-1398».

Главный государственный экоэксперт Кызылординской области

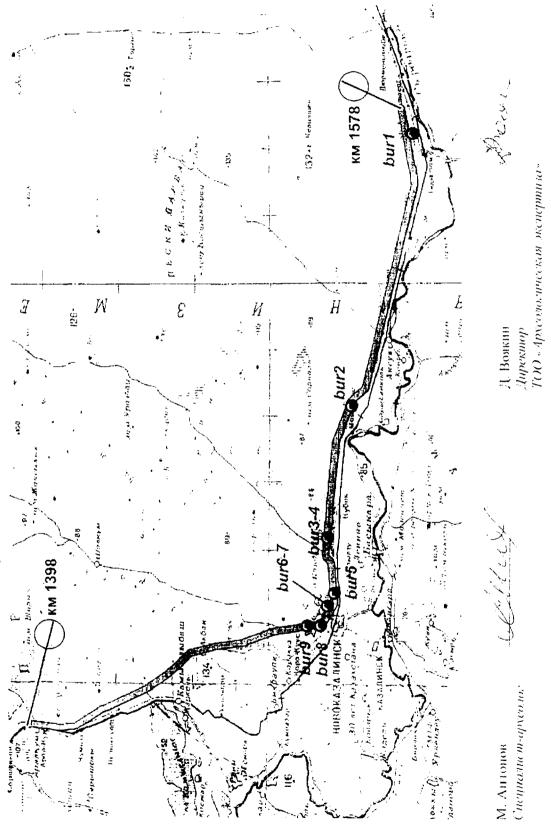
К. Нурпеисова

исп.: Ермаганбетова А. тел.: 230038









ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ № 1 к Заключению археологической экспертизы AR-12/19 от 23.09.2008 г.

Nº	Название объекта кодовое обозначение	Географические координаты UTM	Описание объекта
1	Кладбище Bur_1	N45°40'55.0'' E63°21'08.1'' Расположение: в 60 м южнее оси трассы Автодороги	Современное кладбище размерами 180 х 20 м.
2	Знаковое место Bur_2	N45°48'31.1'' E62°41'32.7'' Расположение: в 8 м севернее оси трассы Автодороги	Знаковое место, огорожено, место гибели певицы Малины Ератиевой
3	Мавзолей Bur_3	N45°51'54.1'' E62°21'57.5'' Расположение: в 8 м южнее оси трассы Автодороги	Мавзолей 17-19 вв. размер 10 м x10 м. рядом несколько современных погребений.
4	Мавзолей Bur_4	N45°51'53.8" E62°21'57.9" Расположение: в 8 м южнее оси трассы Автодороги	Мавзолей 17-19 вв. размер 7 м х 5 м. рядом несколько современных погребений.
5	Кладбище Bur_5	N45°50'45.2'' E62°13'12.4'' Расположение: в 17 м южнее оси трассы Автодороги	Современное кладбище размер 70 м х 20 м.
6	Кладбище Bur_6	N45°51'12.2'' E62°11'50.9'' Расположение: в 12 м севернее оси трассы Автодороги	Современное кладбище размер 100 м х 30 м.
7	Кладбище Bur_7	N45°51'17.5" Е62°11'42.3" Расположение: в 12 м южнее оси трассы Автодороги	Современное кладбище. Рядом с дорогой.
8	Кладбище Bur_8	N45°52'30.8" E62°08'50.3" Расположение: в 140 метров южнее оси трассы Автодороги	Современное кладбище. Рядом с поворотом на пос. Айтеке Би. находится множество современных кладбищ, разных размеров.
9	Кладбнще Bur_9	N45°53'02.8'' E62°08'37.6'' В 15 метрах восточнее линии маршрута.	Современное кладбище, размер 130 м х 40 м.

ТАБЛИЦА РАСПОЛОЖЕНИЯ ОБЪЕКТОВ

КАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ КОРШАГАН ОРТАНЫ КОРҒАУ МИНИСТРЛІГІ ЭКОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ РЕТТЕУ ЖӘНЕ БАҚЫЛАУ КОМИТЕТВІҢ АРАЛ-СЫРДАРИЯ ЭКОЛОГИЯ ДЕПАРТАМЕНТІ



МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОХРАНЫ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН КОМИТЕТ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ И КОНТРОЛЯ АРАЛО-СЫРДАРЬИНСКИЙ ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ЭКОЛОГИИ

120008. Кылымирая калиси, Жолгонсын калыссі, 150 тсп. 8 (7242) 23-02-44, фикс:23-06-80 www.ccolog.kz e.nuti: ecolog?7(§ natil.ru 29. (A. a.20876, No. D4-0.5/ 3629) 120008. город Кильілеція, ул Желтаксан, 150 гел. К (724 2) 23-172-44. факс 23-176-80 www.ceutog.kz c-mait-ecolog77fg mail fu

Кызылординский областной департамент Комитета автомобильных дорог Министерства транспорта и коммуникаций РК

ТОО «Инженерный центр «АСТАНА»

Заключение

государственной экологической экспертизы на рабочий проект «Реконструкция участка автомобильной дороги республиканского значения «Граница РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент через г.Уральск, Актобе, Кызылорда» км 1702-1807»

Разработчик: Генеральный проектировщик ТОО «Инженерный центр «АСТАНА»; раздел «Охрана окружающей среды» ИП Жумабеков А. (ГЛ №01625Р от 28.12.2007г.).

Заказчнк: Кызылординский областной департамент Комитета автомобильных дорог Министерства транспорта и коммуникаций РК.

Материалы поступили на рассмотрение государственной экологической экспертизы 01.12.2008 г. вх.№4067 в составе: раздел «Охрана окружающей среды» к рабочему проекту.

Срок строительства: 8 месяцев.

Общие сведения

Автомобильная дорога «Границы РФ (на Самару) – Ціымкент» проходит через города Уральск, Актобе, Кызылорда и является дорогой республиканского значения. Реконструируемый участок лороги км 1702-1807 расположен на перегоне Казалинск-Кызылорда и проходит по территории Жалагашского и Сырдарьинского районов Кызылординской области и г.Кызылорда.

Рабочим проектом предусматривается реконструкция участка автомобильной дороги с III категории под II категорию.

Начало реконструируемого участка соответствует км. 1702+00, конец участка дороги ГІК 1807+00 км. км., общее протяжение проектируемой грассы -106,2 км.

Этап строительства включает следующие виды работ:

- полготовительные работы- снятие илодородного слоя почвы с илощадок, съездоя, пересечений, демонтаж существующего обустройства, строений объектов малого сервиса; переустройство и вынос коммуникаций, попадающих в зону реконструкции дороги;

 отсыпка земляного полотна на всю ширину дороги с учетом примыканий и переходно-скоростных полос; на участках направления продольного профиля и плана, в высмках на участках переходов сторонности уширения, устройства скотопрогонов и водопропускных труб на всю ширину; - устройство временных объездных дорог для пропуска транзитного движения на участках ведения работ, на всей ширине дороги по всему пусковому комплексу при замене ж/б бетонных труб;

- строительство искусственных сооружений на реконструируемом участке – в связи с неудовлетворительным состоянием частей существующих круглых труб, необходимых для обеспечения водоотвода.

В постоянное пользование отведены земли для размещения конструкции земляного полотна и водоотводных сооружений автодороги. Площадь дополнительного отвода под дорогу земель, постоянного пользования -326 га. Площадь земель временного отвода пол объездные дороги, строительные площадки и проезды, сосредогоченные грунтовые резервы -765 га.

Строительные материалы (гравий, щебень, песок будут доставляться автотранспортом и хранится во временных складах).

Число полос движения – 2, ширина проезжей части принята 15м., ширина полос движения-3,75 м, ширина земляного полотна - 15,0 м.

Оценка воздействия на окружающую среду

Приведены географическая характеристика района производства работ, климат, почвы, уровень стояния грунтовых вод.

Климат Кызылординской области резко континентальный, с жарким сухим летом и холодной зимой, снежный нокров неустойчивый. Среднемесячная температура воздуха изменяется от -6,2 до +26,4°С.

Годовое количество осадков колеблется в пределах 129 мм, в том числе в зимний период - 73 мм. Суточный максимум осадков равен 41 мм. Среднеголовая влажность воздуха - 58%, в летние месяцы -3 7%.

Проектируемый участок автодороги протекает вдоль р.Сырдарьи по равнинной местности пустынного и полупустынного характера, изреженной оросительной сегью каналов и арыков. Магистральный поливной канал пересскает автодорогу четырежды. Ширина канала 30-60 м., высота обваловки 1,5-3,6 м., при ширине 5-9 м.

Земли большей частью освоены и заняты под орошаемое земледелие и пастбища.

В районе прохождения трассы распространены следующие виды почв: бурые с солонцами, пески в сочетании с бурыми, серобурые и такыровидные, солончаковые пески. Содержание гумуса колеблется от 0,6 до 3%. Породообразующие грунты – супссь, суглинок, глина, мощность почвенно-плодородного слоя 0,1-0,2 м.

Растительность района проложения автодороги полынная, черный саксаул, куйреук, солодка, пырей, аджерек, из древесных пород - лох, ивы, тополь, гребенцие, эфемерамь.

Распространены грызуны: суслики, тупканчики, песчанки, полевые мыши. Из представитслей насекомождных-ежи, землеройки, много пресмыкающихся – питомордник, гадюка, ящерицы.

Выполнено обследование почв участка работ, определена потребность в дорожностроительных материалах, осуществлена привязка к внетрассовым карьерам.

Источники выбросов загрязняющих веществ являются неорганизованным и пременными в период дорожно-строительных работ:

- земляные работы,

- временные склады строительных материалов,

- автотранспорт и спецтехника с дизельными ДВС,

- подвижные механизмы, использусмые при погрузочно-разгрузочных работах.

Водоснабжение. В период проведения дорожно-строительных работ для пылсподавления при устройстве земляного полотна и дорожной одежды предусмотрена привозная вода. Объем забора воды на пылеподавление в период дорожно-строительных

работ составит 165 000 м². Вода для строительных бригад доставляется автоводовозами и хранится в специальных емкостях.

Водоотведение. Для сбора хоз-бытовых сточных вод от участков расположения строительных бригад планируется устройство биотуалетов. Стоки будут вывозится ассимиляционными машинами с последующим сливом в места согласованные СЭС. Сточных вод, непосредственно сбрасываемых на рельеф местности, в поверхностные водные объекты, предприятие не имеет.

Атмосферный воздух Выполнена оцепка воздействия на атмосферный воздух выбросов загрязняющих веществ от реконструкции автодороги, Приведен перечень загрязняющих веществ от источников выделения.

Код загр. всще-	Наименование Всщества	ПДК максим. разовая,	ПДК средне- суточная,	Класс опас- ности	Выброс псщества г/с	Выброс вещества, 1/год
ства		MT/M ³	MT/M ³	6	7	
2907	2 Ныль псорганическая, содержащая двуокись кремния выше 70% (Дипас и др.)	0,15	0,05	3	6,3606	26,2548
2908	Пыль неорганическая: 70- 20% двуокиси кремния	0,3	0,1	3	53,06753	607,578
	Итого:				59,41813	633,8328

Перечень загрязняющих веществ, выбрасываемых в атмосферу

Произведсны расчеты рассеивания ЗВ в атмосфере (программ «ЭРА» версия 1.7). Нормативы эмиссий в окружающую среду предлагается установить в объеме, определенном расчетным путем на основании нормативно-методических документов, утвержденных МООС РК.

Валовый выброс вредных неществ от неорганизованных источников загрязнения атмосферы рассчитан на период строительства (реконструкции) дороги (2009г.).

Расчеты уровня шума в период строительства и в период эксплуатации автодороги с учстом нарастания интенсивности движения транспортного потока произведен в программах «СREDO», «ЭРА» версия 1.7.

Водные ресурсы. Загрязнение поверхностных и грунтовых вод будет происходить в результате сбросов химических и механических загрязнителей с дороги.

Почвы. При реконструкция автодороги в ходе земляных работ возможно загрязпение почвенного покрова строительным мусором и бытовыми отходами.

Выполнен расчет концентрации соелинений свинца в почве придорожной полосы при эксплуатации.

В рабочем проекте предусмотрены мероприятия по снижению исгативного воздействия на окружающую среду.

Для уменьшения возлействия на воздушную среду предусмотрено:

- применение землеройно-транспортной и строительной техники с двигателями внутрешнего сгорания, отвечающими требованиями ГОСТ, с контролем выбросов загрязияющих веществ;

- осуществление строительных работ с применением орошения (пылеподавления) дорожного полотна и строительных материалов;

- изготовление сборных строительных конструкций, товарного бетона и раствора на производственной базе подрядной организации с последующей доставкой на строительную площадку спецавтотранспортом; - заправка ГСМ автотранспорта на специализированных АЗС ближайших населенных пунктов;

- заправка техники ограниченного передвижения прелусматривается на специальной временной площадке с твердым покрытием автозаправщиком с помощью шлангов с герметичными муфтами, имеющих затворы у выпускного отверстия;

- сокращение или прекращение работ при неблагоприятных метеоусловиях.

Для снижения негативного воздействия на поверхностные и грунтовые воды предложено отводить ливневые воды с проезжей части за счет поперечных и продольных уклонов. Сброс воды с проезжей части осуществляется в прилегающие к дороге кювсты.

Предусмотрена рекультивация земель: техническое снятие почвенно-растительного слоя почвы со складированием его в отвалы (в составе подготовительных работ), срезка кустарника, корчелка пней с погрузкой в автосамосвалы, валка деревьев с погрузкой и транспортировкой, обратная надвижка растительного грунта из отвалов с последующим выравниванием грунта, планировка, рыхление рекультивируемых площадей.

Строительные и твердо бытовые отходы, образовавшиеся в процессе дорожностроительных работ, будут собираться в контейнеры, и вывозиться на полигоны ТБО по договору.

Выполнено заявление об экологических последствиях экологических деятельности по реконструкции участка 1702-1807 км автомобильной дороги с обязательствами заказчика по соблюдению природоохранных норм.

Особое условие: в соответствии с п.1 ст. 69 Экологического кодекса РК получить разрешение на эмиссии в окружающую среду при производстве работ по реконструкции дороги.

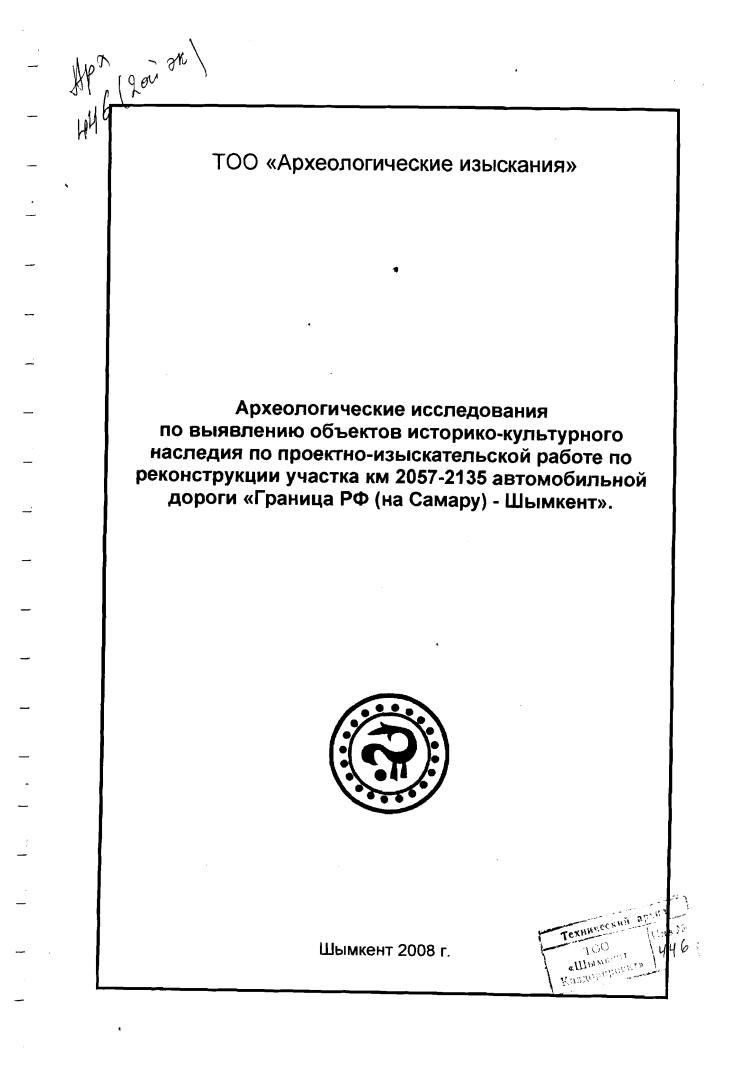
вывод

Государственная экологическая экспертиза согласовывает рабочий проект «Реконструкция участка автомобильной дороги республиканского значения «Граница РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент через г. Уральск, Актобе, Кызылорда» км 1702-1807».

Главный государственный экоэксперт Кызылординской области

К. Нурпенсова

исп.: Ермаганбетова А. тел.: 230038





ТОО «Археологические изыскания»

Лицензия Министерства культуры и информации РК №0132440 от 24.10.2008 г.

Заказчик: ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект»

отчет

археологического исследования по выявлению объектов историко-культурного наследия по реконструкции автомобильной дороги республиканского значения «Границы РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент», участок с км 2057-2135

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Оглавление

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2.1. Заключение.

3. ТАБЛИЦА 1. Характеристика выявленных памятников историкокультурного наследия в зоне реконструируемой дороги «Границы РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент» с километра 2057-2135.

4. Выводы и рекомендации.

5. Рисунки.

6. Фотографии.

7. Требование к сметной документации

8. Сметный расчет.

1. Краткая историческая справка обследуемого района

На юге современной Республики Казахстан, в долине среднего течения Сырдарьи, между широкой и поросшей лесом поймой великой реки и идущим параллельно ей хребтом Каратау находится цепочка таких древних оазисов, таких, как Испиджабский, Отрарский и Туркестанский оазисы. Через эту группу оазисов в древности проходила важнейшая трасса караванной торговли, и сегодня здесь проходят международные линии железной дороги и автомагистрали.

Район планируемого строительства автомобильной дороги расположен на территории Туркестанского оазиса округа Шавагар. Здесь вдоль основных водных магистралей Сыр-Дарьи, Арыси, Келеса, Бугуни, Чаяна, Бадама и др. сохранились многочисленные развалины древних городов, укрепленных поселений и замков, ирригационных сооружений, караван-сараев, остатки сельских поселений, курганные могильники.

Одним из наиболее известных городов на Средней Сырдарье, который сыграл важную роль в истории Казахстана, является городище Сауран. Остатки его находятся в 40 км северо-восточнее г. Туркестана под тем же названием. Городище Сауран, как и расположенное неподалеку городище Каратобе, - это остатки одного из наиболее известных средневековых городов Казахстана. Живописные развалины крепостных стен Саурана хорошо просматриваются с проходящих севернее автомобильной и железной дорог. Велика роль Саурана в истории Казахстана как важного узла на трассе Шелкового пути, на стыке степи и зоны средневековых городских культур Центральной Азии.

Ценные сведения о городе содержатся в мемуарах поэта и писателя Васифи. Он описывает необычайное для Казахстана водоснабжение города при помощи кяризов – подземных галерей, через которые выводятся наружу подземные воды.¹

С историей города Туркестана тесно переплелась судьба средневековых городов Южного Казахстана – Шавагара и Ясы, бывших в определенные исторические периоды административными и экономическим центрами Туркестанского оазиса. Шавагар был главным городом области в период VI-XI вв. Ему подчинялись другие мелкие города и поселения, в число которых входил и Ясы – будущий центр округа.

Шавагар находился на торговом пути, соединявшем сырдарьинские города с земледельческими оазисами Средней Азии и Хорезмом. Он начинался как ответвление Шелкового пути (большая дорога) в Испиджабе и шел на северозапад в Арсубаникет, оттуда в Кедер (Отрарский оазис), затем в Шавгар, Сауран и Сыганак и далее путь шел в города Дженд, Янгикент, а вдоль русла Куван-Дарьи в Хорезм.²

¹ Байпаков К.М., Смагулов Е.А. Средневековый город Сауран.- Алматы, 2005.- 202 с.; Байпаков К.М. Средневековый Сауран // Города Туркестана.- Алматы, 1999.- С.83-97

² Смагулов Е., Григорьев Ф., Итенов А. Очерки по истории и археологии средневекового Туркестана.-Алматы, 1999.- 232 с.

2. Визуально-натурное обследование зоны строительства дороги по проекту «Реконструкция автомобильной дороги республиканского значения «Границы РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент», участок с км 2057-2135

Участок обследованной дороги представляет собой автомобильную трассу, построенную в нынешнем ее состоянии в послевоенные годы. Последний капитальный ремонт дороги был осуществлен в начале XXI века. Сама же трасса в дореволюционное время выполняла роль крупного почтового трата Российской империи. Эта дорога была снабжена в прошлом мостами и почтовыми станциями. В более раннее время по этой дороге проходил караванный путь из Испиджаба-Сайрама в Нуджикет-Шымкент, в Шавагар, Сауран и др.

В ходе натурного обследования в районе реконструируемой дороги было выявлено общим количеством три памятника археологии. Среди них следует отметить памятники археологии Сауранского оазиса (группа средневековых усадеб, кяризные системы Саурана и Каратобе, ирригационные сооружения), городище Ташанак, одиночный курган Шорнак-1.

Большую роль в экономике средневековых городов играли пригородные территории, или его сельскохозяйственная округа. Такая зона четко выделяется в топографии Саурана. Особо развита она к северу от стен собственного городища, так как со стороны гор Каратау, к городу по наземным руслам мелких речушек и по подземным кяризам поступала вода. Застройка пригорода имела усадебный характер (рис. 5, фото 1-4).

Пригородные усадьбы Саурана имели особую планировку, состоявшую из холма, под которым скрываются руины жилого дома. Рядом угадываются развалины хозяйственных построек. Усадьбы расположены как бы цепочками, ориентированными с запада на восток или с северо-востока на юго-запад. Сеть арыков, проходя между стенами усадеб, объединяет их в отдельные ирригационные микрорайоны. От этой арычной сети отведены мелкие арыки, по которым вода подавалась на поля и в сады внутри усадеб.

Туркестанский оазис богат памятниками археологии. Среди них следует подчеркнуть такие городища, как Торткуль I-II, городище Ишкент, Икан и десятки больших и малых поселений и городов. Одним из таких небольших городищ является городище Ташанак, датируемое XIII-XIV – XVIII вв. (фото 5-9).

Одиночный курган, выявленный вблизи с. Шорнак, по своей типологии, структуре, расположению и топографии соответствуют памятникам отрарскокаратауской культуры первого этапа. Подземная часть этих памятников имеет подкурганные склепы с катакомбами различной формы и дромосами. Глубина захоронения от поверхности кургана достигает 10 м¹ (рис. 6, фото 10).

Таким образом, обследованный нами участок дороги на отрезке с километра 2057-2135 показал, что он представляет в археологическом отношении боль-

¹ Байпаков К.М., Подушкин А.Н. Памятники земледельческо-скотоводческой культуры Южного Казахстана (1 тыс.н.э.). Алма-Ата, 1989. 160 с.; Байпаков К.М., Смагулов Е.А., Ержигитова А.А. Раннесредневековые некрополи Южного Казахстана.- Алматы, 2005.-236 с.

шую научную ценность. Памятники археологии, расположенные на этом отрезке, возникли и развивались на стыке великих степей и в зоне древних среднеазиатских оазисов, на нитях караванных дорог Великого Шелкового пути.

2.1. Заключение: Необходимо провести перед строительством дороги мероприятия по сохранению памятников историко-культурного наследия путем археологического исследования всех выявленных объектов. Включить локально-сметный расчет в общую проектно-сметную документацию в строительство этого участка дороги.

ТАБЛИЦА 1

2. Характеристика выявленных памятников историко-культурного наследия в зоне реконструируемой дороги «Границы РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент» с километра 2057-2135

N₽	Наименова- ние памятни- ка и его дати- ровка	Описание археологического объекта	Наличие подъемного археологического материала	Географи- ческие ко- ординаты (UTM)
	Памятники ар- хеологин Сау- ранского оази- са (группа средневековых усадеб, кяриз- ные системы Саурана и Ка- ратобе, ирри- гационные со- оружения) Фото 1, 2, 3, 4	Севернее от городища Сауран цепоч- кой простирается группа средневеко- вых усадеб. Средний диаметр усадеб – 20 м, высота – 0,5 м. Большая часть их расположена непосредственно в зоне реконструируемой дороги. Здесь прослеживаются кяризные системы, снабжавшие водой такие города, как Сауран и Каратобе. На аэрофото- снимках кяризы выглядят цепочками кружков (вентиляционных колодцев), концы которых находятся на север-	Подъемный материал был получен на пригородной территории городища Сауран. Они представле- ны фрагментами венчи- ков, боковин и донных частей кувшинов. Среди них имеется один фраг- мент поливной керамики с ярко-голубой глазурью (фото 18). Также имеется несколько фрагментов	42 Т 40302 4819547 – 42 Т 40154 4820556 Рис. 1, 2, 5
		ной окраине пригорода Саурана, за- нятого усадебной застройкой. Диа- метр колодцев равны 5 м, расстояние между ними 12-15 м. Следы колодцев на местности сохранились плохо. Здесь же прослеживаются следы древней ирригации, подводящий ка- нал к городищу Каратобе (фото 4). Большая часть данной территории частично распахана. Требуется провести полное архео- логическое вскрытие проектируе- мой дороги и зоны охраны памят- ников, попадающих под строитель-	венчиков от кувшинов (фото 13, 16, 17) и их донные части (фото 15, 20). Два фрагмента боко- вин имеют ангобные по- теки (ангоб красный) (фо- то 14). Были встречены обломки больших танды- ров (фото 11, 12). Весь подъемный материал датируется XV-XVII вв.	

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4.	Городище	Городище Ташанак находится у села	Среди подъемного мате-	42 T 449861
. [Ташанак	Ынтымак, слева от реконструируемой	риала, полученного на	4789530
	(Абдулмалик)	дороги. В плане городище представ-	городище Ташанак, встре-	D 1 3
	D == = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	ляет из себя прямоугольную возвы-	чаются фрагменты полив-	Рис. 1, 3
	Фото 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	шенную площадку, ориентированную	ной керамики с голубой и	
		сторонами примерно по сторонам	темно-зеленой глазурью	
		света. Имеет размеры: основание с	(фото 21, 22), фрагменты	
4,		севера на юг – 40 м и с запада на вос-	массивных ручек от кув-	
		ток – 60 м, высота культурных напла-	шинов (фото 23), фраг-	
		стовании около 2 м. К трем ес сторо-	менты боковин, на кото-	
		нам (за исключением восточной)	рых имеются потеки	-
		примыкает еще одна площадка под-	красного и темно-	
		прямоугольной формы высотой 1 м.	коричневого ангоба (фото	
		Размеры сторон с севера на юг около	24, 25). Один фрагмент	
		200 м и с запада на восток – 180 м. ¹	донца покрыт бесцветной	
s - 1		На данный момент на памятнике уст-	глазурью с темно-серым	
		роено современное мусульманское	орнаментом (фото 27).	
		кладбище и мечеть Абдулмалика.	Подъемный материал из	
÷.		Культурные слои городища сильно	городища датируется XV-	
		потревожены.	XVII BB.	
		В виду того, что строительные ра-		
		боты реконструируемой дороги бу-		
		дут производиться по охранной зо-		
		не памятника, в период строитель-		
		ства следует руководствоваться		
		пунктом 2 статьи 39 Закона об ох-		
		ране и использовании объектов		
		историко-культурного наследия		
		РК: «В случае обнаружения объек-		
		тов, имеющих историческую, науч-		
ł.		ную, художественную и иную куль-		
		турную ценность, физические и		
		юридические лица обязаны приос-		
		тановить дальнейшее ведение ра-		
		бот и сообщить об этом уполномо-		
		ченному органу».		
5	Одиночный	Курган расположен примерно в 2 км	Подъемный материал не	42 T 419681
	курган	северо-западнее от села Шорнак, в 25	обнаружен.	4808179
	Шорнак-1	м от современной автотрассы. Диа-		
	Ф- ~~ 10	метр у основания 18 м, высота – 0,5		Километ-
	Фото 10	м. Курган сильно раздутый, с севера		ражный ато 26 2020
		имеется понижение.		столб 2079
		Требуется комплексное археологи-		Рис. 1, 4
		ческое исследование до начала		1, 7
- 24. 		строительных работ.		

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¹ Свод памятников истории и культуры Казахстана. Т.І. Южно-Казахстанская область. Алматы, 1994.-С.311

3. Выводы и рекомендации

Визуально-натурное обследование участка с километров 2057-2135 выявило общим количеством три памятника. Все они непосредственно расположены в зоне реконструируемой дороги. Учитывая, что эти памятники в перспективе будут разрушены и утрачены для науки, они подлежат полному археологическому вскрытию и изучению до строительных работ. Наиболее уникальные объекты могут быть изъяты и музеефицированы. Все материалы раскопок должны быть переданы в государственные музеи, где займут достойное место в культурном наследии Казахстана. Они позволят восстановить давно забытые страницы многовековой истории казахского народа. На основе этих материалов будут опубликованы научные труды, которые обогатят историю обширного Центрально-азиатского региона и войдут в учебные пособия по истории и культуре Казахстана.

Рекомендации:

1. Изучить городище Ташанак, группу усадеб Саурана, кяризные и ирригационные системы Саурана и Каратобе и одиночный курган Шорнак-1, попадающие непосредственно в зону реконструируемой дороги.

2. Произвести камеральную обработку всех материалов, включая реставрацию и лабораторные исследования находок археологических объектов.

3. Произвести типологический и хронологический анализ коллекции материалов, полученных в ходе раскопок.

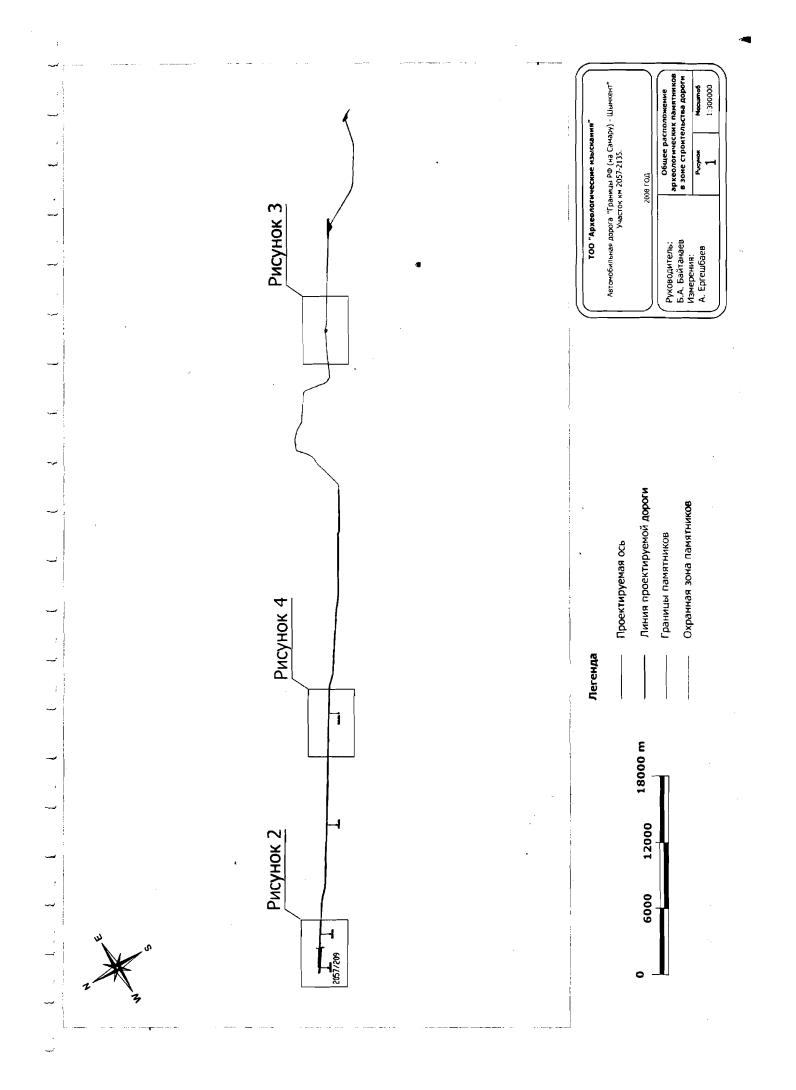
4. Теоретический анализ материалов экспедиции опубликовать в виде трудов статей и монографий.

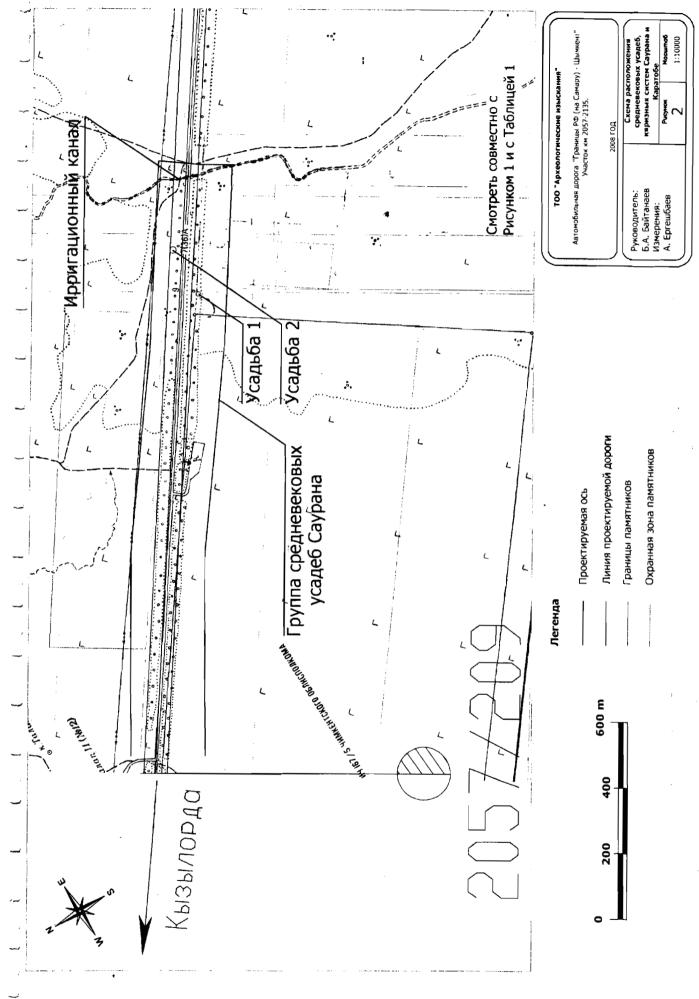
Ввиду того, что внешние признаки многих памятников, в особенности курганных захоронений, утрачены, в период строительства дороги необходимо руководствоваться пунктом 2 статьи 39 Закона об охране и использовании объектов историко-культурного наследия РК: «В случае обнаружения объектов, имеющих историческую, научную, художественную и иную культурную ценность, физические и юридические лица обязаны приостановить дальнейшее ведение работ и сообщить об этом уполномоченному органу».

График работ:

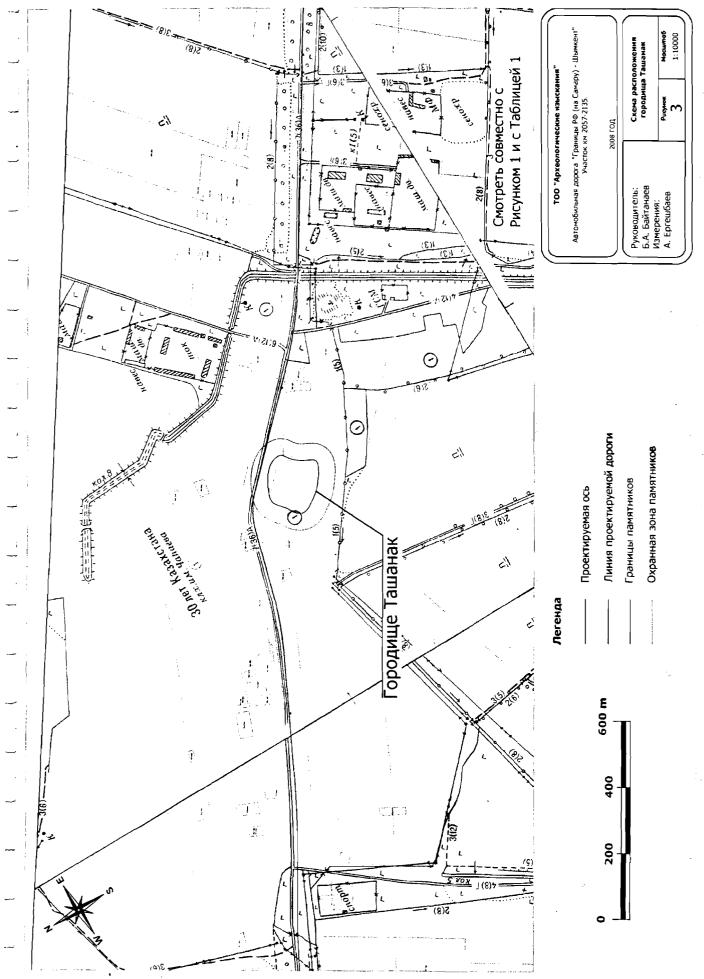
Археологические исследования памятников, попадающих в зону реконструируемой дороги, необходимо проводить заранее до строительных работ. Для исследования группы усадеб и кяризных, ирригационных систем Саурана и Каратобе требуется два полевых сезона.

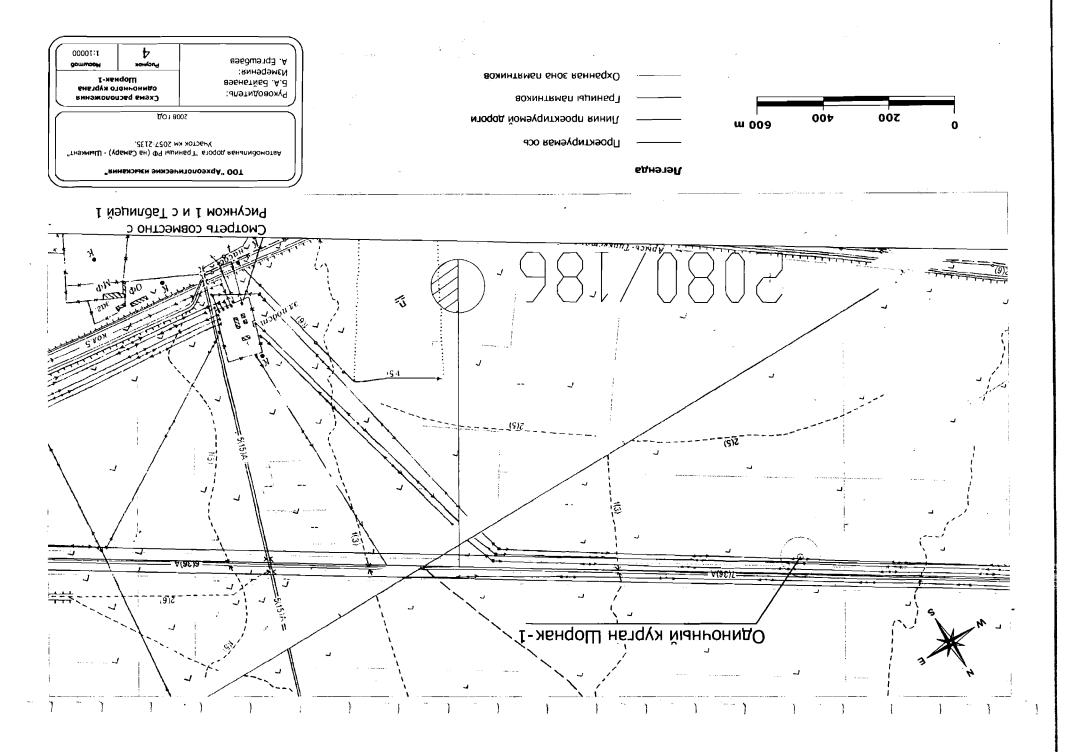
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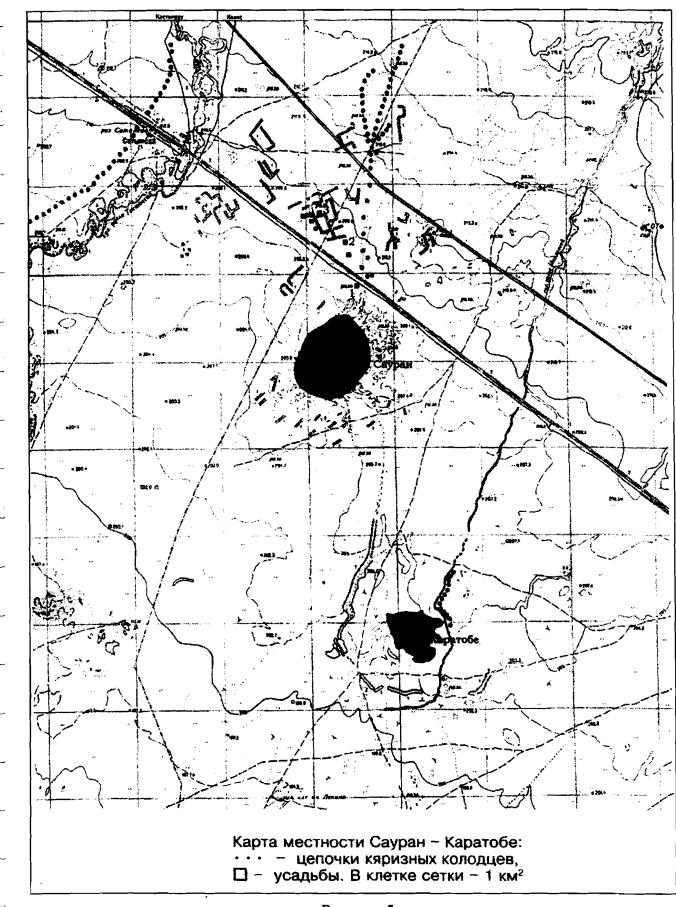


Рисунок 5

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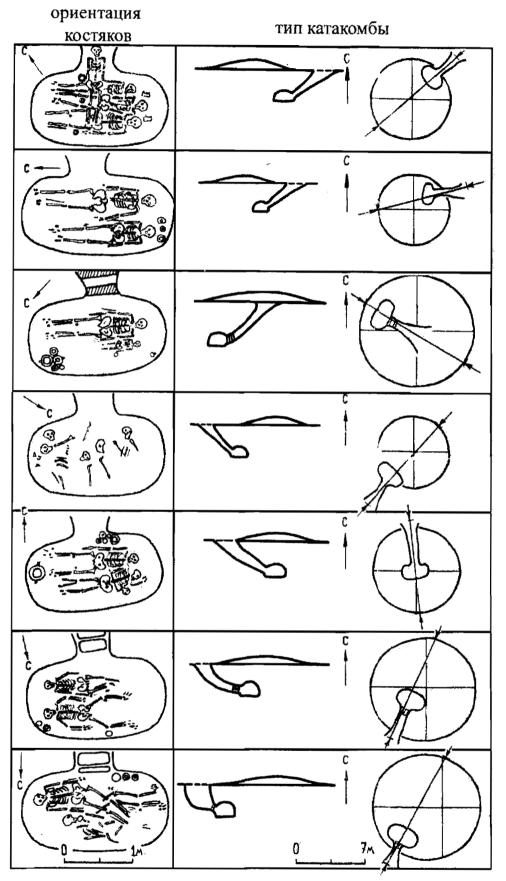


Рисунок 6. Типология подкурганных захоронении долины реки Арысь (аналогии)







Фото 2



Фото З

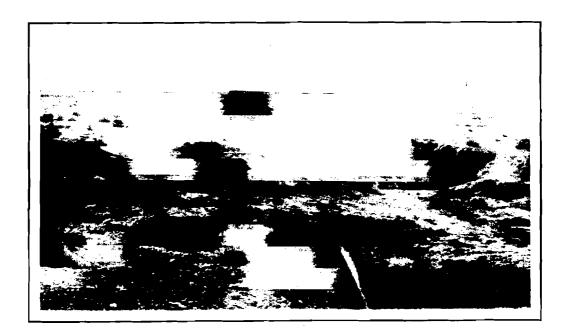


Фото 4

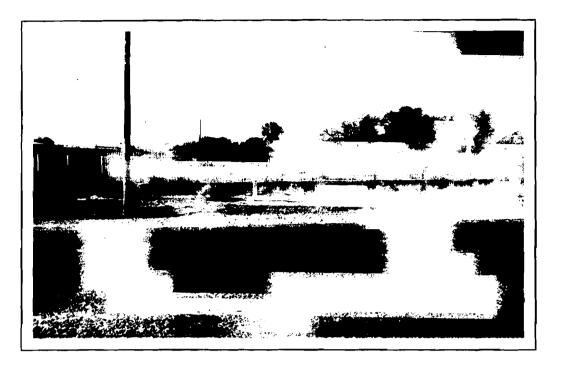


Фото 5

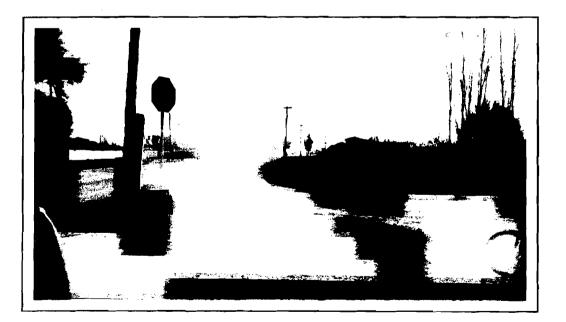


Фото б

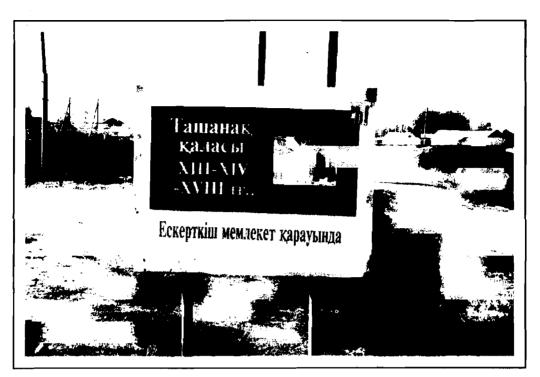


Фото 7



Фото 8



Фото 9



Фото 10

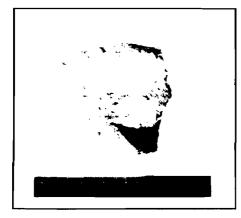


Фото 11

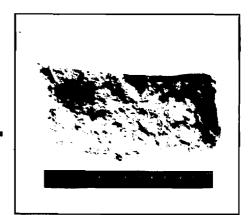


Фото 12

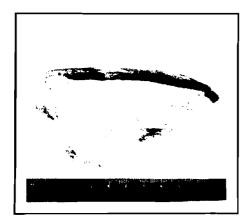


Фото 13

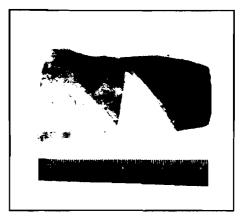


Фото 14

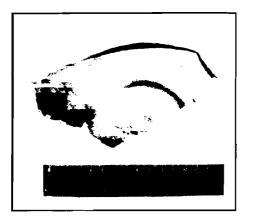


Фото 15

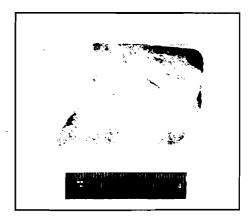


Фото 16

Подъемный материал из групп усадеб Саурана

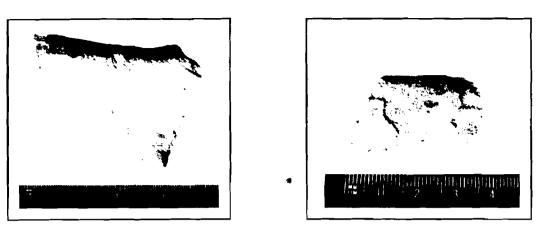


Фото 17

Фото 18

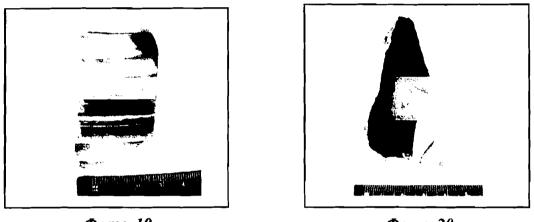


Фото 19

Фото 20

Подъемный материал из групп усадеб Саурана

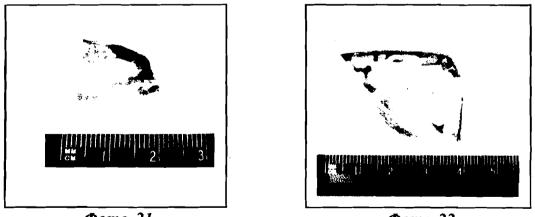
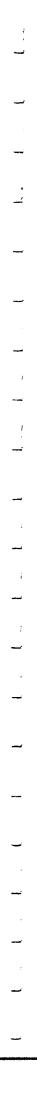




Фото 22

Подъемный материал городища Ташанак (Абдулмалик)



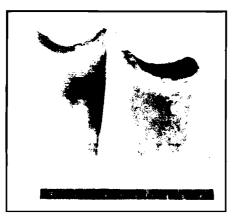


Фото 23

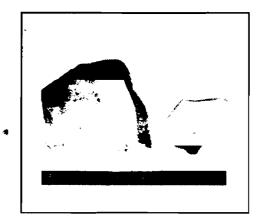


Фото 24



Фото 25

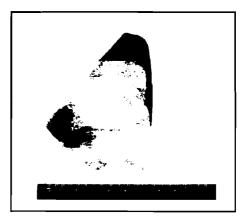


Фото 26

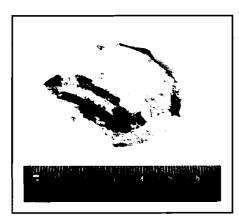


Фото 27

Подъемный материал городища Ташанак (Абдулмалик)

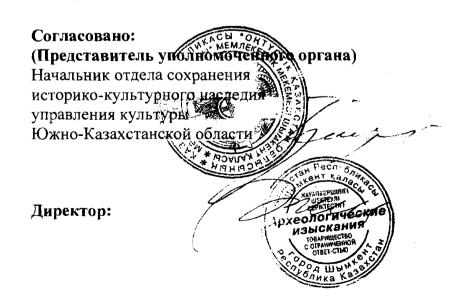
Требование к сметной документации на археологические работы по проекту «Реконструкция автомобильной дороги республиканского значения «Границы РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент», участок с км 2057-2135

1. Группа средневековых усадеб Саурана

- 1.Предварительные работы
- 2. Историко-архивные изыскания
- 3. Изучение литературы и графических источников.
- 4. Графическое оформление полевых работ
- 5.Полевые и камеральные работы при постоянном наблюдении археолога.
- 6.Оформление фотоальбомов и иллюстрации
- 7.Составление научно-реставрационного отчета.
- Площадь раскопа 20 000 кв. м., глубина 0,5
- Общий объем работ 10 000 кубов.
- Категория 2

2. Одиночный курган-1

- 1.Предварительные работы
- 2. Историко-архивные изыскания
- 3. Изучение литературы и графических источников.
- 4. Графическое оформление полевых работ
- 5.Полевые и камеральные работы при постоянном наблюдении археолога.
- 6.Оформление фотоальбомов и иллюстрации
- 7.Составление научно-реставрационного отчета.
- 1курган 10х10, глубиной-5м.-500куб.х 500кубов
- Общий объем работ 500кубов
- Категория 2



А.Н. Грищенко

Б.А. Байтанаев

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Археологические работы по проекту реконструкция участка с километра 2057-2135 автомобильной дороги Границы РФ(на Самару)- Шымкент

Сметная документация составлена в соответствии со сборником цен на научнопроектные работы по памятникам истории и культуры (СЦНПР-91) раздел 6,7 и общая часть. Год издания сборников 1991.

Базисная сметная стоимость археологических исследований определена в ценах 2001 года согласно коэффициента пересчета к=72(Письмо N20 Комитета по делам строительства от 01.02.2001г).

При составлении сметной документации приняты:

- Территориальный район 15 зона 2

- Временные здания и сооружения согласно СН РК 8.02-09-2002 0,5%
- Затраты на произвордство работ в зимнее время 0,7%
- Выслуга лет 1%
- -Дополнительные отпуска рабочим 0,4%
- Коэффициент пересчета в цены 2008 г-1,507
- Ненормируемые и непредвиденные затраты согласно СН РК 8.02-02-2002 6%
- Налоги сборы и обязательные платежи согласно СН РК 8.02-02-2002 2%

- MPII – 1168

Общая сметная стоимость строительства в текущем уровне цен - 277529,53 тыс тенге

	Pesnicht HT Kan		
Составил	WERTER MUT		Петрова
Директор	оварищество ограниченной	ele	Байтанаев БА
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Программный комплекс АВС-4 (редакция 3.15) - 1 -	1000
Заказчик	ΦΟΡΜΑ 1
Улвержцен	
Сметный расчет стоимости строительства в сумме в том числе:	277529,53 тыс.тенге
возвратных сумм налог на добавленную стоимость	131,96 тыс.тенге – тыс.тенге

(ссылка на документ об утверждении)

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СМЕТНЫЙ РАСЧЕТ СТОИМОСТИ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА

Археологические работы по проекту реконструкция участка с километра 2057-2135 автомобильной дороги Границы РФ(на Самару)-Шымкент

N	N смет и	:	Наименование глав, объектов,	:					сть, тыс.тенге				: : Bcero,		
n/m :	расчетов	:	работ и затрат	:	CTR MC	ооительно онтажных работ)-:0б ни	орудов я, меб	а- : ели:		учих грат	:	с.тенге		
1 :	2	:	3			4	:	5	:		6	:	7		
			2. Основные объекты строительства												
1. 1		ļ	рхеологические работы п⊖ проекту реконструкция участка с километра 2057-2135 автомобильной дороги Границы Ф(на Самару)-Шымкент			175944,6	5	_			<u></u>		175944,60		
`			NIOLOLO			175944,6	6						175944,60		
		Глава	3. Объекты подсобного и обслуживающего на	аначения											
			NTOPO							•	-				
		Глава	6. Наружные сети и сооружения водоснабжени	(я, кана	лиз ====	ации, те	плосн =====	абжен	ия и =====	газс	снабж	ения			
			ИТОГО												
		Глава	7. Благоустройство и озеленение территории	1											
			NTOPO												

рограммный комплекс АВС-4	(редакция 3.15) - 2 -			1000	
1 : 2	: 3	: 4 :	5 :	6 :	7
	Всего по главе	_	-		
	итого по главам 1-7	175944,66	-	-	175944,6
Глаг	ва 8. Временные здания и сооружения				
2. CH PK 8.02-02-2002 3. CH PK 8.02-02-2002	-Временные здания и сооружения 0,5% -Возврат материалов от временных зданий и сооружений 15%		-	-	879,7 131,9
	Всего по главе		_	-	879,7
	ИТОГО ПО ГЛАВАМ 1-8	176824,38	~		176824,3
Гла	ва 9. Дополнительные затраты на строительство				
4. CH PK 8.02-07-2002	-Дополнительные затраты при производстве работ в зимнее время 0,7%	1237,77	-	-	1237,7
5. CH PK 8.02-02-2002 6. CH PK 8.02-02-2002	в зимнее время 0,7% -Затраты на выслугу лет, 1% -Затраты на дополнительные отпуска, 0,4%	-	-	1768,24 707,3	1768,2 707,
7.	ИТОГО ПО ГЛАВАМ 1-9 -В том числе возвратные суммы-15%	178062,15 131,96	-	2475,54	180537, 131,9
	ИТОГО ПО СМЕТНОМУ РАСЧЕТУ В БАЗОВЫХ ЦЕНАХ 2001 Г.	178062,15		2475,54	180537,
8. CH PK 8.02-02-2002	-ИТОГО ПО СМЕТНОМУ РАСЧЕТУ В ТЕКУЩИХ ЦЕНАХ	268356,9	-	3730,88	272087,7
К-1,507 9. СН РК 8.02-02-2002	2008г. -Налоги, сборы, обязательные платежи, 2%	_	-	5441,76	5441,7
	СМЕТНАЯ СТОИМОСТЬ В ТЕКУЩЕМ УРОВНЕ ЦЕН	268356,9	_	9172,64	277529,5

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Программный комплекс АВС-4 (редакция 3.15)

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НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ СТРОЙКИ- Археологические работы на реконструкцию участка с километра 2057-2135 автомобильной дороги Границы РФ(на Самару)-Шылкент

НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ ОБЬЕКТА- Археологические работы по проекту реконструкция участка с километра 2057-2135 автомобильной дороги Границы РФ(на Самару)-Шымкент

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OBBEKT HOMEP 1

Л О К А Л Ь Н А Я С М Е Т А 1 (Локальный сметный расчет) Археологические работы на реконструкцию участка с километра 2057-2135 автомобильной дороги Границы РФ -Шымкент

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Составлен (а)	Составлен(а) в ценах на 1.01.2001г.					сметная стоимость Нормативная трудоемкость Сметная заработная плата	Har Tp)	щоемкос ная пла	ITB ITB	165984,7	165984,7 TSC. TEHTE
: Шифр N : Шифр III : номер	Наименование работ и затрат,	Количество	5	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Стоимость единицы, : Общая стоимость, : Тенге : Тенге : Всего : экспл. : Всего : экспл. : Машин : : машин	Общая Всело	СТОИМС Тенге : Эк	ость, : 	акладные расходы	оймость единицы, : Общая стоимость, : : Затраты труда, Тенге : челч всего : экспл. : Всего : экспл. : Накладные: машин : расходы : рабочих, обслужи-	Затраты труда, челч рабочих-строителей рабочих, обслужи-
= 0	елиница измерения	<i></i>	: ител	TTPO- B		зи рабочи строите лей	ын :	ч. ЗП: инис-: ов	16Hre 	1 1 1 1	Вахощих машины
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РАЗДЕЛ 1. Средневековые усадьбы Саурана

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	. Е СЦЯРИ6-1 -Предварительные	расоты Оснакомление с объектом, исследование территории)	объект -Истоико-архивные изыскания объект	-Изучение литературы и	графических источников -Графическое оформление 	полевых расот -Полевые камеральные работы	ири постоянном насиюцении археолотов, шурфы(2x2) глубиной 0, 5м
	1 E CILHPII6-		2 ЕСЦНРП т1-4.к=1.2	3 ECUHPI	4 ECUHPII 4 ECUHPII 56-2	5 ECUHEN	77- T.I.

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	отчетов и заключений к-т		54720	F	54720	I	ł	ı	ı
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ВСЕГО, СТОИ Сметна	ВСЕГО, Стоимость общестроительных работ - Сметная заработная плата -	Тенге Тенге			112213296	-105861600	ţ I		
	прочих работ .	Тенте			59158916	I	I		
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ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН ОБЛЫСЫНЫҢ ТАБИҒИ РЕСУРСТАР ЖӘНЕ ТАБИҒАТ ПАЙДАЛАНУДЫ РЕТТЕУ



У ПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПРИРОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВИ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ПРИРОДОПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ЮЖНО-КАЗАХСТАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

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Южно-Казахстанский областной Департамент Комитета автодорог МТиК РК

> ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект» гл.инженер Лим И.Г.

заключение № 000013

государственной экологической экспертизы на рабочий проект «Реконструкция участка км 2057-2135 автомобильной дороги «Гр.РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент»

Материалы разработаны ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект» (ГСЛ № 006467 от 20.08.2001г.) на основании задания на проектирование, утвержденного заказчиком. Раздел «Охрана окружающей среды» разработан Фоминой Г.М. (ГСЛ № 01178Р от 12.07.2007 г.).

Заказчиком проекта является Южно-Казахстанский областной Департамент Комитета автодорог МТиК РК

Департамент пассажирского транспорта и автомобильных дорог ЮКО.

На рассмотрение представлены: Пояснительная записка рабочего проекта, раздел «Охрана окружающей среды», заключение ДГСЭН ЮКО № 17-6-874 от 29.12.2008 г.

Материалы поступили на рассмотрение 26.12.2008 г., № 964.

Общие сведения

Участок строительства относится к IV Г климатической зоне. Температура воздуха абс.максимальная +49°С, абс.минимальная -38°С, средняя годовая температура воздуха 12,1°С. В геологическом строении полосы прохождения трассы принимают участие аллювиально-пролювиальные отложения, представленные супесью, суглинком и песком, которые подстилаются гравием и галечниковым грунтом. Подземные воды в пределах полосы трассы залегают на глубине 6-8 м от поверхности земли.

Участок автодороги, подлежащий реконструкции, проходит по территории г. Туркестан ЮКО. За начало участка реконструкции автодороги «Самара – Шымкент» принят существующий км столб 2135+00 (в районе с.Ст.Икан), конец – существующий км столб 2057+00 (граница Южно-Казахстанской и Кызылординской областей). Автодорога «Самара – Шымкент» относится к III технической категории. Ширина проезжей части 6,6 – 7,5 м, ширина земляного полотна – от 12 до 14 м. Протяженность участка составляет 57,6 км.

Существующая дорожная одежда состоит из покрытия толщиной от 4 до 14 см и основания из гравийно-песчаной смеси толщиной от 22 до 49 см. Толщина дорожной одежды неравномерная в поперечном и продольном разрезах. Покрытие представлено асфальтобетоном с содержанием битума 6,3-9,0 % от массы. На большей части покрытие подвержено деформациям: трещиноватость, волны, кромочность, выбоины, сдвиг. Трасса проходит в районе орошаемого земледелия, поэтому реконструируемый участок пересекают множество ирригационных сооружений. Все водотоки за исключением р.Кошкарата на км 2096+100 являются временными.

В соответствии с заданием на проектирование автодорога «Гр РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент» км 2057-2135 является автодорогой Іб технической категории. Основные технические параметры, принятые при проектировании: ширина земляного полотна – 27,5 м, ширина проезжей части – 2 х 7,5 м, число полос движения - 4, ширина обочин – 3,75 м. Общее направление трассы юго-восточное. Реконструкция выполнена по ранее проложенной оси трассы. Трасса запроектирована одной осью по середине разделительной полосы, представляет собой уширяемую часть до параметров Іб технической категории с небольшими изменениями радиусов кривых в плане. Общее протяжение реконструируемого участка 81,5 км. Трасса автодороги проходит по богарным, пастбищным и орошаемым землям, пересекая при этом естественные водотоки, оросительные и сбросные каналы существующих оросительных систем. Вдоль трассы, проходящей по поливным землям, проектом предусмотрена нарезка кюветов для приема и сброса поливных вод.

В подготовительный период предусматриваются следующие виды работ: снятие почвенноплодородного слоя со складированием в бурты, переустройство подземных и воздушных коммуникаций, фрезерование существующей дорожной одежды с вывозом на временную объездную дорогу, разборка существующих автопавильонов, демонтаж существующих дорожных знаков и ж/б труб, подлежащих разборке; устройство временной объездной дороги, устройство стройплощадок для временного хранения материалов, рекультивация грунтовых резервов.

Для пропуска транзитного транспорта в целях обеспечения безопасности движения предусмотрено устройство временной объездной дороги. Временная объездная дорога устраивается шириной 10 м с покрытием серповидного профиля из фрезерного материала покрытия основной дороги. По окончании строительства объездная дорога разбирается с ПКОв+00 до ПК259в+63 с вывозом в нижний слой основания последующего участка. Остальная часть объездной дороги используется как местный проезд. Кроме этого, на период строительсвта транспортных развязок в разных уровнях предусматриваются объездные дороги. В дальнейшем объездная дорога на транспортных развязках в г.Туркестан, которая отмыкает на ПК431+70, используется как проезд по улице, в в с.Шорнак – в районе самой развязки длиной 800 м разбирается. Для безопасного движения по объезным дорогам устанавливаются дорожные знаки с последующим демонтажем.

Продольный профиль запроектирован в соответствии с требованиями СНиП РК 3.03-09-2006 с учетом максимального использования существующего земляного полотна. Земляное полотно принято шириной 27,5 м. Уширение земляного полотна осуществляется в левую сторону до проектируемых параметров с небольшими изменениями радиусов кривых в плане. На участках лороги с небольшими насыпями до 1,5 м для отвода воды устраиваются кюветы. Во избежание размыва поверхностными водами откосы укреплены засевом трав по растительному слою.

Проектом принят следующий тип конструкции дорожной одежды:

- верхний слой покрытия и ЩМА-20 (щебеночно-мастичный асфальтобетон) 5 см;
- нижний слой покрытия из пористой крупнозернистой асфальтобетонной смеси 10 см;
- верхний слой основания из черного щебня 12 см;
- средний слой основания из щебеночно-гравийно-песчаной смести C₄ 20 см;

- нижний слой основания из гравийно-песчаной смеси С₄ - 26 см.

Для организованного выезда с прилегающей территории населенных пунктов Майдантал и Сауран предусмотены примыкания по типу 1-А-2 с устройством переходно-скоростных полос ТП 503-0-51.89. Съезды в поле предусмотрены по ТП 1-Б-2 ТП 503-0-51.89. В населенных пуктах (с.Шорнак и г.Туркестан) съезды в улицы осуществляются с местных проездов. На вновь устраиваемых местных проездах и съездах покрытие устраивается из горячей плотной мелкозернистой асфальтобетонной смеси толщиной 6 см на основании из гравийно-песчаной смеси толщиной 30 см. Транспортные развязки в разных уровнях и путепроводы устраиваются на пересечении с автодорогой КХ-58 «Туркестан-Балтаколь-Нуртасаул-Шорнак-Карнак-Кентау», в начале и на конце обхода г.Туркестан и обхода с.Икан.

Обочины автодороги укрепляются оптимальной гравийно-песчаной смесью толщиной 27 см. Из существующих 77 малых искуственных сооружений из железобетона для пропуска поливных и сбросных вод замене подлежат 59, остальные 17 исключены как недействующие. Новые водопропускные железобетонные трубы приняты по серии 3.501.1-144. Существующие железобетонные плитные мости от Арыс-Туркестанского канала находятся в хорошем состоянии. Также проектом предусмотрены автобусные остановки, площадки для стоянки автомобилей, установка дорожных знаков, нанесение разметки.

Организация строительства предусматривает выполнение строительных, монтажных и специальных работ поточным методом с соблюдением технологической последовательности, строгое соблюдение правил техники безопасности и требований по охране окружающей среды.

Оценка воздействия намечаемой деятености на окружающую среду (ОВОС)

Проектом предусмотрены следующие мероприятия по охране окружающей среды: постоянный контроль за техническим состоянием и режимом работы строительной автотехники; обеспечение качества дорожного покрытия, организация дорожного движения; снятие и хранение почвенноплодородного слоя с последующим использованием его при рекультивации на временно занимаемых землях.

При поведении строительных работ в атмосферный воздух будет выделяться пыль неорганическая (70-20 % двуокиси кремния) и углеводороды. Согласно выполненного расчета выбросы составят: пыль неорганическая – 0,2,688 г/с, 4,627 т/год, углеводороды (алканы C₁₂-C₁₉) – 0,1 г/с, 0,164736 т/год. Данные выбросы носят временный и неорганизованный характер. При эксплуатации автомобильной дороги стационарные источники выделения загрязняющих веществ в атмосферу отсутствуют.

Согласно СНиП РК 3.03-09.2003 для предохранения конструкции земляного полотна от переувлажнения поверхностными водами и размыва предусмотрен водоотвод с поверхности проезжей части за счет поперечного уклона. Водоотвод осуществляется кюветами в пониженные места придорожной полосы. По завершении строительства земли, занимаемые строительными площадками, объездными дорогами и складами-накопителями, подлежит рекультивации. Рекультивация выполняется в два этапа: техническая и биологическая рекультивация. Участок автодороги после окончания ремонтных работ очишается от строительного и бытового мусора. Весь строительный и бытовой мусор вывозится на полигон ТБО.

Выводы

Рабочий проект «Реконструкция участка км 2057-2135 автомобильной дороги «Гр.РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент» СОГЛАСОВЫВАЕТСЯ.

Начальник ОГЭЭ

Б.Сатенов

Ермекбаева Г.Е. гл.спец. ОГЭЭ ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН ОБЛЫСЫНЫҢ Табиғи ресурстар және табиғат пайдалануды реттеу

БАСҚАРМАСЫ



УПРАВЛЕНИЕ

ПРИРОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ И РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ПРИРОДОПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ЮЖНО-КАЗАХСТАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

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Южно-Казахстанский областной Департамент Комитета автодорог МТиК РК

заключение № 000147

государственной экологической экспертизы на рабочий проект «Строительство а/д «Обход г.Шымкент» с км 2231 а/д М-32 «Гр.РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент» с выходом на 674 км а/д А-2 «Хоргос-Алматы-Шымкент-гр.Р.Узбекистан»

Материалы разработаны АО «АК «Қазақстан жолдары» (03-ГСЛ № 002095 от 30.11.2000г.) на основании задания на проектирование, утвержденного заказчиком. Раздел «Охрана окружающей среды» разработан ТОО КАЗНИИНИ «Дортранс» (ГСЛ № 01122Р от 10.10.2007 г.).

Заказчиком проекта является Южно-Казахстанский областной Департамент Комитета автодорог МТиК РК.

На рассмотрение представлены: Пояснительная записка рабочего проекта, чертежи, раздел «Охрана окружающей среды», объявление в газете «Казахстанская правда» от 02.12.2008 г.

Материалы поступили на рассмотрение 28.01.2009 г. № 32-з.

Общие сведения

Участок строительства относится к IV Г климатической зоне. Температура воздуха абс.максимальная +49°С, абс.минимальная -38°С, средняя годовая температура воздуха 12.1°С. В геологическом строении полосы прохождения трассы принимают участие лессовидные суглинки. В зависимости от характера грунтового увлажнения на лессовидных отложениях сформированы серохемы обыкновенные и лугово-сероземные почвы. Подземные воды в пределах полосы трассы залегают на глубине более 2.0 м от поверхности земли.

Трасса проектируемой объездной автодороги «Обход г.Шымкент» с км 2231 а/д М-32 «Гр.РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент» с выходом на 674 км а/д А-2 «Хоргос-Алматы-Шымкентгр.Р.Узбекистан» пролегает по территории с/о Шубар Ордабасинского района и с/о Кайнарбулак Сайрамского района ЮКО. Общая протяженность автодороги составляет 36,5 км, площадь – 255,5 га при проектируемой ширине автодороги 70 м.

В соответствии с заданием на проектирование проектируемая автодорога является автодорогой Іб технической категории. Основные технические параметры, принятые при проектировании: ширина земляного полотна – 27,5 м. число полос движения - 4, ширина разделительной полосы – 5 м, мосты – 3 шг., транспортные развязки – 4 шг., тип дорожной одежды и вид покрытия – капитальный, ц/бетоп.

Рабочим проектом предусмотрены следующие работы; устройство земляного полотна, устройство дорожной одежды, строительство транспортных развязок в разных уровнях, установка дорожных знаков и ограждений, нанессние дорожных разметок, устройство пересечений и примыканий, строительство мостов, устройство водоотвода с проезжей части моста, устройство струенаправляющих дамб у искусственных сооружений.

На период строительства автодороги предусматривается отвод земель под объездную дорогу на искусственных сооружениях, сосредоточенные резервы грунта, строительные площадки у труб и мостов, склады дорожно-строительных материалов, площадки для размещения вахтового поселка и передвижного ЦБЗ.

Система дорожного водоотвода, разработанная данным проектом, состоит из ряда и отдельных конструктивных мероприятий, предназначенных сооружений лля предотвращения персувлажнения земляного полотна. Для отвода поверхностной воды предусмотрено устройство боковых водоотводных канав (кюветов), труб для пропуска водотоков и воды под земляным полотном. Водопропускные сооружения устраиваются в местах пересечения автодороги с водотоками, суходолами, поливными и сбросными каналами. Вода с проезжей части мостов поступает к бордюрам тротуарных блоков и далее отовдится к водоотводным лоткам у начала и конца моста, затем постураев в водоприемные колодцы, где происходит фильтрация. Сброс воды с проезжей части дороги осуществляется в продольные лотки, расположенные вдоль кромки проезжей части, а затем в поперечные лотки, устраиваемые на откосах насыпи, высотой более 4-х метров, при продольном уклоне более 0.03, а также на вогнутых кривых. В конце лотков, вдоль откосов насыпи устраиваются гасители для предотвращения эрозии насыни земполотиа.

После завершения строительства автодороги объездная дорога и стройилощадки подлежат рекультивации. Организация строительства предусматривает выполнение строительных, монтажных и специальных работ поточным методом с соблюдением технологической последовательности, строгое соблюдение правил техники безопасности и требований по охране окружающей среды.

Оценка воздействия намечаемой деятености на окружающую среду (ОВОС)

Проектом предусмотрены следующие мероприятия по охране окружающей среды: постоянный контроль за техническим состоящием и режимом работы строительной автотехники; обеспечение качества дорожного покрытия, организация дорожного движения: снятие и хранение почвенно-плодородного слоя с последующим использованием его при рекультивации на временно занимаемых землях и озеленении придорожной полосы, перевозка пылящих материалов в транспортных средствах, снабженных брезситовыми пологами, установка спецконтейнеров для различных видов отходов, вывоз строительного мусора.

Основными источниками воздействия на окружающую среду на территории проектируемого объекта будут являться строительные работы. Расход строительных материалов составит: грунт - 25607,6 т, щебень - 385585.1 г, ПГС и песок - 1723,41 т, цемент - 61,9346 т, битум - 405,02 т, эмаль ПФ-115 - 0,0273 т, электроды Э-42А - 0,2798 т, дизтопливо для строительной техники - 995,2305 т, бензин для строительной техники - 482,7323 т. Настоящим проектом определены выбросы загрязняющих веществ только при строительстве автодороги. выбросы загряняющих веществ от вахтового поселка и передвижного ЦБЗ будут опрелены отдельным проектом. Выбросы загрязняющих веществ в атмосферу при строительстве проектируемого объекта составят:

Наименование вещества	т/год	
Железа оксид	0,0028	
Оксид марганца	0,0003	
Диоксид азота	45,8763	
Сажа	9,6871	
Диоксид серы	10.9178	
Оксид углерода	249,5224	
Фтористые соединения	0,0001	
Бенз(а)пирсн	0,00006	
Ксилол	1,8031	
Уайт-спирит	1,8	
Углеводороды	41,115	
Альдегиды	3,9631	
Пыль неорганическая (более 70% двуокиси крем- ния)	656.32	1
Пыль неорганическая (70-20 % двуоксиси кремния)	347,0907	
ВСЕГО	1368,0988	

Данные выбросы носят временный и неорганизованный характер. При эксплуатации автомобильной дороги стационарные источники выделения загрязняющих веществ в атмосферу отсутствуют.

При строительстве автодороги под вынужденный снос попадают зеленые насаждения (деревья в количестве более 6000 шт., в основном породы карагач и акация). В целях компенсации вынужденной вырубки зеленых насаждений предусматривается озеленение придорожной полосы.

Согласно СНиП РК 3.03-09.2003 для предохранения конструкции земляного полотна от переувлажнения поверхностными водами и размыва предусмотрен водоотвод с поверхности проезжей части за счет понеречного уклона. Водоотвод осуществляется кювстами в пониженные места придорожной полосы. По завершении строительства земли, занимаемые строительными площадками и объездной дорогой, подлежат рекультивации. Рекультивация выполняется в два этапа: техническая и биологическая рекультивация. Участок автодороги после окончания строительных работ очищается от строительного и бытового мусора. Весь строительный и бытовой мусор вывозится на полигон ТБО.

Выводы

Рабочий проект «Строительство а/д «Обход г.Шымкент» с км 2231 а/д М-32 «Гр.РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент» с выходом на 674 км а/д А-2 «Хоргос-Алматы-Шымкентгр.Р.Узбекистан» СОГЛАСОВЫВАЕТСЯ.

Начальник ОГ'ЭЭ

topiar.

Б.Сатенов

Ермскбаева I 4: га.спец ОГЭЭ



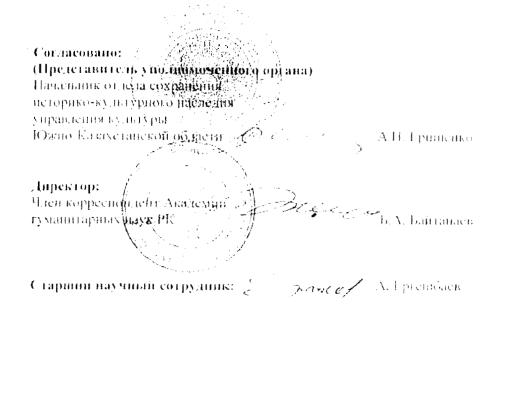
ТОО «НПО «Археология, консервация и реставрация»

Линствия Министерства культуры и информации РК. №0078381 от 12.14.2007 г.

Заказчик: АО «Акционерная Компания. «Казакстан жо дары.

ОТЧЕТ

археологического исследования по выявлению объектов историко-культурного значения по реконструкний участка с километра 2231-2260 автомобильной дороги «Границы РФ (на Самару) – Шымкепт» строительства дороги в "Обход города Шымкент"



HILLIMKEIT 2008

 Визуально-натурное обследование зоны строительства лёроги но проекту «Реконструкция участка с километра 2231-2260 автомобильной дороги «Границы РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент», строительства лёроги "Обход города Шымкент"

1.1. Краткая историческая справка обследуемого района

Район изанируемого строительства автомобильной дороги расноложен в таком прошлом изпроко известном по историческим документам оззысе, как Испи взабский округ, который в археологии Центральной Азын занимает особос место С именем Испилжаба связаны многие события и даже целые вехи, истории Казакстана. Территория округа Испиджаб в одно время простиралась от Шаша по Каштара включительно. В его округе непосредственно нахо испись такие торога, как Хурлуг. Шаваб, Бадухкет, Тамталж, Джумунналу, Газгерд, Манкес и пр. Между этими горогами обла се цьская округа с пастбаштам, прри тационными сооруженияма, караванными дорогами тискропо зяма

Испиджаб был, в первую очередь, ку втурным центром и крупным метанолисом на Великом Шелковом пути. А при саманилах - погравичным форностом в борьбе за исламскую веру с кочевниками. Его земли бы и богаты у роздем, т базары перенолнены товаром. Находясь на караванной магистрали из Килтя, ок руг Испиджаб был как бы перекрестком на Вельком Шетковоз г ути. Караваны следующие из Тараза через Тамталж, Булухкет. Шаваб, обязатст по ос анавливались в Испиджабе и следовати далее до Шина в глубь Маверанаюхра. т терез Хурлуг, Джуминскагу и Арсубаникет до Фараба и залее внига во Сыртарьс слеловали в Европх.

О нем говорил. Фирдоуси в «Шахнаме», описывая события, имеющие, рови нимому, определенные реалиц, связанные с. Молься чость. Совех то с. С. сны Испилжаба нидели многих завоевателей - прабских польовствев, войсот ама лица Пух иби Асада, караханищских предволятслей арминатара полев, тоы ины хорезминаха Мухаммеда, многоязычное воинство. Чибы похлия

1.2. Обследование участка с километра 2231-2260 автомобильной дороти «Гранница РФ (на Самару) - Шымкент»

Участок обследованной дороги представляет из собя на основой на костора, су, построенную в нынешнем ее состоянии в послевоенина в элл. Чосте изий капитальный ремонт гороги был осуществлен в начале XXI вски. Стота ж трасса в дореволюционное время выполняла роль крупного почтового трака российской амперии. Эта дорога была снабжена в произгох мост еле и неятовыми станциями. В более ранее время по этой дороге проходил коравляющий и то на Испитикама в Ихджикет-Шымкент в Шавагар в Я-сла

В ходе визуально-натурного обете юкания участка с клаота от 62231-2260 окао выявлено несколько курганных групп. От част их отретотает алиа и аона регулируемого тандиафта не понадали в зову просктируемой тологи. В юли осн-

[.] Байтаййся 5-А. Дренний Пениль, б. Обредневековые корьду 8280000000 слов своють со Вусского 1995 г. с. с. с. б Историе в ороссперерябот сного тонони нисто Шайстра - Алетского 1977 г. с.

проектирусмой дороги визуально не определено ни одного намятника археолотии, большая часть земли на этом отрезке почти вся распахана.

1.3. Заключение: По проекту «Реконструкция дороги с километра 2231-2260 автомобильной пороги «Границы РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент» намятшков истории и культуры по состоянию на октябрь 2008 года не общаружено.

1.4. Обеледование участка дороги «Обход города Шымкента»

В данный район испосредственного строительства будущей дорбни в «Обхол горо на Шымкента» понало десять измятников археологии. Среди них пужно отметить – горолицие Хурлу)⁴, коми неке средневсковых рибадов и ющально 3 г.д. 4 курганных могнлыника. 2 одиночных кургана и 2 позгних поселений

Особо еле пуст отметить намятники, имеющие поселенческую структуру. К ним относятся городние Хурдуг (рис. За) и рибалы у Кайнарбулака. От первого начинается ось дороги по объезду города Шымкента. Следует отметить, что Хурдуг и рибады имеют одинаковую топографию, где нет стены и не выделена питалель. Такого типа памятники, очевидно, возникают в эйоху караханилов, где надобность в мощном укреплении отнадает, так как эта территория Исни и жабского округа перестает быть местом войны за веру.

О Хурлуге в Х в. выдающийся арабский теограф нисал так: «Хурлуг – тород ереднего размера, в нем канал среди рынков, нет вокруг него стены и негу него ни ниталели, ни сельской местности (рустака)».² По-видимому этой же изыпровке соответствовали рибалы у Кайнарбудака.

Одиночные курганы и курганные труппы по своей линологии, структуре, расположению и топографии соответствуют намятникам отрарско-каратауской культуры первого этана. По вемная часть этих намятников имеют по (курганиме склены с клъакомбами различной формы и зромосами. Глубина захоронения от поверхности кургана достигает – 10 м. (рис. 12)³.

Таким образом, обследованный нами участок дороги в «Обхол торола Шымкента» ноказая, что он представляет в археологическом отношении большую научную ценность. Памятники археологии, расположенные там, сложились вдояь трассы Великого Шелкового пути в насчитывают не менее нкух ны сячляет.

1.5. Заключение: Пеобходимо провести мероприятия по сохранению на мятников историко-культурного наследия путем археологического исследования всех объектов.

4

¹ Блитанася Б. Х., Еринксико Х.Н. Вопросы зона полици Х., разла и Наука и соразованое Южного Газах заза Серия "Ведагого чесо и сотацисарные зауки". Нымкена, 2004. С. 171-173.

¹ Волин С. Снезника арабских персилских и порясних исполаннов IX-XVI ак. О полине р. Тазас и служание ранених т. М. перекси. В несте пованая по прусодотии Килускан ССР. Г.Г. Ерг. на Сомпрененского аруссонтик сконзастия Солозбледициян. Толасская година. Хама Хта, 1949. С 194-197.

³ Байлаков К 50, 10 оконоли А.Н. Намитики земле исполого - сконоло ейской культура. Ю свого бласкай (4) выструк. УчискАст. (1989). 160 с. Байнаков К ХУ, Смасулев Е.А., Устанатова, А.А. Рановсусторы свои свое и тропологО спогодка, америка: Алясная, 2003. 136 с.

ТАБЛИЦА 1

2. Характеристика выявленных археологических намятников в зоне строительства автомобильной дороги в «Обход города Шымкента»

Наименова- ние памят-	Описание археологического объекта	Наличие подъемного археологического матс-	Географи чсские ко
вика и его датировки		риала	ординать
Средневско-	По инсьменным источникам известно.	Польсмиый материал го-	N42 26.29
вын Хурлуг	по из месте горочина Мазаратнобе	•	E69 43.10
(Мазаратто	on an area prantes and popul		
ба Обныя	Nyposi, Liene appealate on pyrane.		
циярныха	B PART BO DE MAR DELEMANCOLO-		
всев илонна и	- ECHANNER DUNDE BE OUT CONTRACTION		
намяенные –	тоовствой тороги Шамисин-Алмани.	-	
N-XH mus		Normais and He crossing	
, центрального бугра - ХНІ-		- посуды, выполненной на-	1
• XIV 86.		топрарном круге быстро-	
	Горовние находится на юго-восточной		
Фана 1, 2	окрание поестка Сыйлым (40 лет Ка-		
	[Заятана), распотоженного в]] км к		
	северо-востоку от Шымкенца. В илане		
	оно представляет из сеоя отдельные		
		puo (pac.36, No2). B p.a-	
	форм (круг, оват, прямоуто вышк). Об-	транороз бугре выявлени	
	стетования и топосвемка всет илощали	керахика имеюная ую	
	соматонка зафиксировала с юлы древ-	ноторисскио рамку ХШ	
	a construction of a price of the construction of the press	¹ XIV and here wrom, not per-	
	переметру намянника и отдельно стоя-	THE STREET LESS PRO REAL	
	анх давий и сооружений. В топогры-	ERMINE OF CONTRACTORS OF CONTRACTORS	1
	фиаламенника из ваблодаются тород-	(Fig. 16, $N(1)$).	
	фин назначника не выз подночая терер- соме стены, внешним ваз (рвс. 3а). Ре-		
	завыя плональ тороляна составлят	: :	
	- вриблизите наю 18-20 годаров.		
	- бриолизительно го-до тектаров. - Ось просклируемой порони прорежет	\$	
	северную часть торолница. Гребуется		
	— северную часть торо пина, треохется Еполнос археологическое вскрытие куль-		
	 полнос архсологическое аскрытие куль- турных слоев с фиксанцей и локумента- 		
	иней материалов.		
Средненско-	На северо-востоке от посетка Кайнар-	Ha maison hannana ma	N42 28.61
пысриба ры	оулак, в районе 20 я 2) го гизометра		
Каниарбу-	проскцирусмой пороги наблючаются.		tuo nemp
ansat - X-XII	кунскрпые сдон сренковскового не-		
въ.	prota ha, toxional netomine		Meany
	усавот. На йонерхности отла собрано	· · ·	коораяна
Фию3,4	множество по немного материа ю, сред		: E21 NE#
	н которого имсются и во виния кера-		N42 28.58
	- мике, она заспрустся X-XII ва Услию-		1-69.32.17
	, вень кочные границы наургшика не		-
	V 10 DOL, EIK KIK HOBEPOBOLIS CHIHID		- N 42-28.66 - N 42-28.66
	распахани. С северо-востока его проре-		F 69 32,03

ί,

	· · · · · · ·	мет современный канал. Монность культурных напластований не менее 50		
		, CM.	27, 28). rarapa (фото 31,	
		Больныя часть объекта располагается.	32). А также были най ю	
		непосредственно на лилии марнирута.	рим фрагменны ооковин-	
		Требуется комплексное архсологиче-	тан паров этой же энохи.	
		ское исследование по оси полотна и в	фото 29) Паличне но-	
		охранной зоне намятника.	ивной керамики с зеле-	
			ным листом характерно	
			Едея конца ХИ-ХШ як. и	
			CHINER BALBACE. HAR	
			- yaa basa albertangaa saasa	
			CORPORT OBJEDIT - E - ELES E -	
i.			Stepho freedom and all all all all all all all all all al	
		Курглиная труппа, состоящая из 9-нь	Но цезного мнервла не	N42 27,986
	Курганятыі могильнік	••		
227 	Кайнарбу-	Куртанов, выглятутых с востока на за	2 1 Control 12 (1903)	E69 33.717
	лак-1 - Гв. 10	-чад. Расположены в 3-х километрах от		-
	п.э1У в. п.э.	поселка Кайнарбулак. Насыни сильно		N42 28.011
		нотревожены, возможно, граоленые		F69 33,432
	Фото 5, 6, 7, 8,	Самый крупный имеет тиаметр у осно-	1	
	9, 10, 11	вания около 18 м. В центре канного	2 • •	Рис. 1, 2, 6
		кургана устроен намятник в честь		
		Азамбайулы Төленберген хажы (1830-		,
		1917) (фото 9, 10)		
		Вненний шаметр остазывых курганов		
5		варенруст от 10-то 15-м. высота при-		
		o nume nato to 1 st.		
		Пазаних расположены испосредствению		
		у водозна проектируемой зороги. Гре-		
		буется комплексное архсологическое		:
		вссле тование.		
		Ниформатор – Толебаев Скандер, лан-		
		че выносе іка Кайнарбулак.		
	Курганиын	Курганная группа, состоящая из 5 кур-		
	могнлынк	- ганок, расположена непочкой с востока-	вонаружено	E69 32,520
	Кайнарбу-	на занат. В центре крупного кургана		
	лак-2 – 1 в. то	выметром 20 м. имеется современная		Рис. 1, 2, 7 –
1	настукана.	вороцка. Вценини диаметр остананых		
	(b	курганов варыирует от 12 до 10 м. вы-	-	
ji J	Фото 12, 13, — 14	сота приблизительно 0.5-1 м.		
	1-7	4 из них расположены испосредственно		
		у полозна просктирусмой дороги, по-	2	
		с всщин в денирскоторого зоже имс-		
		стеч современная вороны, распозыта-		
		стоя в 25 метрах юго-западнее от осн	4	!
ene i Gran		проектируемой тороги. Требуется		
		^в комплексное археологическое иссле-		1
		тованис.	ni Berne en e	
•	Курганный	Курганная группа расположена в 3 км		N42 30,413
	MOLILITATIS	севернее вачного массива Чубарсу эт		169/26,891
	Чубарсу-1 ~ 1	состоят из 5 бессистехню распологон-		
nais Dùg	в. 10 п.з1У в.	аны не отношению друг в другу вургу-		ہ سب ، ، ،

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	H. J.	нов. Охранная зопа 4-х куртанов попа-	, and the second s	Рис. 1. 2,
		нает в зону строительства дороги. Рас-		11
	Фото 15, 16	стояние между захоронениями состав-		
		все от 5 то 20 м. В настояниес время		
		поверхность лизияников по шостью		
		распахана. Самый круппый формой в		
		- виде овала имеет диаметр 20 м. Диа-		
		тметр остальных, более медких курганов-		
		варырустот 7 то 16 м. Сохранившияся		
		высочь около и 5 м. Требуется ком-	1	
		наексное зругодогическое неследо»		
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Курганный	P. F. acconcile for the first of the maintenance		N42 29.612
	MOPR LEADS	- 2-х кураннок на се въздя на заналной	· · ·	1 69 28.727
	Кар.) Маркс-1 – I в.	окраинсь 2 км от е. Царла Маркса. Они		
	ю н.э1У в.	расно юдены испочкої с востака на		Рис. 1, 2, 9
	11. 1.	sula) Ha oliton us nux yeranoisten pe-		
		пер (Rp10) фото 15, 16). Дилметр его 25 м. высота: фиксорусмая от уровня 1		
	(Pore 17, 18,	современной листан човерхности, со-	5 5	
	19	ставляет 1.5 м. Второн чуть меньше в		
		т наметре - 15 м. высота – 1 м. Требу»	3	
		сеся комплексное археологическое		
		песле ювание.		
	Опрочный	Курган нахолятоя слева от тороги Со-	Tourshore Maleplana IC	N42 27.578
1	syptan 1 - £	ветськая – К. Мюжев, Ерргия сильно по-		1.69 35.244
	и, то п.э1Х в.	преволена монтерника расная анный, з		
	я.).	sometore provina Ilpaomarca-		Puc. 1, 2, 5
		Had blowerp octonation (10) then a co-	•	
	(baro 20	верног – 10 м. Высона, фиксирусмая оз-		
		уровия современной лисвиой новерх-		
		ности, составляет 0,3-0,5 м. Требуется		
		комплексное археологическое иссле-		2 - -
		tobaline,		
	Оннолнени	-Курган расположен в 3-юм севернее от		N42/30,065
	sypran-2 - 1	ачного массика Ткоарсу. Днаметр ос-	oonapy acto,	1.69/27.305
	ведо п.эIV ве	Глования около 15 м. высота – 1 м. Сам-		
			:	
	11.).	объект в сто охранная зона понадает в		Рис. 1, 2,
		объект в его охранная зона понадает в зону строите вства зороги. Требуется		Рис. 1, 2, 10
	11. 3.	объект и его охранная зона понадает и зону строительства зороги. Требуется комплексное археологическое иссле-		
	н.э. Фото 21, 22	объект и его охранная зона понадает и зону строительства зороги. Требуется комплексное археологическое несле- нование.		10 5 5
	н.э. Фото 21, 22 Носеление	объект и его охранная зона понадает в зону строите његва зороги. Требуется комплексное археологическое иссле- нование. Возмежно – спесрафия, нахо вется на	Но и саного макданда из-	10 5 N42 26,631
	н.э. Фото 21, 22 Носеление Кызылсу	объект и его охранная зона понадает в зону строительства зороги. Требуется комплексное археологическое иссле- нование. Возможно – спесряфия, нахолося на целом серету река Кылынсу, при яна-	Но и саного макданда из-	10 5 5
	н.э. Фото 21, 22 Носеление Кызылсу тобе-1 -	объект и его охранная зона понадает и зону строите паства дороги. Требуется комплексное археологическое иссле- ювание. Возможно относрафия, нахолося на ислоя серету рего Кылынсу, при вна- исной кауанарто в Каталасу. Тоое	Но и саного маздани а из- понарузено	10 N42 26.631 1.69 41.044
	н.э. Фото 21, 22 Носеление Кызылсу хобс-1 - ХУШ-ХІХ	 объект в его охранная зона понадает в зону строительства зороги. Требуется комплексное археологическое иссле- нование. Возможно спистряфия, нахолится на ведем серету рега Кылынсу, при яна- ислом серету рега Кылынсу, при яна- исния Каханарта в Каталлеу, Гоос имеет в плане во прямоуто выую фор. 	Но и саного маздани а из- понарузено	10 5 N42 26,631
	н.э. Фото 21, 22 Носеление Кызылсу тобе-1 -	 объект и его охранная зона понадает и зону строительства зорони. Требуется комплексное археологическое несленование. Возможно спистрафия, нахолися на нелом серету река Кылынсу, при яначилы каханарта в Катиласу, Тоое имеет в планс возпрямоуто нагую форму и состоит из лах 4 уголаников. 	Но и саного маздани а из- понарузено	10 N42 26.631 1.69 41.044
	н.э. Фото 21, 22 Носеление Кызылсу 40бс-1 - ХУШ-ХНХ Ев. (?)	 объект и его охранная зона понадает в зону строительства тороги. Требуется комплексное археологическое иссленование. Возмольно отнедрафия, нахолихя на недом серету река Кылынсу, при янаятсяния каханарта в Каталасу, при янаятсяния каханарта в Каталасу, Тоое имеет в плане не прямоуто напую форму и состоит из лаху 4 угольников. Общие размеры вахонника 52х20 м. 	Но и смного мак, авала из- оснаруз спо	10 N42 26,631 1.69 41,044
	н.э. Фото 21, 22 Носеление Кызылсу 40бс-1 - ХУШ-ХНХ Ев. (?)	 объект и его охранная зона понадает и зону строительства дороги. Требуется комплексное археологическое иссленование. Возможно отнедрафия, нахотихя из недет серету рега Кылынсу, при внаятелии Кауанарта и Кылынсу, при внаятении Кауанарта и Кылынсу, Тоос имеет в планс по прямоуто напую форму и состоит из лаху 4 угольников, Общие размеры вамятника 52х20 м.: 	Но и смного мак, авала из- оснаруз спо	10 N42 26,631 1.69 41,044
-	н.э. Фото 21, 22 Носеление Кызылсу 40бс-1 - ХУШ-ХНХ Ев. (?)	 объект и его охранная зона понадает и зону строите паства порони. Требуется комплексное археологическое исслетование. Возможно относрафия: нахологая на телем серету рега Кызыку, при анастении Каханарта в Казыку, при анастении Каханарта в Казыку, Тоое имеет в плане по прямоуто выую форму и состоит из абх 4 угольников. Общие размеры вамятника 52х20 м. Монность куллурных напластований ото ю 3-х м. На поверхности наблюта- 	Но и смного мак, авала из- оснаруз спо	10 N42 26,631 1.69 41,044
	н.э. Фото 21, 22 Носеления Кызылсу зобе-1 - ХУШ-ХТХ ив. (?) Фото 23	 объект и его охранная зона понадает и зону строительства дороги. Требуется комплексное археологическое иссленование. Возможно отнедрафия, нахотихя из недет серету рега Кылынсу, при внаятелии Кауанарта и Кылынсу, при внаятении Кауанарта и Кылынсу, Тоос имеет в планс по прямоуто напую форму и состоит из лаху 4 угольников, Общие размеры вамятника 52х20 м.: 	Но и смного мак, авала из- оснаруз спо	10 N42 26,631 1.69 41,044

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10 Поселение – Къзълеу	 Остатка поселения, возможно, этно- Польемного материальне графия. Оно находится примерно в 200 – обнаружено, 	- N42-26.654 - E69-40.861
· · · ·		1.07 40.001
- 166e-2 -	метрах северо-зана нее от Кызылех	
XVIII-XIX	лобе-1. Квыралная в цлане – около	Рис. 1, 2, 4
вв. (2)	. 15х15 м. С. востока к нему примыкает сторо с	
	ся илю оплывшая пристройка размера-	
Фото 24	ми около 8х10 м. Гребуются на цюр-	
	ные мероприятия во время строи-	
	тельства тороги и устройства стра-	
	ни рафического шурфа (ис менее	
	HBVA).	

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s,

3. Выводы и рекомендации

В ходе натурного обследования участка было выявлено 10 намятников археологии. Все намятники и их охранные зоны непосредственно расположены в хоос строительства автомобильной дороги. Учитывая, что для намятники в перслективе булут разрушены и утрачены для науки, они поллежат волному археотолическому вскрытию и изучению. Нанбодее уникальные объекты могуд быть изыты и мулеефицированы. Все материалы расконок булут переданы в сосуавретсянные мулефицированы. Все материалы расконок булут переданы в сосуавретсяные мулеефицированы. Все материалы расконок булут переданы в сосуавретсяные мулеефицированы. Все материалы расконок булут переданы в сосуавретсяные мулеефицированы. Все материалы страстонок булут переданы в сосуавретсяные мулее, где займут постойное место в Культурном насаетым Калазов. Они нолосупоновны давно забытые странные многовсковой в торат казахского народа. На основе днях материалов оулут онуетньованы научные сруды, которые обогатат историю общирного Центральноа анатекото регионола войнуть учебщие пособыя но истории общирного Казахстана.

Рекоменданны:

 Полностью расконать и изучить городница, курганные моги выйки и отнночные курганы, понадающие непосредственно в збщу строительства дороги.

 Произвести камеральную обработку всех материалов, включая реставрацию и дабораторные исследования находок археологическах объектов.

3. Произвести типодогический и хропологический анализ коллекции материллов, получениих в ходе расконок.

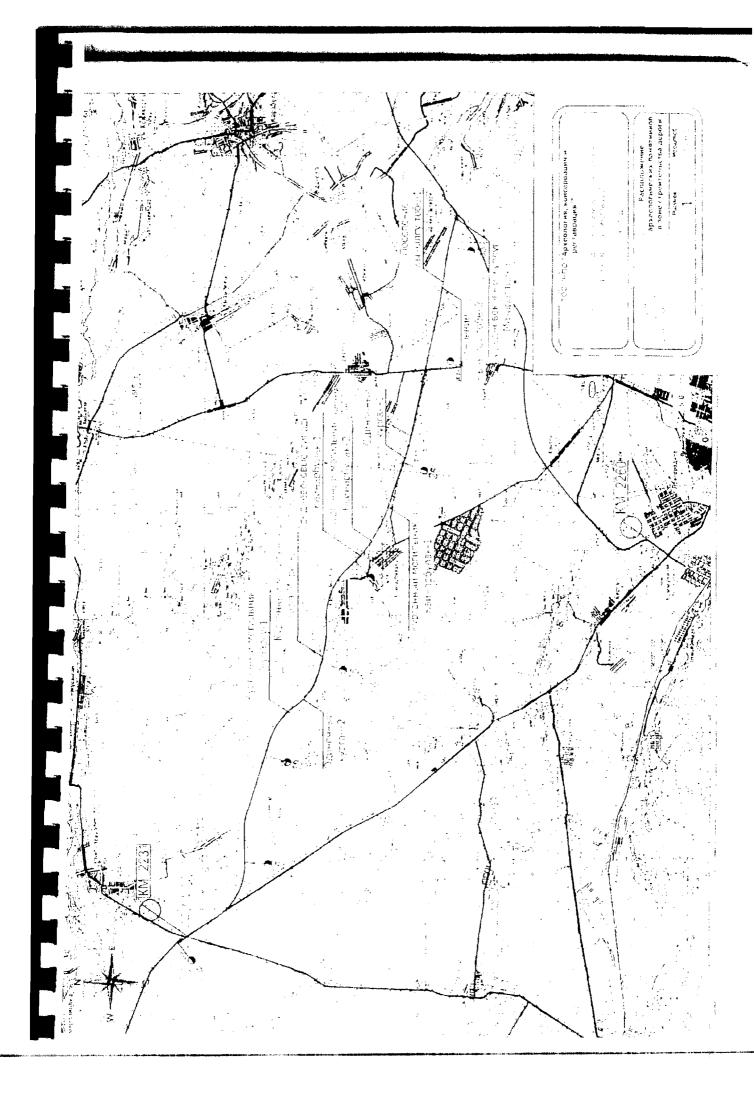
4. Георетический анализ материалов экспедиции опубликовать в вые издов статей и монографий.

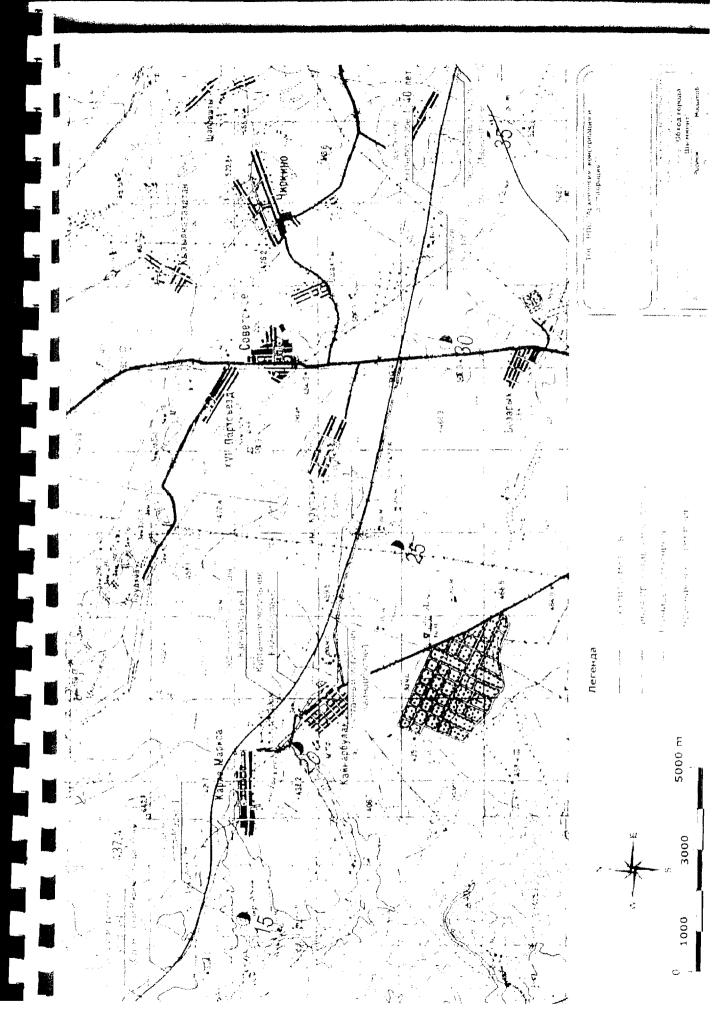
5. Ввилу того, что внешние признаки многих намятников, в особенности сурганных вахоронений, утрачены, в период строительства дорог всобходимо луковонствоваться пунктом 2 статьи 39 Закона об охране и использовании объектов историко-культурного наследия РК: «В случае обнаружения объектов, имеющих историческую, научную, хуложественную и иную культурную ченность, физические и юридические лица обязаны приостановить зальнейшее всление работ и сообщить об этом уполномоченному органу».

График работ:

Археологические иседелования намятников, почалающих в зону строизельства дороги, необхолимо проволить заранее. Для исследования курганных, срупп потребуется один подевой сезон. Для расконок памятников, имеющох последческую структуру, потребуется два волевых сезона.

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ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН ОБЛЫСЫНЫҢ ТАВИҒИ РЕСУРСТАР ЖӘНЕ ТАВИҒАТ ПАЙДАЛАНУДЫ РЕТТЕУ

БАСКАРМАСЫ

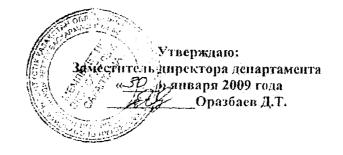


УПРАВЛЕНИЕ

ПРИРОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ И РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ПРИРОДОПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ЮЖНО-КАЗАХСТАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

160012, Шымкент қаласы, Республика даңғылы, 6 тел/факс: 8(7252) 31-07-21 е-mail

ылы, 6 160012, город Шымкент, пр. Республики, 6 e-mail: <u>dep-shm @ rumbler</u>.ru тел: 8(7252) **31-0**7-21



Южно-Казахстанский областной Департамент Комитста автодорог МТиК РК

заключение № 000145

государственной экологической экспертизы на рабочий проект «Реконструкция автомобильной дороги «Гр.РФ (па Самару) – Шымкент» км 2231-2260»

Материалы разработаны АО «АК «Казакстан жолдары» (03-ГСЛ № 002095 от 30.11.2000г.) на основании задания на проектирование, утвержденного заказчиком. Раздел «Охрана окружающей среды» разработан ТОО КАЗНИИНИ «Дортранс» (ГСЛ № 01122Р от 10.10.2007 г.).

Заказчиком проекта является Южно-Казахстанский областной Департамент Комитета автолорог МТиК РК.

На рассмотрение представлены: Пояснительная записка рабочего проекта, чертежи, раздел «Охрана окружающей среды», объявление в газете «Казахстанская правда» от 02.12.2008 г.

Материалы поступили на рассмотрение 27.01.2009 г., № 30-з.

Общие сведения

Участок строительства относится к IV Г климатической зоне. Температура воздуха абсімаксимальная +49°С, абс.минимальная -38°С, средняя годовая температура воздуха 12;1°С. В геологическом строении полосы прохождения трассы принимают участие алловиально-пролювиальные отножения, представленные супесью, суглинком, песком и галечником. Подземные воды в предслах полосы трассы залегают на глубине более 5 м от поверхности зёмли.

Участок автодороги, подлежащий реконструкции, проходит по территории Ордабасинского района ЮКО и г.Шымкепт. За начало участка реконструкции автодороги принят ПК 0+00 (с.Ынтымак г.Шымкент), конец – ПК 246+00 (пересечение с автодорогой Бадам-Чубаровка). Существующая автодорога «Гр.РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент» относится к III технической категории. Ширина проезжей части 6.6 – 7.5 м, ширина земляного полотна – от 12 до 14 м. Существующая дорожная одежда состоит из покрытия толщиной 12-21 см и основания из гравийно-песчаной смеси толщиной от 21 до 45 см. Ширина существующего покрытия колеблется от 7,92 до 17,6 м. Толщина дорожной одежды неравномерная в поперечном и продольном разрезах. Покрытие представлено асфальтобетоном с содержанием битума 6,3-9,0 % от массы. На большей части покрытие подвержено деформациям: трещиноватость, волны, кромочность, выбоины, сдвиг. Грасса автодороги проходит по богарным, пастбищным и оронаемым землям, пересекая при этом сстественные водотоки, оросительные каналы и арыки. Все водотоки, пересекая при этом сстественные водотоки, оросительные каналы и арыки. Все водотоки, пересекая при этом сстественные водотоки, оросительные каналы и арыки. Все водотоки, пересекая ори этом за счет талых вод и наблюдается в многоводные годы.

В соответствии с заданием на проектирование автодорога «Гр РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент» км 2231-2260 является автодорогой 16 технической категории. Основные технические параметры, принятые при проектировании: ширина земляного полотна – 27,5 м, ширина проезжей части – 2 х 7,5 м, число полос движения - 4, ширина обочин – 3,75 м, ширина разделительной полосы – 5 м. Общее направление трассы юго-воеточное. Реконструкция выполнена по ранее проложенной оси трассы. Трасса запроектирована одной осью по середине разделительной полосы, представляет собой упиряемую часть до параметров 16 технической категории с небольщими изменениями радиусов кривых в плане. Продольный профиль запроектирован в соответствии с требованиями СНиП РК 3.03-09-2006 с учетом максимального использования существующего земляного полотна. Общее протяжение реконструируемого участка 29 км. На ПК 84+00 при пересечении с а/д на ст.Бадам предусматривается строительство транспортной развязки в разных уровнях.

Проектом принят следующий тип конструкции дорожной одежды:

- км 2255 – км 2260: двухслойное асфальтобетонное покрытие из ЩМА толщиной 5 см на битуме БНД 60/90 т горячего, пористого, крупнозернистого асфальтобетона толщиной 10 см на битуме БНД 60/90;

- км 2231 - км 2255: покрытие из цементобетона толшиной 27 см.

Кроме того, проектом предусматривается реконструкция всех железобетонных водопропускных труб, за исключением двух Д=1.0 м, которые подлежат демонтажу.

На период строительных работ для размещения дорожно-строительных материалов, железобетонных и других конструкций, стоянки дорожно-строительной техники и водопропускных труб предусматривается устройство строительной площадки на ПК 118+00, площадью 0,9 га.

Для пропуска транзитного транспорта в целях обеспечения безопасности движения предусмотрено устройство временной объездной дороги. С ПК 49+00 – ПК 84+00 объездная дорога проходит по землям г.Шымкент, с ПК 84+00 по существующей автодороге Бадам-Кайнар до ПК 124+50 и далее по существующему проезду вдоль реконструируемой дороги до конца трассы ПК 246. Временная объездная дорога устраивается шириной 10 м. По завершении реконструкции автодороги участок объездной дороги подлежит рекультивации.

Система дорожного водоотвода, разработанная данным проектом, состоит из ряда сооружений и отдельных конструктивных мероприятий, предназначенных для предотвращения переувлажнения земляного полотна. Для отвода поверхностной воды предусмотрено устройство боковых водоотнодных канав (кюветов), труб для пропуска водотоков и воды под земляным полотном. Водопропускные сооружения устраиваются в местах пересечения автодороги с водотоками, суходолами, поливными и сбросными каналами. Во избежание размыва поверхностными водами откосы укреплены засевом трав по растительному слою.

После проведения реконструкции автолороги стройплощадка на ПК 118+00 подлежит рекультивации под площадку отдыха. Транспортная развязка и площадка отдыха подлежат озеденению. Также проектом предусмотрены автобусные остановки, площадки для стоянки автомобилей, установка дорожных знаков. папесение разметки. Организация строительства предусматривает выполнение строительных, монтажных и специальных работ поточным методом с соблюдением технологической последовательности, строгое соблюдение правил техники безопасности и требований по охране окружающей среды.

Оценка воздействия намечаемой деятености на окружающую среду (ОВОС)

Проектом предусмотрены следующие мероприятия по охране окружающей среды; постоянный контроль за техническим состоянием и режимом работы строительной автотехники; обеспечение качества дорожного покрытия, организация дорожного движения; снятие и хранение почвенно-плодородного слоя с последующим использованием его при рекультивации на временно занимаемых землях (объездная дорога и стройплощадка), перевозка пылящих материалов в транспортных средствах, снабженных брезентовыми пологами, установка спецконтейнеров для различных видов отходов, вывоз строительного мусора.

При поведении строительных работ в атмосферный воздух будет выделяться ныль неорганическая (70-20 % двуокиси кремния). Подгруптовка будет производиться битумной эмульсней в холодном состоянии, выбросы загрязняющих веществ в атмосферный воздух отсутствуют. Согласно выполненного расчета выбросы пыли неорганической составят – 0,1295 г/с. 0,836 т/год. Данные выбросы носят временный и неорганизованный характер. При эксплуатации автомобильной дороги стационарные источники выделения загрязняющих веществ в атмосферу отсутствуют.

Согласно СНиП РК 3.03-09.2003 для предохранения конструкции земляного полотна от переувлажнения поверхностными водами и размыва предусмотрен водоотвод с поверхности проезжей части за счет поперечного уклона. Водоотвод осуществляется кюветами в пониженные места придорожной полосы. По завершении строительства земли, канимаемые строительной илощадкой и объездной дорогой, подлежит рекультивации. Рекультивация выполняется в два этапа: техническая и биологическая рекультивация. Участок автодороги после окончания ремонтных работ очищается от строительного и бытового мусора. Весь строительный и бытовой мусор вывозится на полигон ТБО.

Выводы

Рабочий проект «Реконструкция автомобильной дороги «Гр.РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент» км 2231-2260» СОГЛАСОВЫВАЕТСЯ.

Начальник ОГЭЭ

to tan of

Б.Сатенов

Ермскоасни Г.Г. гл спец. ОГ УЭ

List of archeological expertise's

Given by	Customer	Section	Base of expertise	Conclusion	Recommendations
"Archeological Expertise"	KazNIIPI Dortrans	2055 - 2057 km Length of alignment -20 km	Visual observation, archive materials, observation of stratigraphical situation, topographical maps	Monuments of archeological importance weren't found, no heritage areas	
		1398 – 1578 km Length of alignment -180 km width of observation area – 400 m (200 m from both sides)	Visual observation, archive materials, observation of stratigraphical situation	9 object was discovered- Cemeteries of XVIII-XX centuries They are located from 8- 140 meters from the axis of road Monuments of archeological importance weren't found, no heritage areas	During the construction works, mains to consider safety zones (buffer area) specified for cemeteries according to the SNiP, or to identify another dimension of the buffer areas based on the agreement with the loc authorities. In order to avoid damaging of the discovered objects it is important to install protection fences along perimeter of the each cemetery and control its integrity during the all construction period.
	KazDorNII	1578 – 1702 Length of alignment -124 km км, width of observation area – 400 m (200 m from both sides) 1837 – 1917 Length of alignment -80 km км, width of	Visual observation according the alignment was given by customer (coordinates of turn corners and schematic plan of the section)	Monuments of archeological importance weren't found, no heritage areas	

	- 400 m (200 m from both sides)			
KazNIIPI Dortrans	2055 - 2057 km Length of alignment -2 km	Visual observation, archive materials, observation of stratigraphical situation, topographical maps	 15 monuments of history culture that part of Medieval town of Sauran (belongs to 15-16 centure AD) are discovered: 14 - suburban chateau 1 - kyariz ancient irrigation system 	During the construction work in order to avoid damaging of the discovered objects it is important to install protection fences along perimeter of the each monuments. In case of change of existing alignmen (road widening), and monument are inside a construction area, it is important to make urgent archeologic servey on its screening and recultivation of all monuments (whic will preliminary cost is 110,900,000.00 tenge). Construction can take place only after finalization o archeological recultivation work on a site
Shymkent Kazdorprojec t	2057-2135		Some monuments of history culture that part of Medieval town of Sauran are discovered: suburban chateau, kyariz ancient irrigation system Medieval town of Tashanak	Preliminary cost of archaeological survey for all monuments is 175,944,660.00 tenge It is important to make archeological survey on its screening and recultivation of all monuments. According to the local Kazakh legislation (article 2, The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Protection and Use of the Historical Cultural Heritage "): In case of finding out of the archaeological and other objects having the historical, scientific, artistic and other cultural
	Dortrans Shymkent Kazdorprojec	KazNIIPI Dortrans2055 - 2057 km Length of alignment -2 kmShymkent Kazdorprojec2057-2135	(200 m from both sides)KazNIIPI Dortrans2055 - 2057 km Length of alignment -2 kmVisual observation, archive materials, observation of stratigraphical situation, topographical mapsShymkent Kazdorprojec2057-2135	KazNIIPI Dortrans2055 - 2057 km Length of alignment -2 kmVisual observation, archive materials, observation of stratigraphical situation, topographical maps15 monuments of history culture that part of Medieval town of Sauran (belongs to 15-16 centure AD) are discovered: 14 - suburban chateau 1 - kyariz ancient irrigation systemShymkent Kazdorprojec t2057-2135Some monuments of history culture that part of Medieval town of Sauran chateau 1 - kyariz ancient irrigation system

			Single burial mound	institutions, public associations and individuals shall be obliged to inform the authorized agency for protection and use of the historical cultural heritage of this fact and suspend the further conduct of operations.
				The complex archaeological survey must be conducted before beginning of construction work
"Archeological Expertise"	Engineering Centre Astana	1702-1807 km	7 object was discovered- Modern cemeteries	During the construction works, man has to consider safety zones (buffer area) specified for cemeteries according to the SNiP, or to identify another dimension of the buffer area based on the agreement with the local authorities.



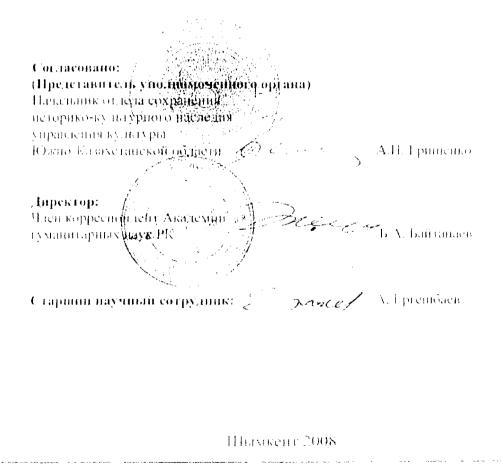
ТОО «НПО «Археология, консервация п реставрання»

Линен мя Министерства культуры и информации РК. №0078351 от 12.14 2007 г.

Заказчик: АО «Акционерная Компания. - Казакстан жо дары

ОТЧЕТ

археологического исследования по выявлению объектов историко-культурного значения по реконструкции участка с километра 2231-2260 автомобильной дороги «Границы РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент» строительства дороги в "Обход города Шымкент"



4. Визуально-натурное обследование зоны строительства дороги но проекту «Реконструкция участка с километра 2231-2260 автомобильной дороги «Границы РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент», строительства дороги "Обход города Шымкент"

1.1. Краткая историческая справка обследуемого района

Район изанируемого строительства автомобизыной дороги расноложен к таком прошлом широко известном по историческим документам общес, как Испилькабский округ, который в археологии Ценгральной Азни занимает особос место. С именем Испилекаба связаны многие события и даже дезые вахи, нетории Казахстана. Территория округа Испиджаб в одно время простиралься, от Шаша по Кашт-ра включи сльно.¹ В сто округ, непосре с венно нахо и иста такие горска, как Хурлуг, Шаваб, Бадухкет, Тамталж, Дкуменных Совсед, Манкес и др. Меж су лими горозами была сельская округа с насабли ама, ирри та ционными сооружениями, караванными дорогами с некронося и

Пепилжаб был, в первую очередь, культурным центрозон кругавы меланолисом на Великом Шелковом пути. А при саманидах - пограмачным форностом в борьбе за исламскую веру с кочевниками, Его земай были боглая уроздам, а базары переполнены товаром. Находясь на караванной магнетра и от Гонтак, ег руг Испидскаб был как бы перегрестком на Великом Шелковом (уля 1) аразены слерующие из Гараза через Гамгадж, Будуккет. Шаваб, ооязысть во ост шаванвались в Испиджабе и следоватит залее до Шаваб, ооязыст во ост шаванвались в Испиджабе и следоватит залее до Шаваб, ооязыст во ост шаванвались в Испиджабе и следоватит залее до Шаваб, и залее вним но Сыр зарыс слетовани в Европу.

О нем говория. Фирдоуси в «Шахнаме», описывая событая имеюты», повилимому, определенные реалии, связанные с Мфрасилосм (11) и года Сланы Испизжаба видели многих завоевателой – пробских пользые и в солска аманида Пух иби Асада, караханицских предволятелей, армии кар и ловска совичныя хорезмикаха Мухармела, многоязычное вониство Чивсисс да,

1.2. Обследование участка с километра 2231-2260 детозобъльной дороть «Гранния РФ (на Самару) -- Шымкент»

Участок обследованной дороги представляет из себя автомобы и новторає сх. построенную в пынсшнем её состояния в послевоетные то ул. Последаець канита вный ремонт тороги был осуществлен в начале XXI вско. Столь во трасса в дореволюционное время выполняла родь крупного почтового этова российской империи. Эта дорога была сиабжена в произтом мостоми, и неч овыми станцятми. В более ранее время по этой дороге продолил зоров, чисай дуга из Псинтокаба-Сайрама в Иуджикет-Шымкент в Шавагар и Яссы.

В ходе визущино-натурного обеледования участка саста нарустот 203, 2060 было выявлено несколько курганных групп. От ваза их охредные полые в ющи регулируемого тантиварта не попадали в зону двося прустой долог. Вде влося

и такжителя в Х. Аренний Исина, но «Средневской не сороди Вакиса» салах слава на Веласта. На состателя на В состать простиперерибать шое и пополнаться. Шнамкой со Хама со 1855 г. с.

проектируемой дороги визуально не определено на одного намятника археодотии, Большая часть земли на этом отрезке почти вся распахана.

1.3. Заключение: По проекту «Реконструкция дороги с километра 2231-2260 автомобильной дороги «Границы РФ (на Самару) – Шымкент» намятников исторни и культуры по состоянию на октябрь 2008 года не обнаружено.

1.4. Обеледование участка дороги «Обход города Шымкента»

В данный район непосредственного строительства будущей дороги в «Обхол города Шымкента» понало десять намятников археологии. Средилих нуждо отметить « городине Хурдуг¹, комплекс средневсковых рибадов идошалью 3 тл., 4 курганных могы цыйка, 2 одночных кургана в 2 позаних поселений

Особо следует отметить памятники, имеющие поселенческую структуру, К ним относятся городние Хуртуг (рис. 3a) и рибады у Кайнарбудака. От первого начинается ось дороги по объезду города Шымкента. Следует отметить, что Хурдуг и рибады имеют одинаковую тонографию, где нет стены и не выделенанита дель. Такого типа намятники, очевидно, возникают в эпоху караханидов, т с налобность в мошном укреплении отнадает, так как эта территория Исииджабского округа перестает быть местом войны за веру.

О Хурдуге в Х в вылающийся арабский теограф инсал так: «Хурдуг - тород среднего размера, в ием канад среди рынков, нет вокруг него степы и ист у него ни питадели, ни сельской местности (рустака)».² По-видимому этой же яданировке соответствовали рибадых Кайнарбудака.

Одиночные курганы и курганные трупцы по своей типо югии, структуре, расно южению и топографии соответствуют намятникам отрарско каратауской су њтуры первого этапа. По цеминая часть этих плуятников имеют полкурган дые склепы с катакомбами различион формы и зромосами. Глубина захороневаня от поверхности кургана лостигает – 10 м. (рис. 12)³.

Гаким образом, обследованный нами участок дороги в «Обхол города Шымкента» показал, что он представляет в археологическом отношении большую научную ценность. Памятники археологии, расположенные там, сложишев вдоль грассы Великого Шелкового пути и насчитывают не менеё вух нысячлет.

1.5. Заключение: Необходамо провести мероприязия по сохранению памятников историко-культурного наследия путем археологического исследования всех объектов.

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ТАБЛИЦА 1

2. Характеристика выявленных археологических намятников в зоне строительства автомобильной дороги в «Обход города Шымкента»

Наличие подъемного

археологического мате-

Описание археологического объекта

and a start of the s

ние намятника датя Среди вый Х (Masa $i\alpha + Ob$ затир всей н намит $X_{2}XH$ нен (р. бугра XIV 6

Наименова-

N

ника и его		рияла	ординаты
датировки			····
Средневско-	Но нисьменным источникам известно, а	•	N42 26.294
вый Хурлуг Ал	1910 на месте городина Мазаранобе		1.69.43,109
-{Мазаратто» бал Общая	ю анерская средныесь най тород		
142 (V) (() () () () () () () ()		- bazaria - ebcanazao na j	
всей Плонга нь	$\int dx \partial t = t_{ex} db c dx (to base) dx (to color-$	онема. Пренистикатионого	3. 34. 30
намитеннов	terrestripator e sate cipatre actua-	нено авыев. Па никону-	
N-XH RB.,	ооземной төрөги Шымкент-Алмана	стольния захакакак-ку-	
аси (радыного	проведенных Юзано-Ейзахстанским	NORHON, ERCH CHORODA	
бугра - ХШ-		посуды, выпочненной на	
NEV 618.	_ ·	тонавном круге оветро-	
	Сородние находися на юго-восточнов	то вращения Это стечки	
(born 1, 2	окрание поселка. Свяжым (40 дет Ка-	конов, чан, блот, чая-	
	(чазения), расположенного в 11 км к.	коа-нара. Встренается.	
) секеро-востоку от Шымкента. В нлане- тоно предстансятся из серя отлечьные	крытая бесиветнов глазу-	
	сою превсидния по серя он с нанас	рыо (рис.36, №2). В цен-	
	-форм простояных - теометриясских - форм простоват, прямомго вынк). Об-	пранном бугре выявлен с	
	стелование и топоскемка всей изонали.	кералика, имеющая хрок	
	- научника заристрова и следы долен-	позотическию рамку XIII	1. K.
		XIV BE, ECIS BERRY COMPLETE	
		The relief that which is the	
	рих дания и сооружений В товоруе	BIDE DIA LANCKORN DROM BROTH CORE	
	чли намяника не нао но вногот торозе-	$(P(0, \mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{N}^n))$.	
	съне стены, внешний за с (рис. За). Ре-		Į
	ланая наощань горовина составляет		
	приозизите наю 18-20 гектаров.		
	Ось проектируемой пороги прорезает		
	северную часы, гороляны, Требуется		:
	полное архсологическое вскрытие куль-		į
	Егурных слоев с фиксацией в локумента-	ì	:
	пней материалов.	2 Sector and an U.S. 2014 St. Adv. Rev. Appl. Commun. And Comm. 2014. Soc. Soc. Soc. Soc. Soc. Sector and Support.	
Средневско-	На северо востоке от посетка Кайнар-		
вые рибалы	учик, в районе 20 и 21 го ки юметра-	блотаются монный вы-	
- Кавнарбу- Дак-1 - Х-ХН	проскопрусмой пороги наблютаются.	Ход керамики, что ноте	(по иситру)
BH.	во и сурные слой средневскового ме-	пверж, вет разрушение	11
· · · · · ·	бариста, Эно, козможно, истодитист 1. с. н. с. н.	риба юн (усилей) во время. Г	Меж развира
Фото 3, 4	усторы. На поверхность онго соорлио	венаннат участка земенне	коор инна ^к алми
	маско во њемного материато сре-	алонально окодо 54х на.	N42 28 583
	вскоторого имеются в но низная кера-	 Наплою бильное количе- стал. Докомановство изорана. 	1 69 32.1"0
	учил она агнрустся X/XII чи Устано». Почть точные траницы налогника ис-	- ство фрагментов посуль. . поторые нигроко фьтова-	
	разна точные траницы налятника ис- 15 марся, так как поверучость сильно-	, лизгоноху караханидов А+	N 42-28.665
	раси слин. С северозностока стояро-	, ли в эно су караханных се 1 XII вы (фето 31 30) (Это-	1 69 32,037 1
	(a) The second se	and a second graph was the state of the second s	

Географические коаннаты

	яет современный капал. Мониность чани, блюда (фото 75, 26, культурных нантастований не менес 50 – 33, 34), цастарханы (фото см. – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	Рис. 1, 2, 8
	охранной зоне намытинка. ливной керамики с зеле- лим ивстом характерно для конца XII-XIII вк. и свячете бленует, что услобот претранай сво, сущестеонация с арах- менто полоствремя.	• •
Курганный могильник Кайнарбу	Курганизя трупна, состоящая из 9-не Но немного митериала ве курганов, вытянутых с востока на за Тобнаружено.	N42 27,986 E69 33,717
дак«1 – 1 в. до	иад. Расположены в 3-х кидометрах от 1 носелка: Кайнарбулак, Насыни сильно	- N42 28.011
нэЮ в. нэ.	нотревожены, возможно, трабленые,	E69 33.432
(h) 5 6 7 P	Самый круппый имеет тиаметр у осно-	:
Φοτο 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14	вания около 18 м. В центре гавного	Рис. 1, 2, 6
/, I//, II	кургана устроен намялник в честь	
	Атамбайулы Толепосрген хажы (1830-	1
	$1917) (\phi \alpha (0.9, 10))$	
	Внешний диаметр остадыных курганов -	
	варынруст от 10-то 15-у, высота при-	:
	DARANE INTO TO LAR.	
	4 из них расноложены непосредственно. У подотна просктируемой зороня. Тре-	
	у по вона просконуство поросо. Пре-	\$
	песледование.	
	Пиформатор — Голеовев Скандер, жи-	
	тельносе жа Кайнарбулав.	I ,
Курганиьні	Курганная группа, состоящая из 5 кур- Польемного материала не	N42 28,403
могнальник	танок, расположена испочкой с востока (ронаружено	E69 32,520
Кайпарбу-	на запаз. В центре крупного кургана	
лак-2 Гв.до	наметром 20 м, имеется современный	¹ Рис. 1, 2, 7
цэл IV вонэ.	воронка. Вненший лиаметр остананых	:
Фото 12, 13,	курганов варынует от 12-то 16 м, вы	:
14	сота приблизительно 0,5-1 м.	
	4 из них расно южены непосре к ненио	I
	уснологиа проектирусмой дороги, по-3	-
	. следник, в центре которого таке име-	
	crew corporation noponical pacto lata-	
	етем в 25 метрах юго-зиналнее от оси	
	просктирусмой юрони. Требустем	
	комплексное архсологическое иссле-	: ; ;
.	нование. Курганизя группа расно южена в 3 км Потьемного материатале	N42 30 113
Курганный	севернее начного массиво. Чубареу за общаружено.	1.69 26.891
MOLILULIUS		
могильник Чубарсу-1 - 1	Cocross and Soccale textus prototoolege	

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	H. J.	нов Охранная зона 4 х курганов нопа-	friða angra angra ingr	Рис. 1. 2.
		цает в зону строительства дороги. Рас-		- 11
5 A. 19	Фото 15, 16	стояние между захоронениями состав-		ŧ
		няст от 5 до 20 м. В настояниествремя		
		 поверхность намятников по постью 		
		раснахана. Самый круппый формой в		
		виле оваза имеет диаметр 20 м. Диа-		
		метр остальных, облее мелких курганов-		
		перыруст от 7 до 10 м. Сохраниянаяся -		
		нысона около 0.5 м. Требустся ком-		
		нлексное архгодогическое исследо-		
		BAHHC.		
	Kyptandabi	Leptember actionation, as totalist a	The provision of the provision of the second	N42 29.6
	MOREHAUN	$^{-1}2\overline{N}$ -september secondary to summaries		1.69.28.7.
	Kapa	- окрание в 2 км от е. Гарда Маркон Оли-		
	Маркс-1 – Гв.	расноложены испочкой с востока на		Puc. 1, 2.
- 11 2012 -	to not-IV is	зана і. На одном их них установаен ре-		
	H. J.	, nep (Rp10) (фото 15, 16). Днаметр сто		
e Na	4 17 19	75 м. высота финспрусмая от уровня		
1997 - 1997 - 1997	Фато 17, 18. 19	современнов лисинов новерхности, со-	-	
1	17	ставляет 1.5 м. Второв чуть меньше в		
		у намере - 15 м., высота 1 м. Требу-		;
		стея комплексное археологическое		
		псследование.		
7	О ниючный	Курган находится едева от тороги Со-	Польсмиюто материо всле	N42 27.5
	куртан I – I	Завтская - К. Мартса, Курсинсиныю по-	1	£69 35.2
	в. то водАУ в.	з резолен, многократь распознитых.		
	0.9.	свотолою, трабленый Приблизиель-	3	Pac. 1, 2
		HUE BUNCH OCPORTING TO BUILD CO		
	Фато 20	верног 10 м. Высона фиксируемыя от	•	
		уровня современной лисиной новерх-		
		Пости, составляет 0.3-0.5 м. Требуется		
		комилексное археологическое иссле-		
		ювание.		
8	О пноляти	Куртан расположен в 3 км севернее от	Подемного митерилани	N42 30,0
	курган-2 – 1	- танного массика Чубарсу. Дилистр ос-		1.69.27.3
,	в. юн.э.4У в.	норания около 15 м. высота – 1 м. Сам-	•••••••	
	H.),	- объект и сто охранная зоны понядает в	- T	Рис, 1, 2.
		Зону строительства фроги. Требустся		10
	Фото 21, 22	комплексное археологическое пселе-		:
		тование.	ì	
9	Население	- Возможно спорафия, находног на	doursholp satisfies by	N42 26.6
	Кызылу	, невом берегу реки Занинку, при лис-	sample action	1 69 41.0
	1aúc-1 -	тенню Кауанарын не Катотлеу, Тоб-	2	
	NAHI-NIN	- имеет в изане до прямоуто ваузо фор-		Pric. 1, 2
	вв. (?)	му и состоит из экух 4 уго нийков.		
		Обние размеры памятника 52520 м.		
	(Do10.23	.; Мониюсть культурных напластований.	<i>*</i> -	1
		— еколо 3-х м. На поверзности наблюза-		
		BOD STULE HE KOULTPY FUEDT.		
		¹ Информатор — Ман аюлев Саятар, эль- тель носства Съйжым (совр. Хурлуг)		

I

10 Поселение Къзълеу	Остатки поселения, возможно, этно- Польемного материала не графия. Опо находится примерно в 200 обнаружено.	N42-26.654 E69-40.861
100e-2 -	метрах северо-зана шее от Кызылеу .	
XVIII-XIX	тобе-1. Квагратная в плане – около	Рис. 1, 2, 4
ав. (?)	15х15 м. С востока к нему примыкает	
	сильно оплывная пристройка размера-	
Фоло 24	ами около 8х10 м. Требуются на вор-	
	ные мероприятия во время строи-	
	зельства тороги в устройства стра-	
	тиграфического шурфа (не менее	
	HSVA).	

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3. Выволы и рекомендации

В ходе натурного обследования участка было выявлено 10 намятников аржеологии. Все намятники и их охранные зоны неносредственно расположены в зоне строительства автомобильной дороги. Учитывая, что эти намятники в перспективе булут разрушены и утрачены для науки, они поллежат волному археоюгическому встрытию и изучению. Наибо не учикальные объекты могут быль и цаяты и му кефицированы. Все материалы расконок булут переданы в тосутарственные музей, где заимут достойное место в культурном насте ин Гало-

тот о положаетоние книновате знатабак онале аталонитеров тят октон и О. Бат: -терте диваета було туту са аблащетва жите рябнос И Блоара столежаетны, -пере ототелкаона бринфиосония и описател и истобо радотолекцие, -опред ототелкаона вонага бринфиосонии описаторо радотолекцие и класска и инартерно описает и инартерно описает и истова и истова и истова и истова и истова и истова и истори

Рекомендании:

 Но тостью раскопать и изучить городища, курганные моги илики и о зиночные курганы, попадающие непосредственно в зопу строительства дороти.

2. Произвести камеральную обработку всех материалов, включая рестакучнию и добраторные исследования находок археологических объектов.

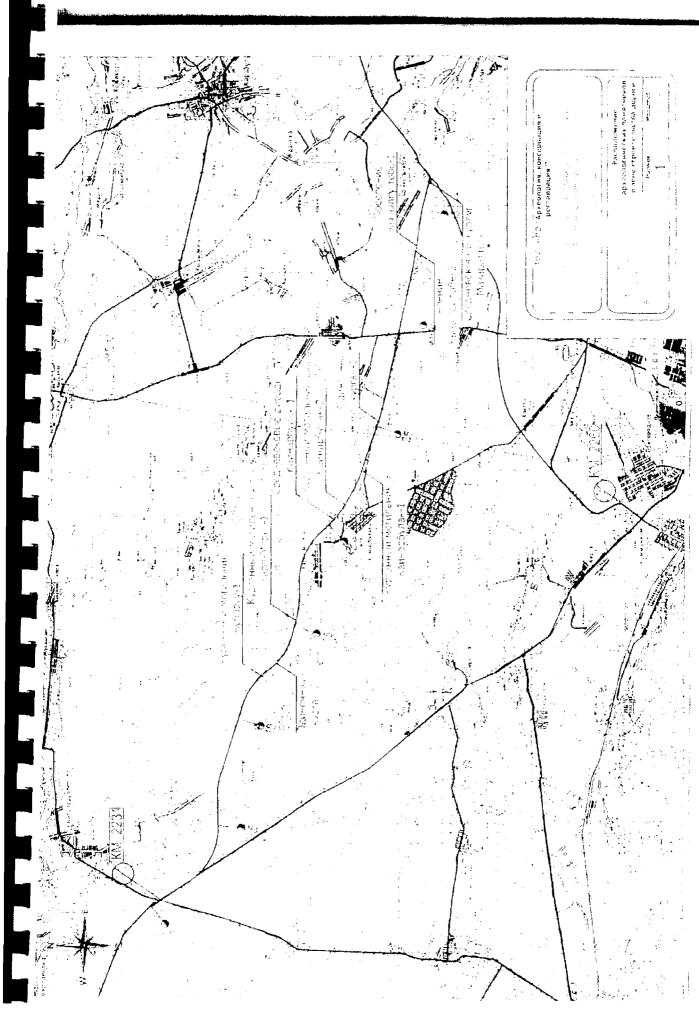
3. Произвести типологический и хронологический анализ коллекции материалов, полученных в ходе расконок.

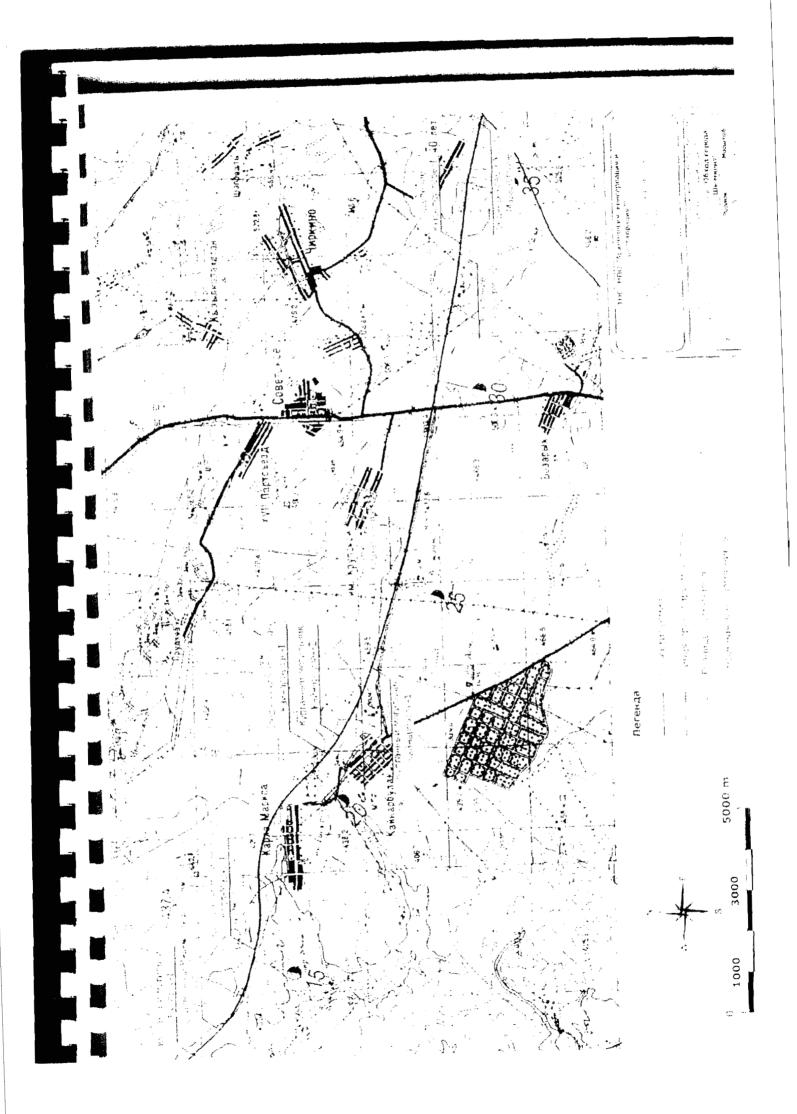
1. Теоретический анализ материалов экспедиции опубликовать в виде трудов статей и монографий.

5. Ввилу того, что внешние признаки многих намятников: и особенности вурганных захоронений, уграчены, в периол строительство дорог необходимо руково иствоваться пунктом 2 статьи 39 Закона об охране и использовании объектов историко-культурного наследия РК: «В случае обнаружения объекзов, имеющих историческую, наубную, художественную и иную культурную ченность, физические и юридические лица обязаны приостановить дальнейшее всление работ и сообщить об этом уполномоченному органу».

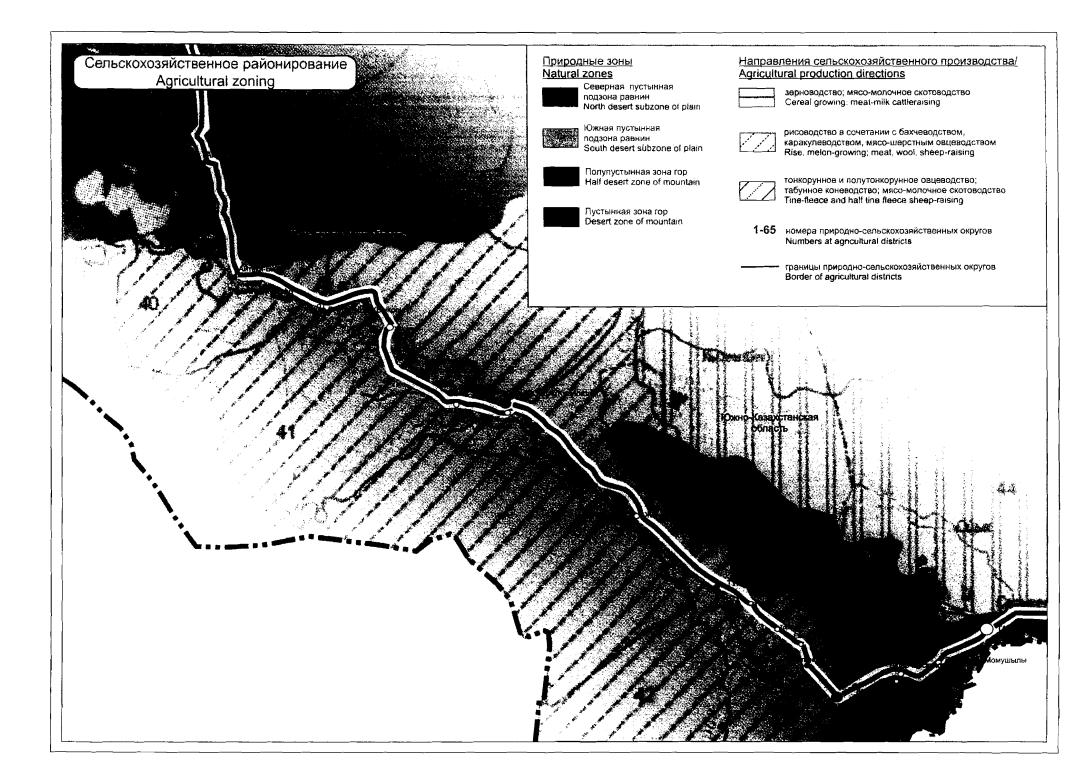
График работ:

Археологические иссле ювания намятников, нопалающих в зону строиленьства тороги, необхольно проволить заранее. Для иссле ювания куртанных трупп потребуется один полевон сезон. Для расконок памятников, имеющих пое тенческию структуру, потребуется два полевых сезона.

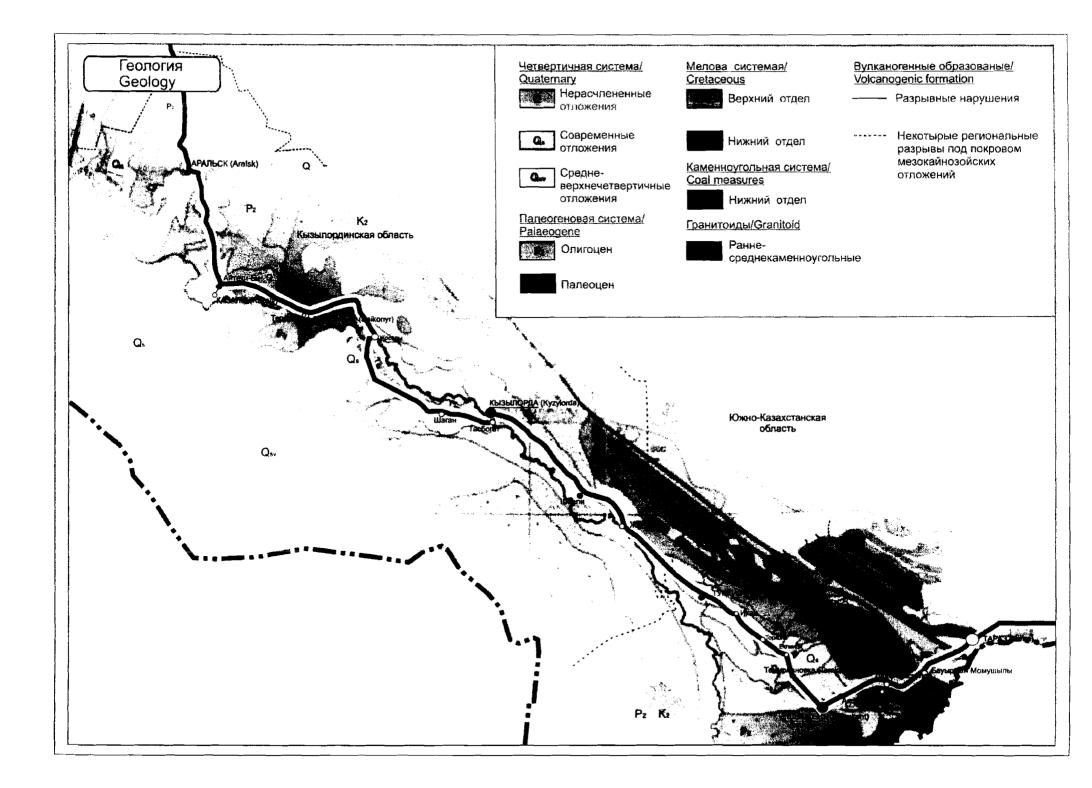


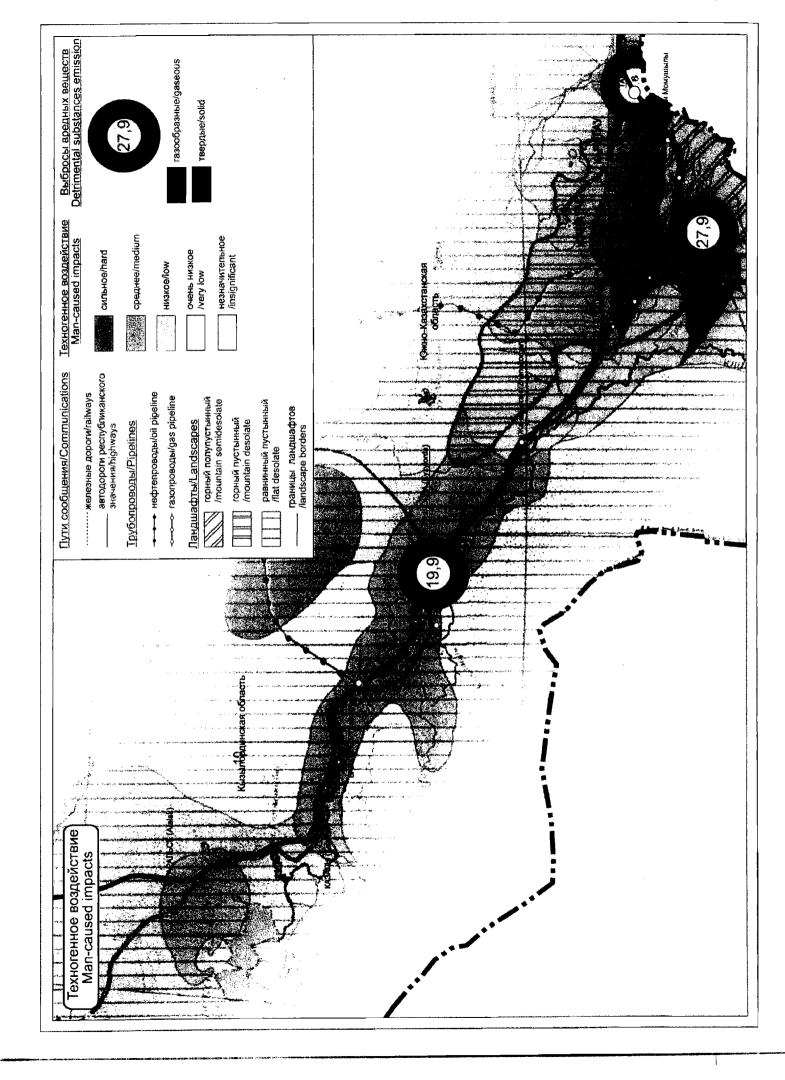


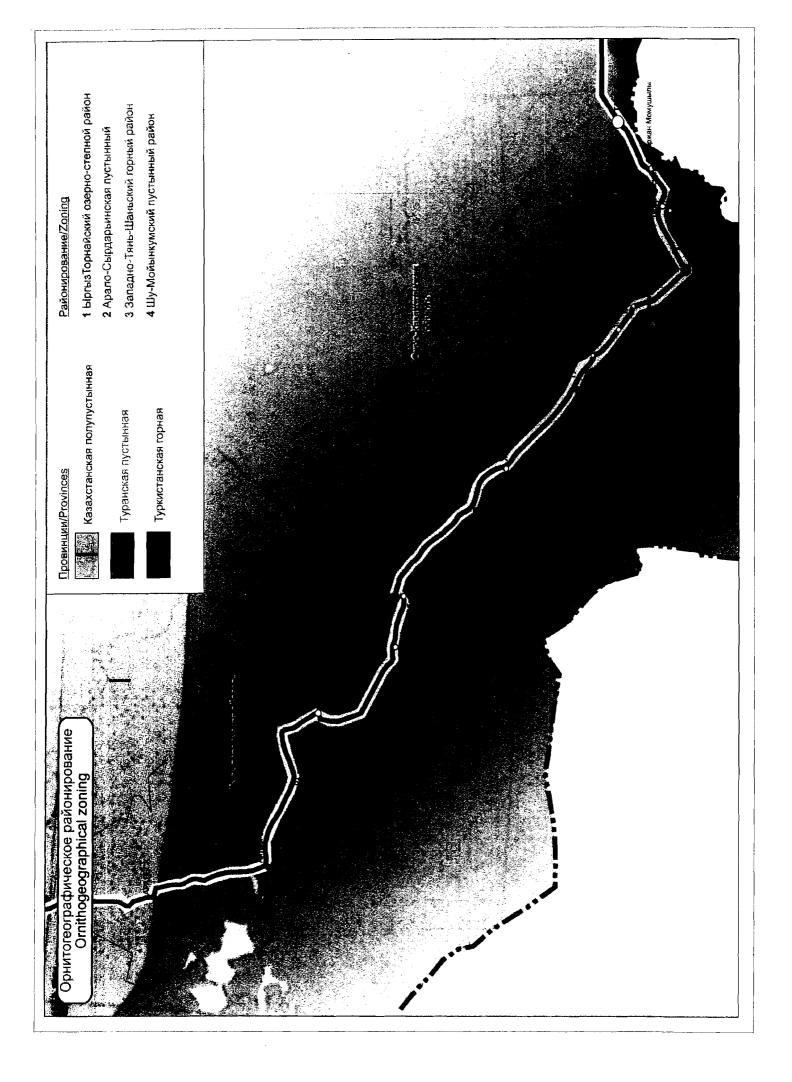
Appendix 5 Environmental Feature Maps

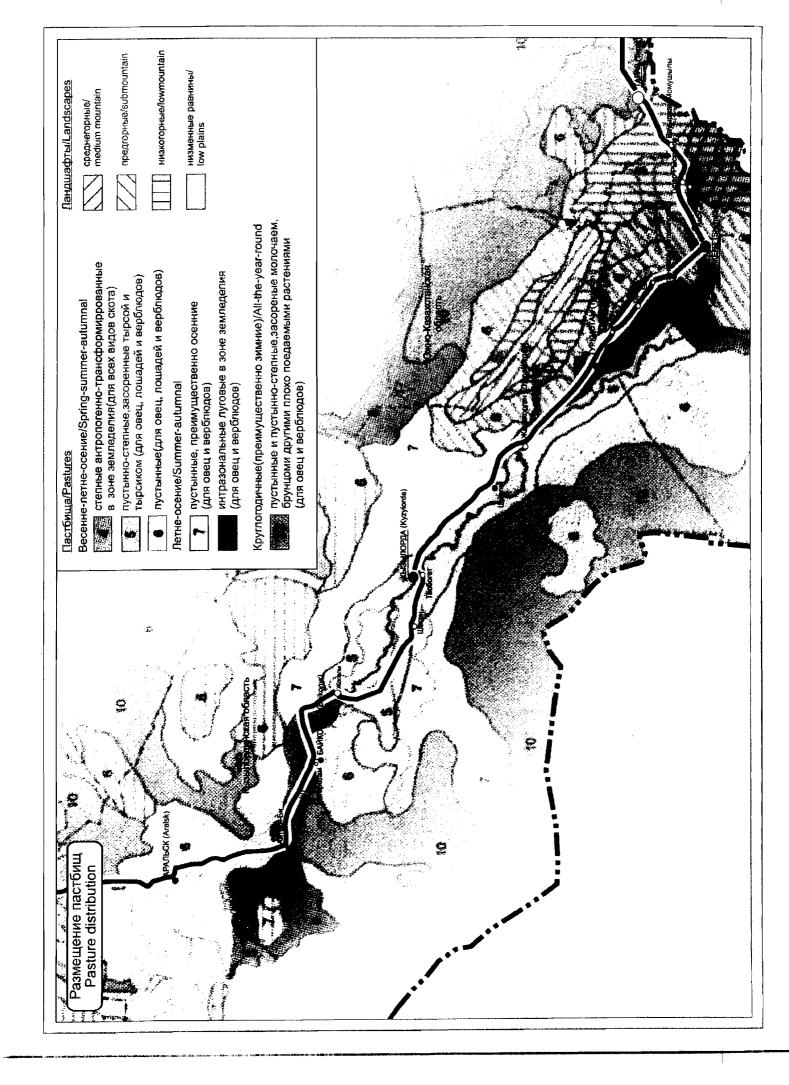


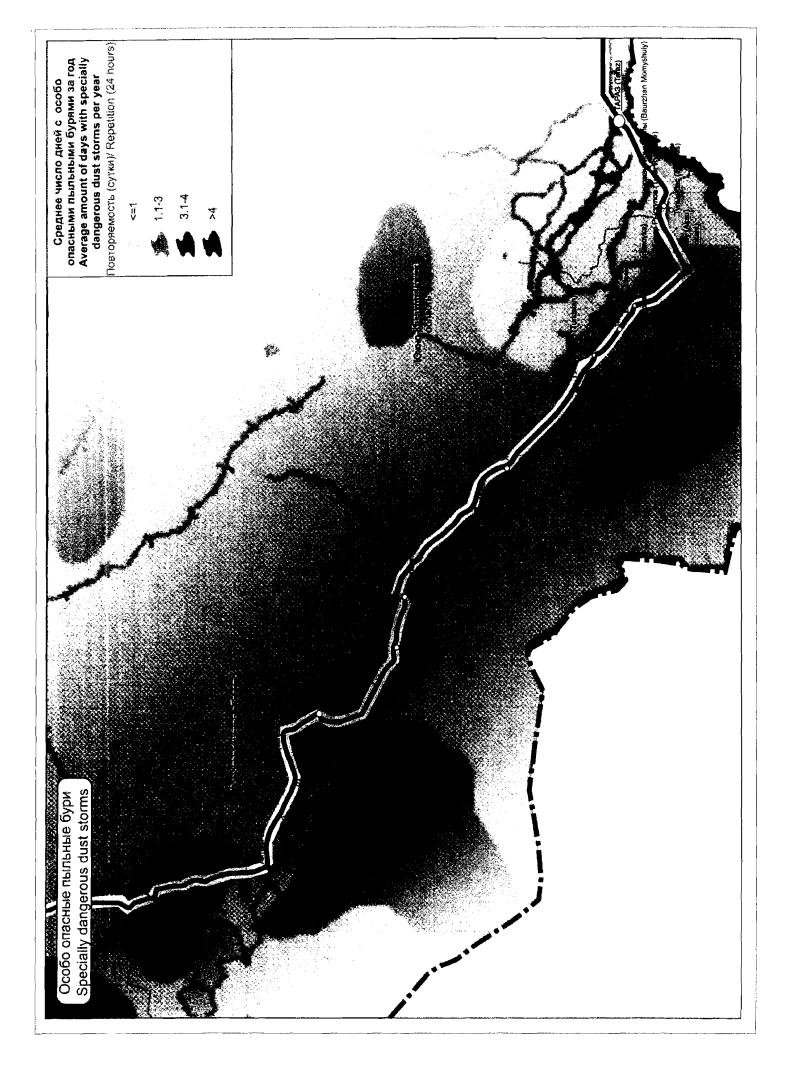


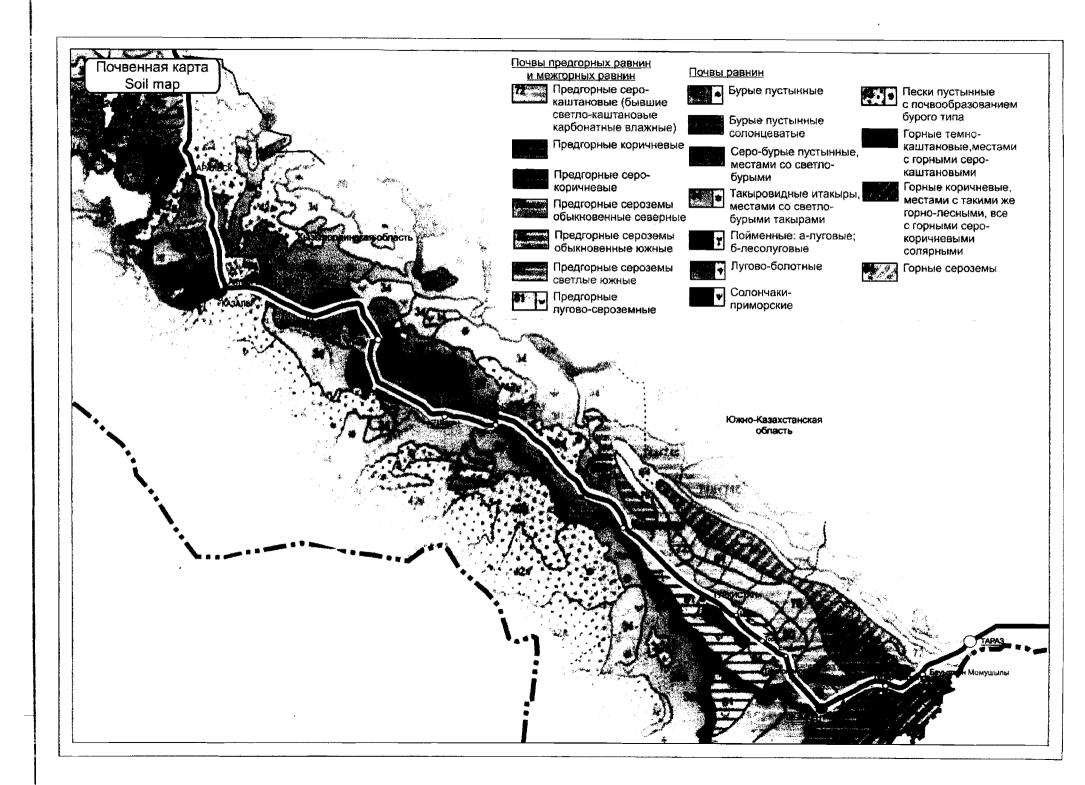


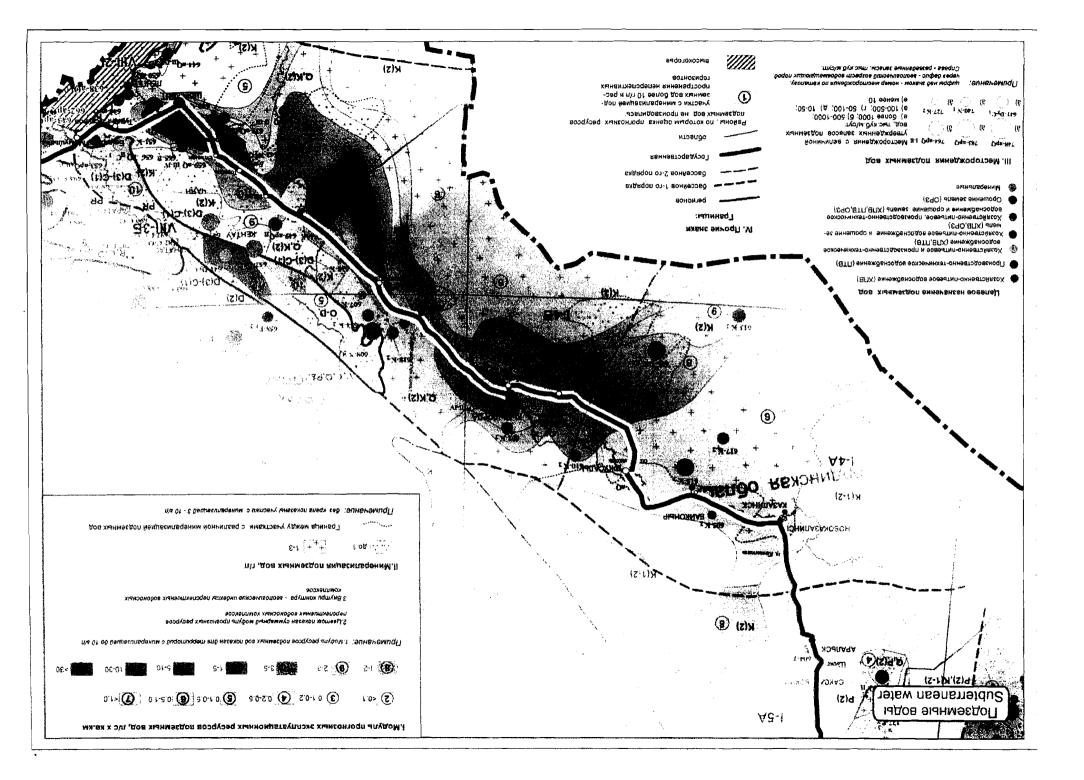


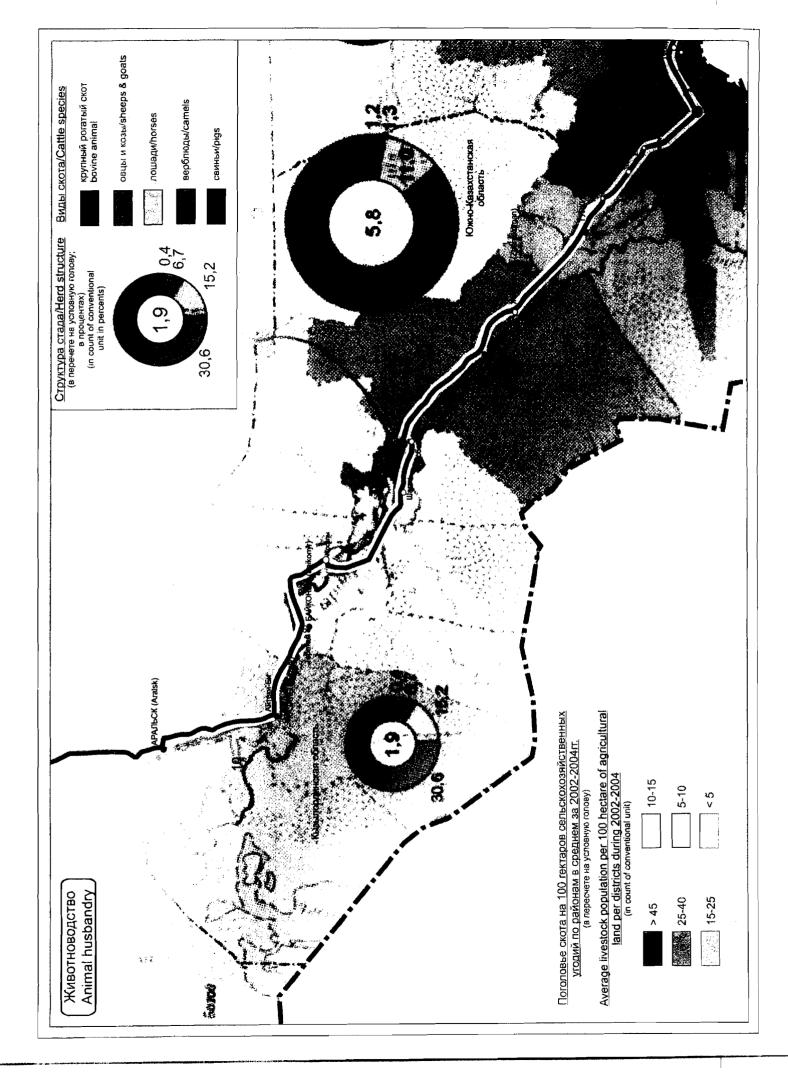


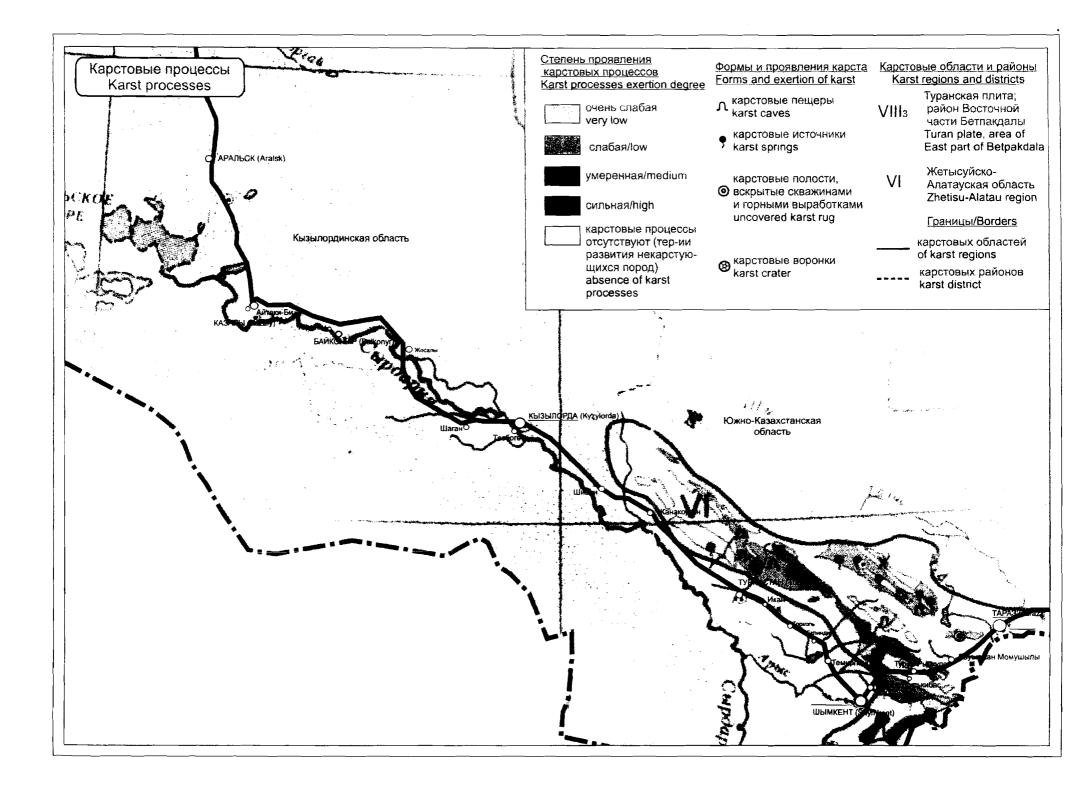


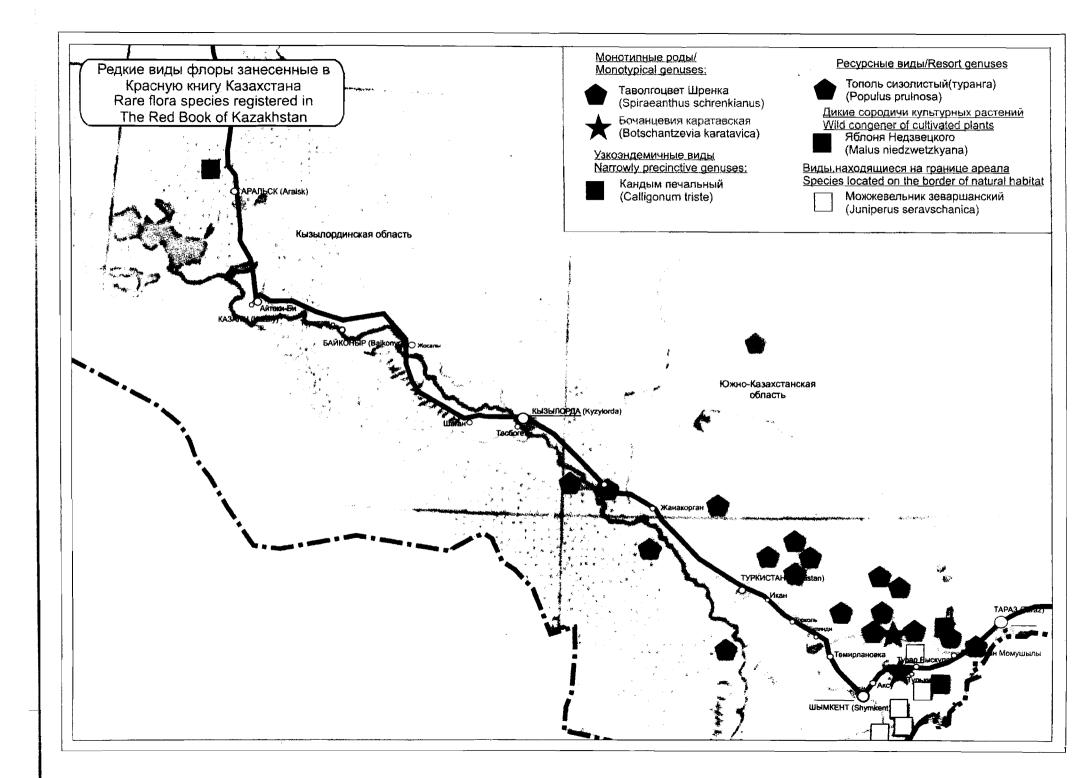


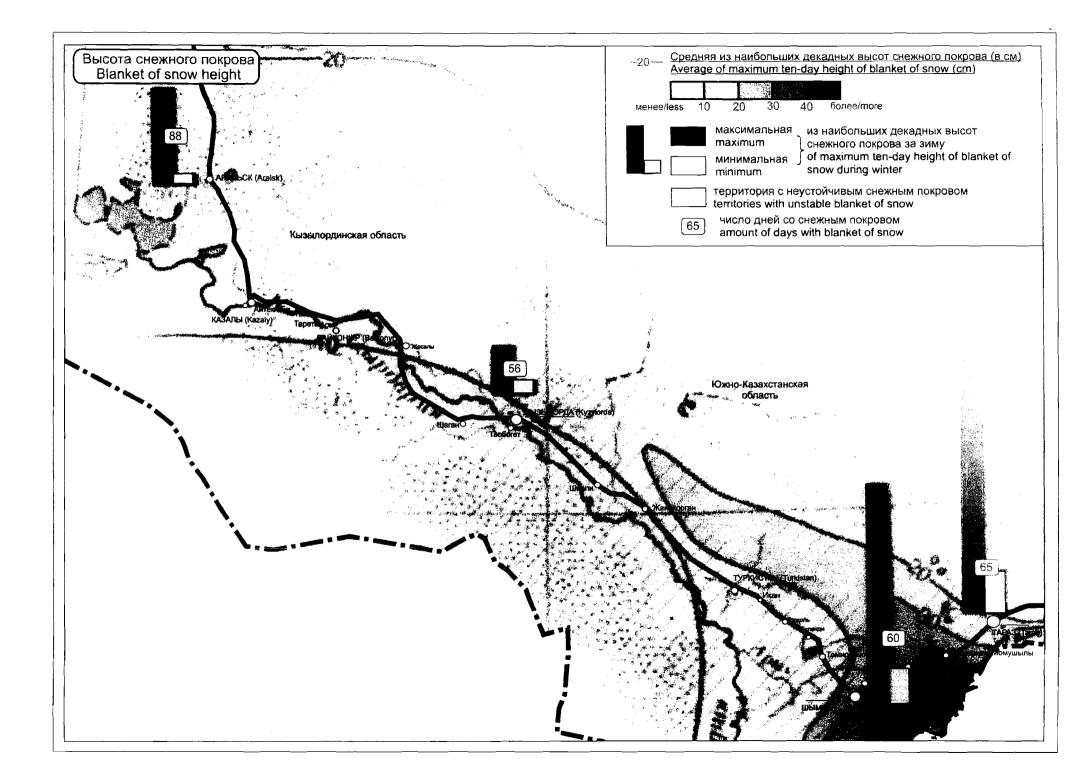


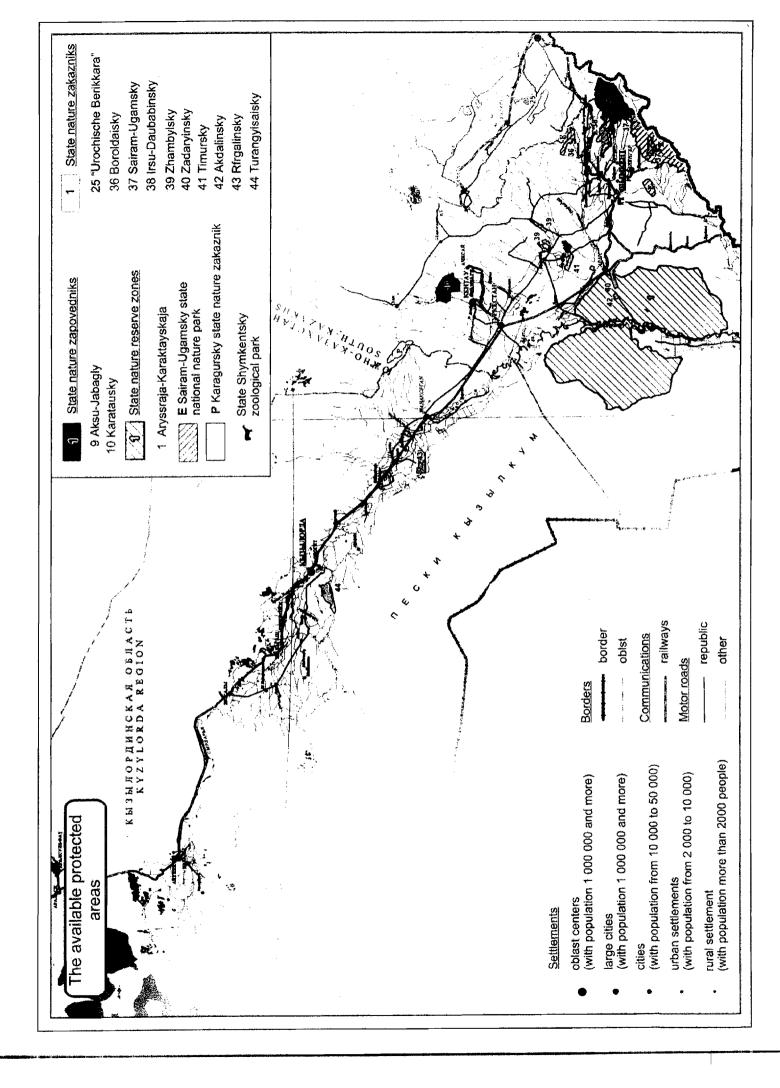












Appendix 6 Project Lot Details 1980-2057

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№ п/п	Name of construction materials	unit of measurement	
1	2	3	4
	1240-1330		
	Rubble mastic asphalt concrete -20	thousand tonne	113.889
	Dense asphalt concrete, grade I	thousand tonne	0.0802
	cellular asphalt concrete, grade l	thousand tonne	199.202
	cellular asphalt concrete, grade I I	thousand tonne	267.158
	rubble-sand mixture	thousand cubic meters	274.215
	old road materials	thousand cubic meters	52.779
	fractional rubble	thousand cubic meters	215.291
	sand-gravel mixture	thousand cubic meters	436.126
	prefabricated rainforced concrete	thousand cubic meters	0.248
	concrete	thousand cubic meters	0.436
	cement mortar	thousand cubic meters	0.062
	Bitumen	thousand tonne	1.219
	Geotextiles, geo-grate	square meters	12476.83
	1330-1398		
	Rubble mastic asphalt concrete -20	thousand tonne	91.660
	Dense asphalt concrete	thousand tonne	0.280
	cellular asphalt concrete, grade I	thousand tonne	163.967
	cellular asphalt concrete, grade I I	thousand tonne	217.706
	rubble-sand mixture	meters	246.803
	old road materials	thousand cubic meters	58.250
	fractional rubble	thousand cubic meters	61.393
	Камень	thousand cubic meters	0.080
	sand-gravel mixture	thousand cubic meters	
	prefabricated rainforced concrete	thousand cubic meters	0.837
	Concrete	thousand cubic meters	1.485
	cement mortar	thousand cubic meters	0.124
	bitumen	thousand tonne	1.007
	Geotextiles, geo-grate	square meters	607430.2

KustanaiDorProject 1240-1398 km

N≌	Source of raw materials		Railway delivery		Auto delivery		Intermediate distance from existing highway, km
	Name of materials	Name of supplier	Station of material delivery	Distance, km	Station of material delivery	Distance, km	
1	Sand-gravel mixture, sand	Borrow pit «Besharykskoe LLC «UAD»	Aral See station	680	Aral See station	1 km until 1361km	52
2	Fractioned rubble, stone, attrition milling	Borrow pit Mutodzharskie «Koktas-Aktobe" JSC	Aral See station	355	Aral See station	1 km until 1361km	52
3	Asphalt concrete, black rubble	Asphalt Concrete Plant near highway (ACP) CP(Control pit) 1240, CP400			Asphalt Concrete Plant near highwayCP 1240, CP 400		20
4	Bitumen	Asphalt Concrete Plant near highway CP124O.CP400		•	Asphalt Concrete Plant near highwayCP 1240.		20
5	Prefabricated reinforced concrete, road signs, metal structures	AZMK LLC AEDZ LLC Almaty	Aral See station	1675	Aral See station	1 km until 1361km	52
8	Water for technical use	water intake of Aralsk city 1362 km, Arelkum settlement 1401 km			water intake of Aralsk city 1362 km, Arelkum settlement 1401 km km		49
7	Materials from special reserves	Aral See station			Aral See station	1 km until 1361km	52
8	Geotextiles, geo-grate	Aral See station			Aral See station	1 km until 1361km	1
9	Rubble for making asphalt concrete	Borrow pit Mugadzharskie «Koktas-Aktobe»	Aral See station	355	Aral See station	1 km until 1361km	43 on Asphalt Concrete Plant (ACP)
10	Bitumen, mineral powder for making asphalt concrete	Aral See station			Aral See station	1 км до 1361 км	43 on Asphalt Concrete Plant (ACP)
11	Stabilizing addition to Rubble mastic asphalt concrete	TD «RASTOM» Moscow city Almaty station	Aral See station	1675	Aral See station	1 km until 1361km	43 on Asphalt Concrete Piant (ACP)
12	Soil Stabilizer	Astana city	Aral see station	1607	Aral See station	1 km until 1361km	52

KazNIIPI Dortrans

1980km – 2057 km = 77km

1 Description of area

The road passes through the territory of Zhanakorgan district of Kyzylorda region. The 4 settlements exist along the reconstructed part of the road. Railway with the station of Zhanakorgan is situated at 3 to 12km distance. The electrical network is well developed in the region.

The route passes at the southern foot of the spurs of Karatau mountain ridge, along hilly outskirts of hills. The flat terrain is typical for beginning section of 1980-1997 km. The other sections of the road pass along cross-country.

The route of existing road crosses several dry riverbeds of temporary watercourses. According to the seismic sampled the areas is a 62-point seismic zone.

There is light dust-like loamy soil of half-hard and hard consistency with power up to 4.5-5.0 m and 1st type slumping properties. Underneath here and there is gravel soil.

2 Existing road

The width of carriageway of existing road of III technical category is 7.0-9.0 meters. The width of road shoulder is 3.0-6.0 m. The surface of road is rough, it's thickness is up to 2.5-3.0 cm. There and here two-ply pavement. The top layer's capacity is 5-8 cm; bottom layer's capacity is 5-15 cm. The seam of gravel ground with sandy aggregate, with capacity of 5-15 cm, is between top and bottom layers of asphalt surface. The foundation of pavement is made from gravel ground with sand aggregate with capacity of 5-50 cm.

The roadbed of existing road is made from side of route's reserves.

The maintenance of the existing road is complicated by irregular surface subsidence due to the lack of compression during the construction of ground that was placed as high embankment.

3 New road

3.1 Km 1980-2012

The alignment from 1980km to 1986km is laid on the left side at a distance of 7-9m from the existing road axis. The road alignment is straightened at the section of 1986-2009 km bypassing the settlement of Zhanakorgan. The alignment from 2010-2012 km is planned to build on the left side of the road and partly along the existing road axis. The largest longitudinal gradient at the site is 34 ‰. The total length of the route is 32km.

3.2 Km 2012-2057

The alignment is laid on the left side of the road at a distance of 7-9m from the existing road axis.

Exceptions are the approaches to the bridge across the River of Besaryk at the 2053 km, which's distance is 14.8m. The largest longitudinal gradient at the site is 34 ‰. The total length of the route is 44.4 km.

Technical category of the road	lb
Design speed in km/h, the basic	120
The number of lanes	4
The width of lanes, m	3,75
The width of shoulders, m	3,75
The width of strengthened shoulders, m	0,75
The width of demarcation strip, m	5,0
The width of safety line of demarcation strip, m	1,0
The width of roadbed	27,5

4 Road geometry parameters

5 Pavement

5.1 Km 1980-2012

- Rubble mastic asphalt concrete (RMAC 20) 5 cm,
- Hot coarse-grained asphalt concrete 10 cm,
- High porous coarse-grained asphalt concrete -12 cm,
- Sorted out rubble mixture, thickness of layer is 18 cm (Zhanakorgan-Kyzylorda (1980-1996km) and 20 cm (Zhanakorgan-Shymkent (1997-2057km)),
 - Gravel-sand mixture with thickness according to the directions of 20 and 25 cm.

The thorough repair of road pavement along the length of 14 km is planned at the existing sections of the road

Estimated volume of road excavation is 2430 thousand cubic meters.

5.2 Km 2012-2057

- Rubble mastic asphalt concrete (RMAC 20) 5 cm,
- Hot coarse-grained asphalt concrete 10 cm,
- High porous coarse-grained asphalt concrete -12 cm,
- Sorted out rubble mixture, thickness of layer is 20 cm.
- Gravel-sand mixture with thickness of 25 cm.

The existing roadbed is planned to be used for building of new road after milling and cleaning of the existing pavement. It is planned to make layer by layer compressing of the top part of existing roadbed until 1 m thickness. Existing incline of slope contrary to sprinkling is going to be improved to get designed requirements.

Expecting profile road excavation is 2530 thousand cubic meters

6 Construction materials, sources and delivery schemes

Bitumen from Russia – railway delivery (2145km) Gravel, sand - from a local Shalkiin quarry (machine delivery 53km) Reinforced concrete structures from Almaty - railway delivery(1040km) Water from Syrdarya river and local lakes.

7 Drainage system

1980-2012

For Organization of drainage system it is planned to build:

- Round reinforced concrete pipe (pieces /linear meter): D=1.0 m - 2/30, D=1.5 m-9/400, D=2*1.5m - 1/77

- Rectangular reinforced concrete pipes: orifice 4x2.5m - 4/160 pieces/linear meter

2012-2057

For Organization of drainage system it is planned to build:

- Round reinforced concrete pipe (pieces /linear meter): D=1.0 m - 4/60, D=1.5 m-17/756, D=2*1.5m - 2/154

- Rectangular reinforced concrete pipes: orifice 4x2.5m - 3/120 pieces/linear meter

8 Bridges

Placement	Obstacle	Total length.m	Dimensions, m	Area of bridge, m2	Design
1986+921km on the bypass	The flyover at the intersection of	119.3	13.5+5+13.5	3818	Construction of new overpass according

Section км1980-2057

Placement	Obstacle	Total length, m	Dimensions, m	Area of bridge, m2	Design
of Zhanakorgan settlement	highway and railway				to the scheme 21+3x24+21m
205 2+628k m	Existing reinforced concrete bridge 3x11,36m across dry bed of Besaryk river	34	7	238	Can't be repaired, it is planned to dismantle bridge
2052+628km	Dry bed of Besaryk river	36	9.5+9.5	684	Exchange of existing bridge with new one and the construction of new bridge near it 3x12m

9 Traffic safety, bypasses

In order to organize efficient traffic it is planned:

• to use of existing roads,

• to construct temporary bypass roads with pavement which's total length is 6.1 km,

• overhaul repayment of the existing 10km road with pavement from Shalkiya to Zhanakorgan, which is going to be used during the construction.

10 Environmental issues are developed by deputed company of World Bank "GeoData Plus"

It is planned to recultivate land temporary used for placing ground reserves, bypassing road, construction sites during the construction. Project includes the technical and biological stages of degradated land recultivation.

Technical stage of recultivation includes following works:

a) Preparation works

- Removal of fertile soil and its displacement in the dumps;

b) Recultivation works

- dismantling of temporary bypass road pavement and to use it for building of demarcation strip, the dismantling of temporary pipes, dismantling of temporary over the zero mark embankments;

- rough leveling of the areas used for bypass road, temporary roads, construction materials storages, flattening of slopes out-road reserves, the moving back of ground vegetation.

c) Biological stage of recultivation includes measure for recovering fertile layer after technical recultivation and other appropriate types of work. Fertile soil will be taken from areas of manufacturing during the work with concentrated ground reserves. This stage also includes flattening of slopes and work places of machinery.

11 Preliminary volumes of work

(Volume of work needs to be specified after design work completion and positive conclusion of state expertise)

A) Preparation of the construction site
-rebuilding of intersecting communications – 31 pieces,
-the removal of fertile vegetation layer - 476 500 m3
-dismantling of road signs – 332 pieces,
-demolition of existing culverts-42.

B) Roadbed preparation: Profile volume of excavation works 4960 thousand m3, Repeated compression of the existing roadbed -914 thousand m3.

B) Pavement (thousand m2/thousand m3):

1980-2012

Pavement RMAC (Rubble mastic asphalt concrete) – 834/40, Asphalt concrete on main road – 1450/161 Asphalt concrete for reconstruction of the existing road - 115/13, Basement from rubble – 887/175, Gravel-sand mixture –1045/228.

2012-2057

Pavement RMAC (Rubble mastic asphalt concrete) –1252/58, Asphalt concrete – 2085/266, Basement from rubble – 1285/268, Gravel-sand mixture – 1450/371.

C) Road infrastructure:

1980-2012 - road marking - 300km, road signs -1070 pieces, - enclosed bus stop -6,

- auto parking - 4,

- construction of buildings and structures of inspection pits -1.

2012-2057

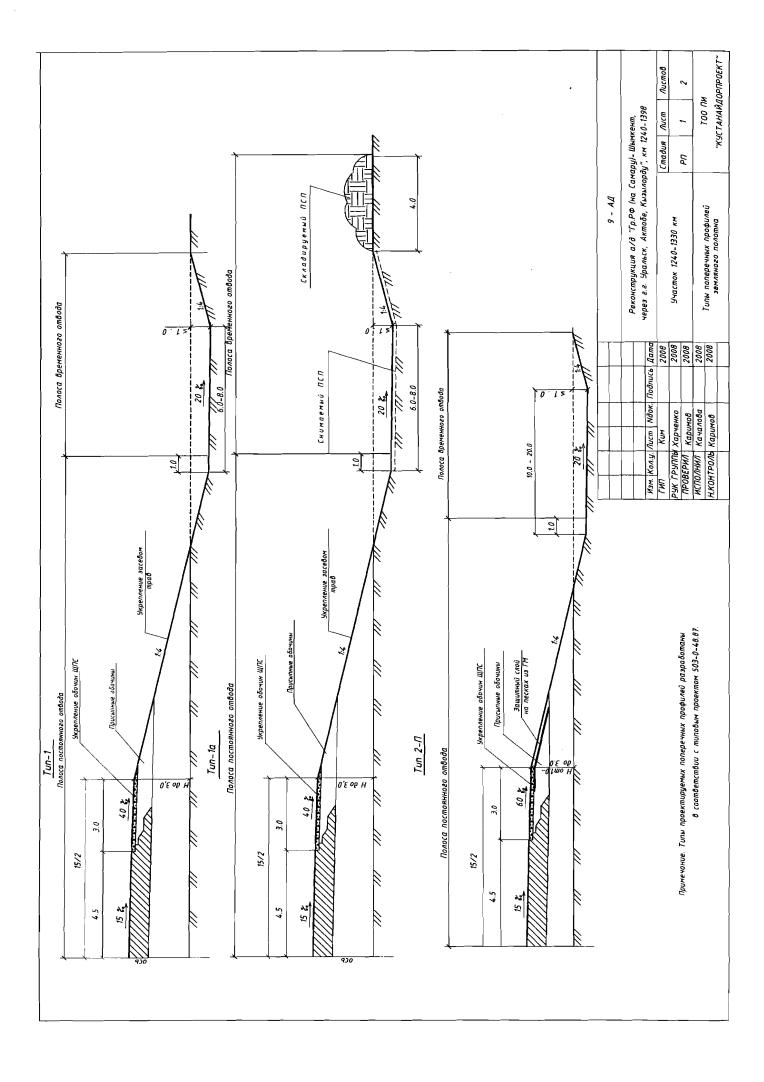
road marking - 2900km, road signs -1050 pieces, enclosed bus stop -6, - auto parking – 6.

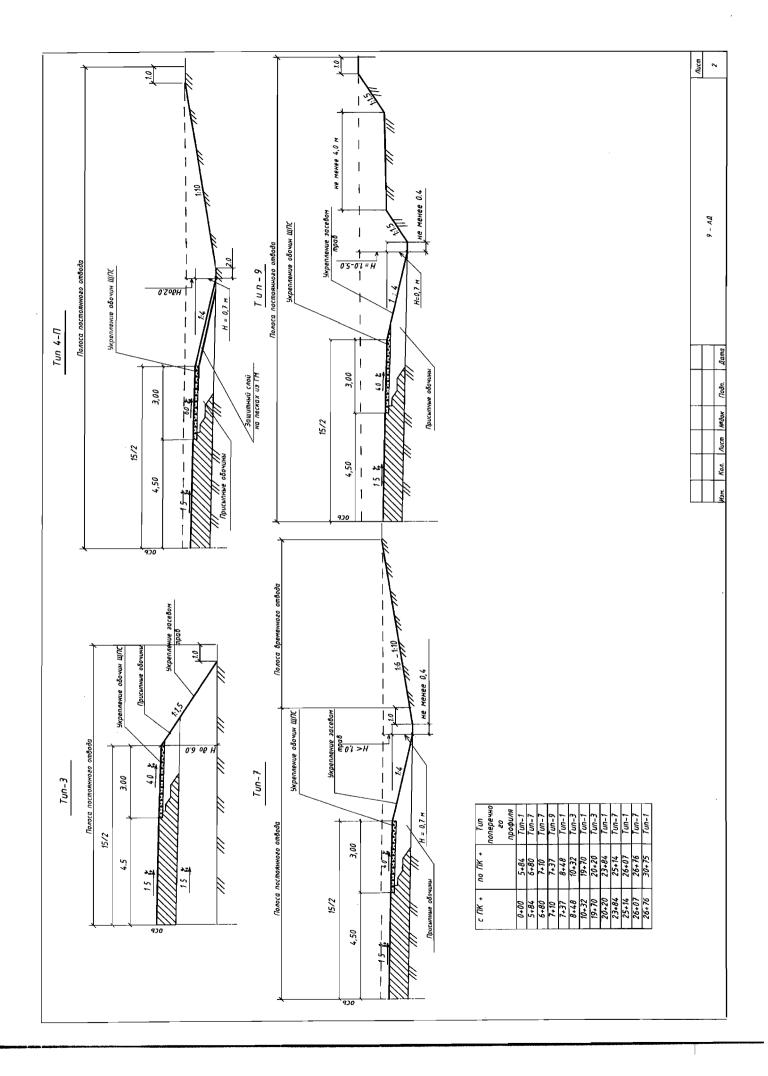
D) Other specific road structures: - overpass: 2 reinforced concrete bridges, Industrial prefabricated reinforced concrete - 2468m3.

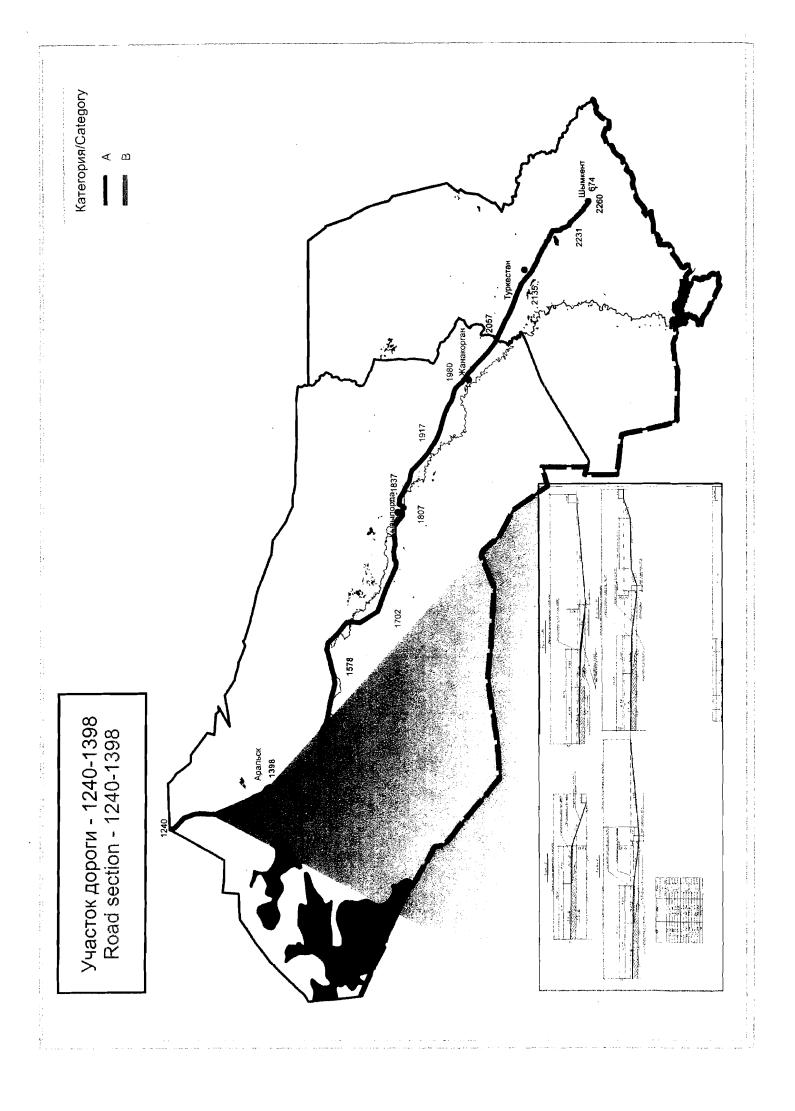
2 Period of construction

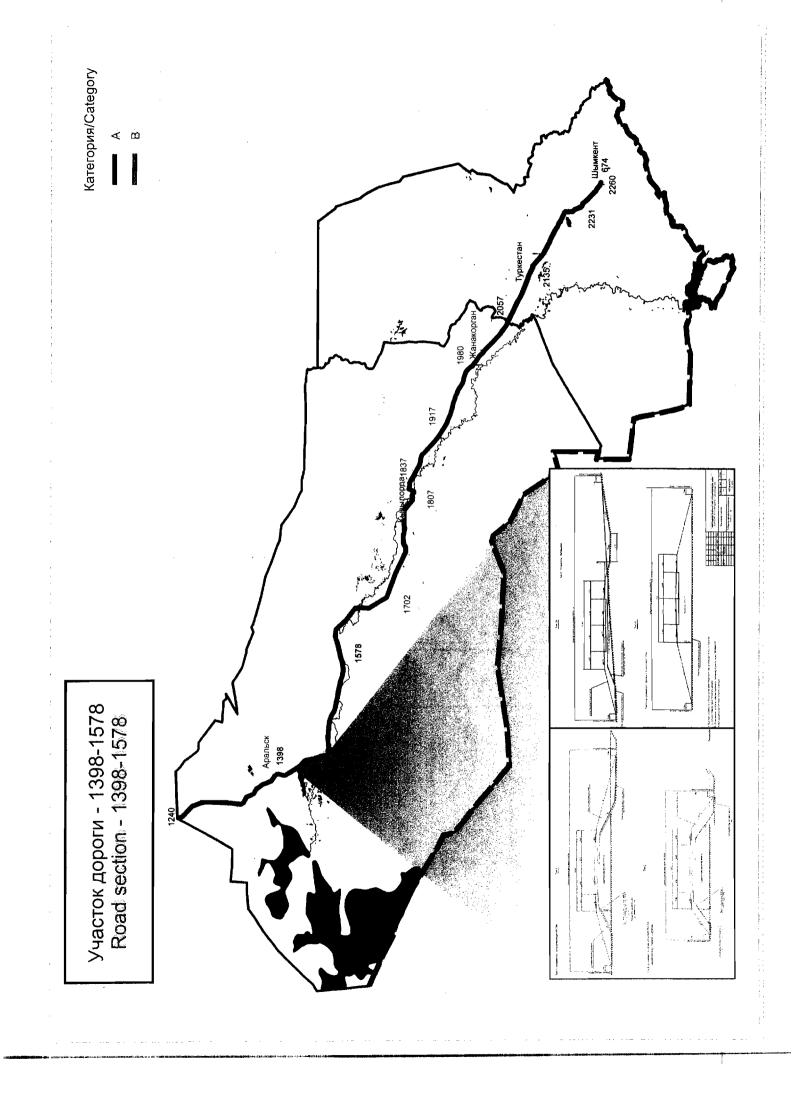
Duration of construction - 48 months, including 3 months of preparation works.

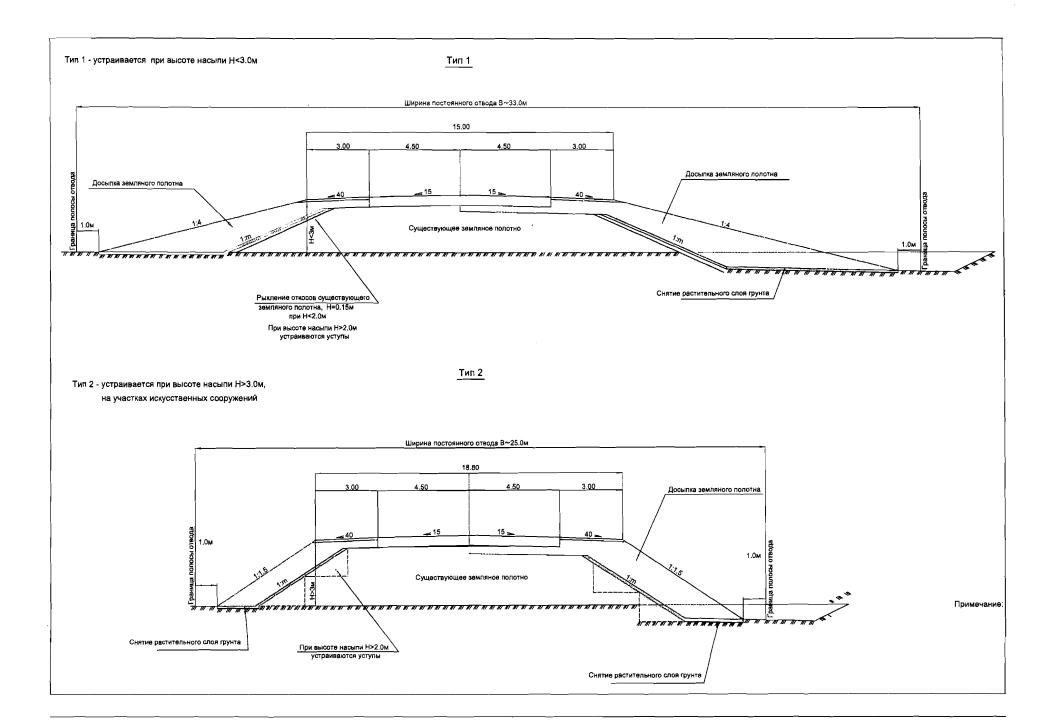
Appendix 7 Cross Section

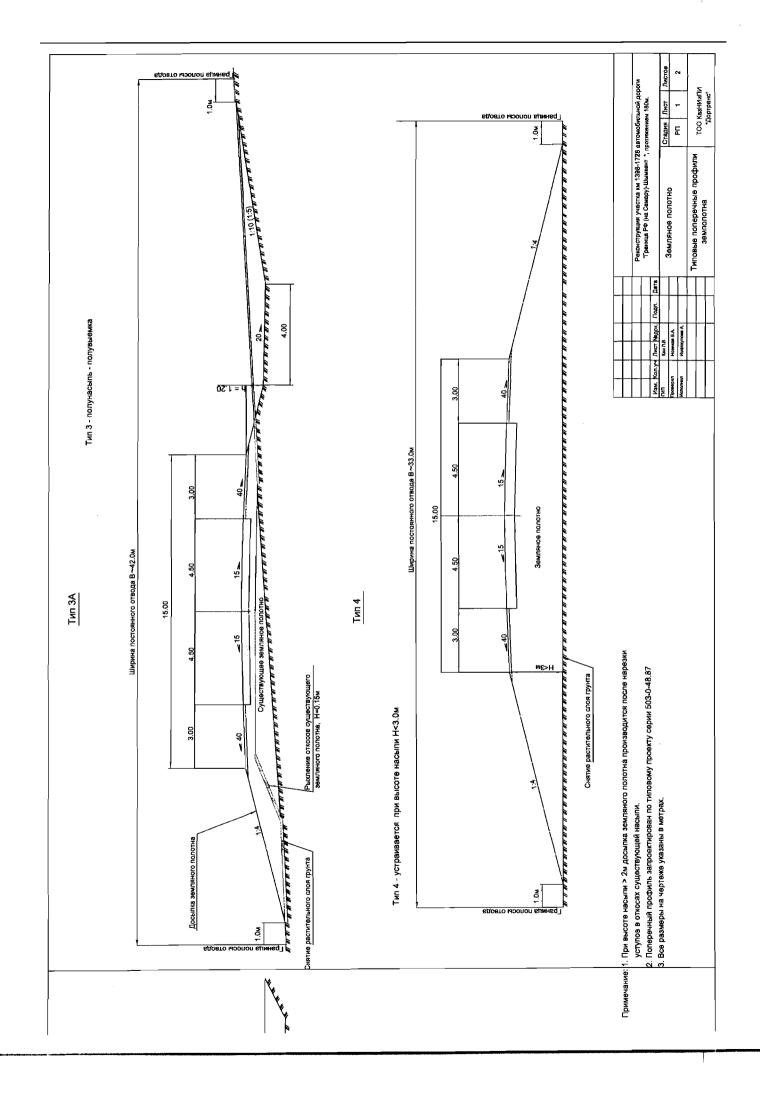


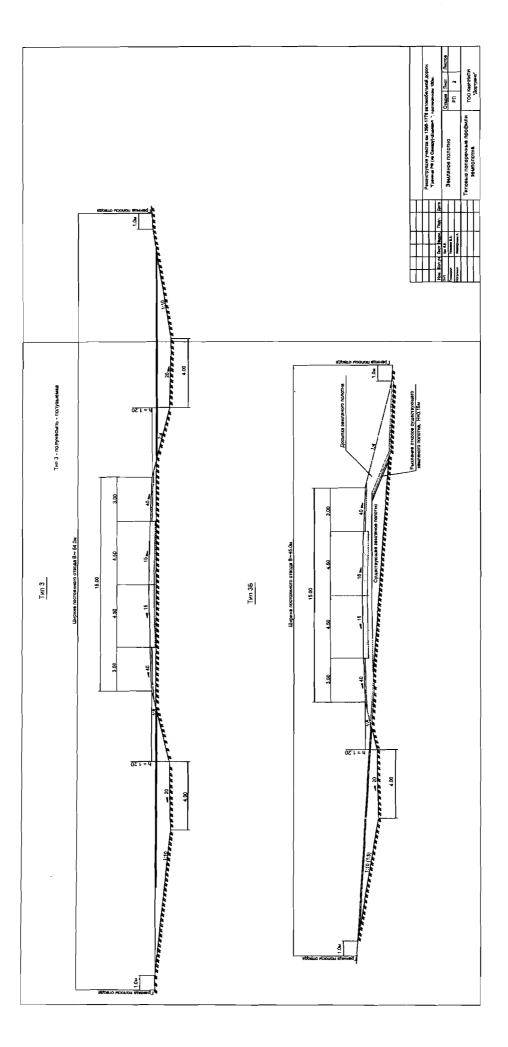


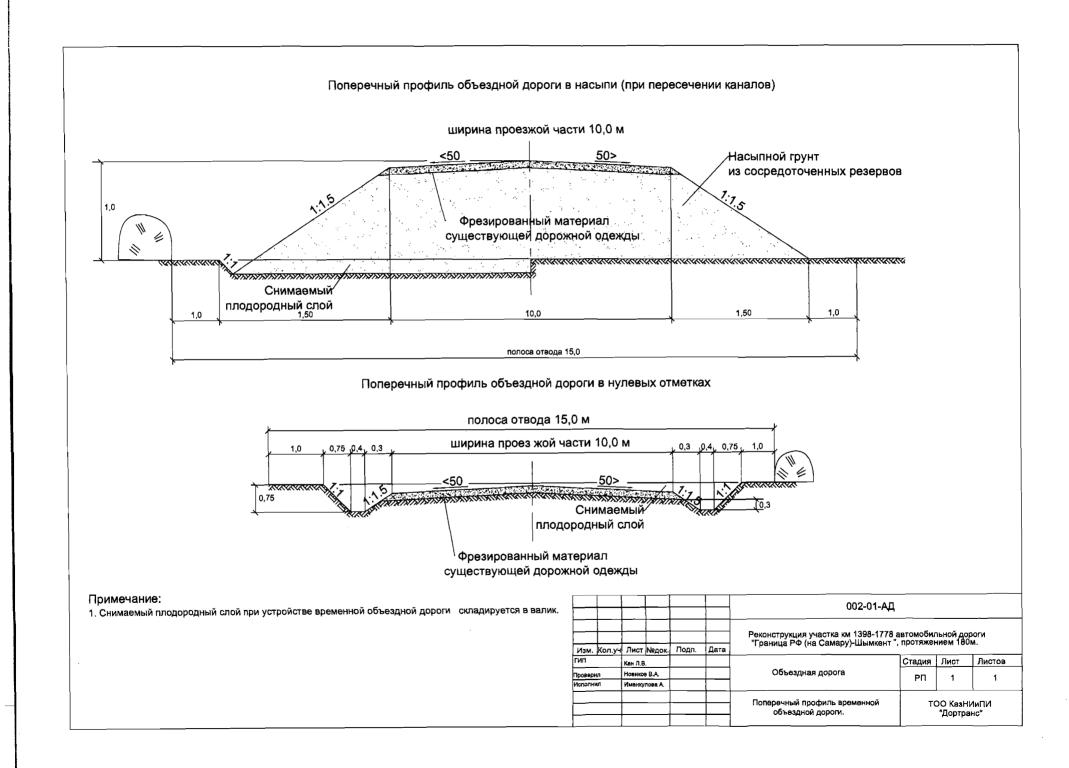


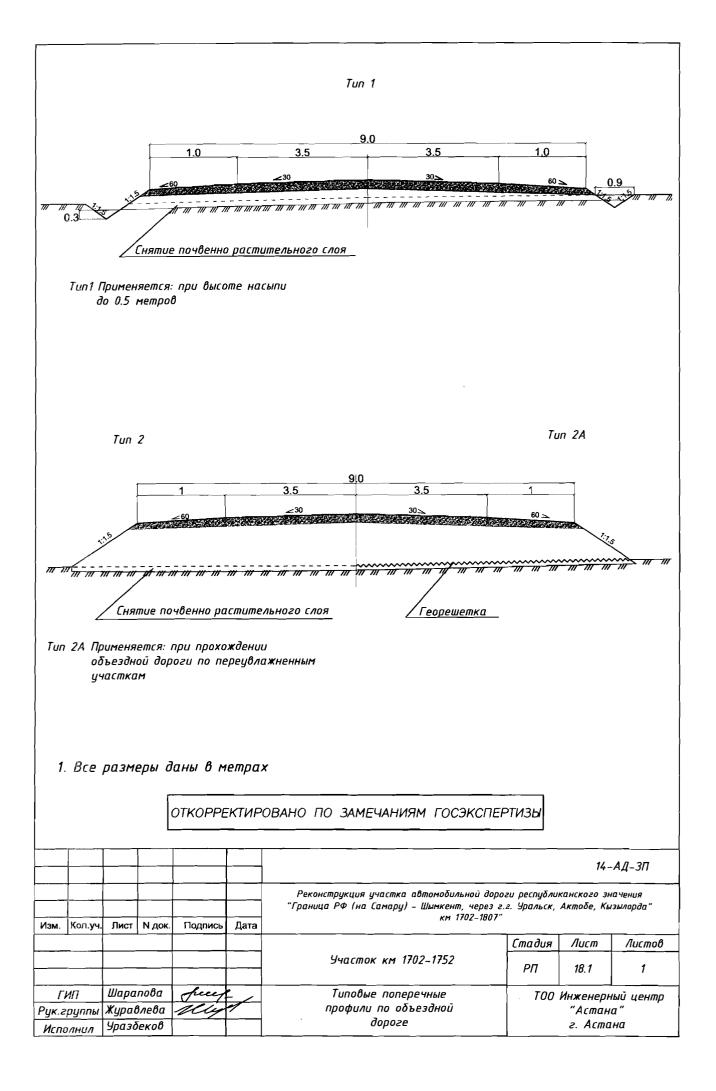


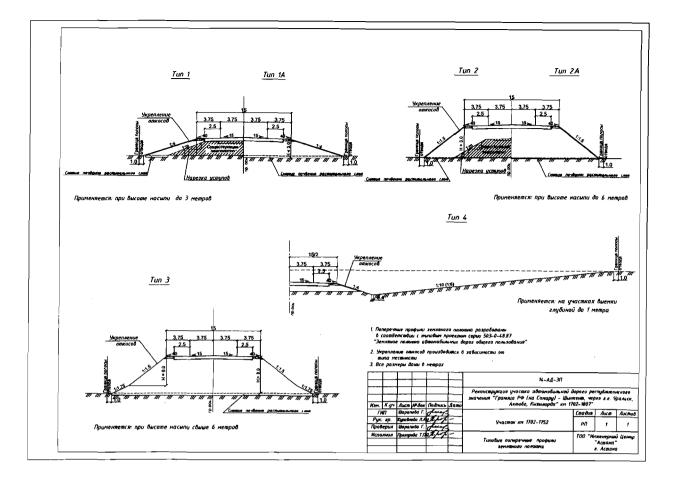


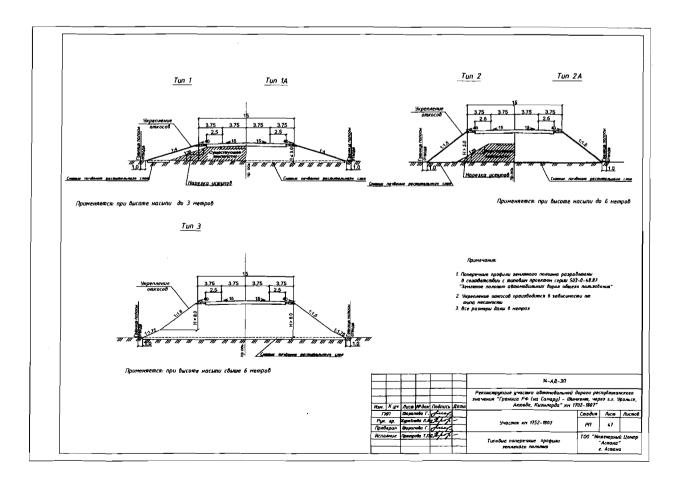


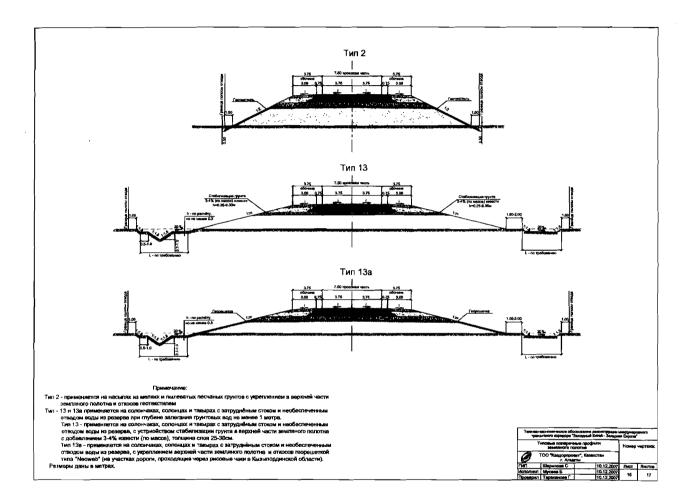


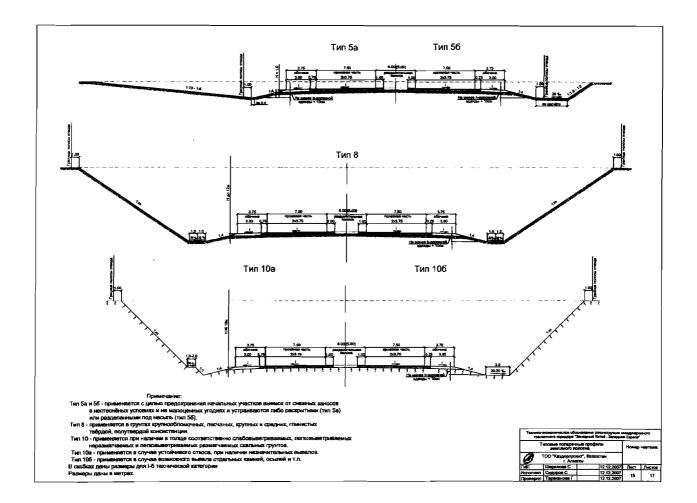


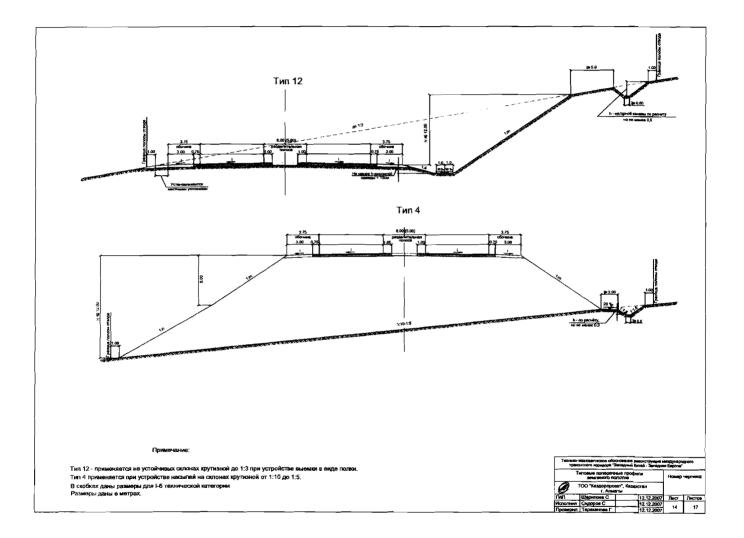


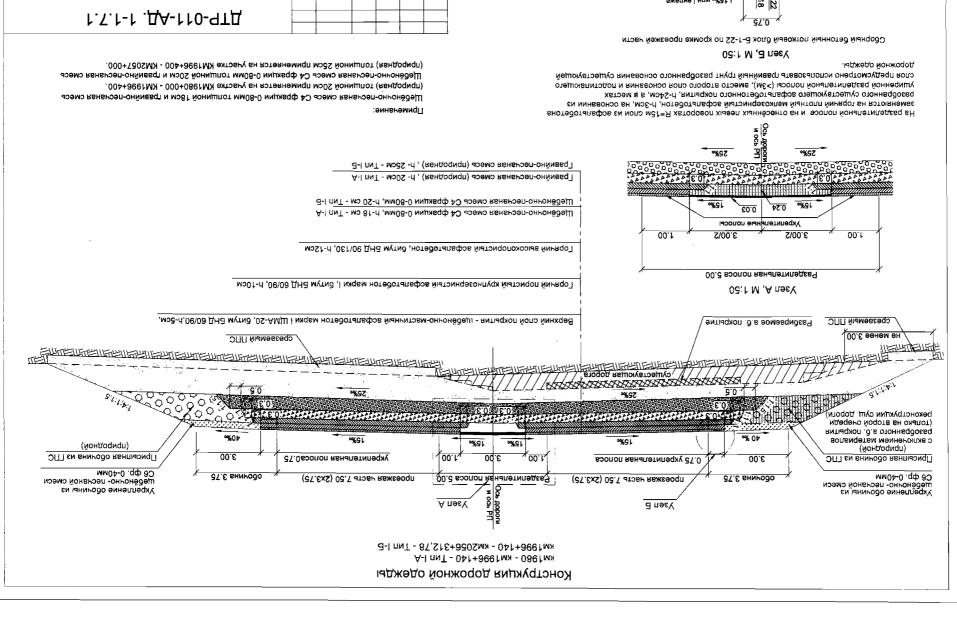












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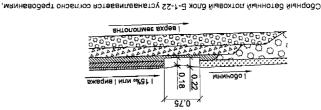
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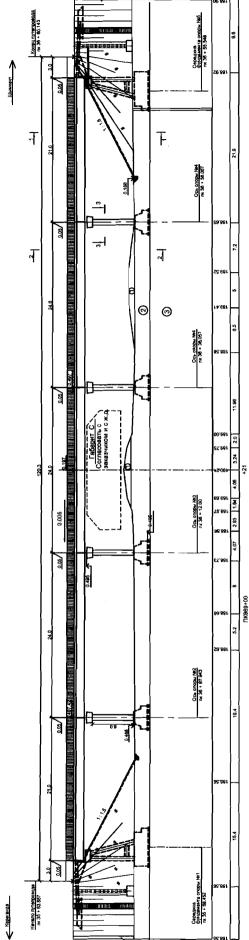
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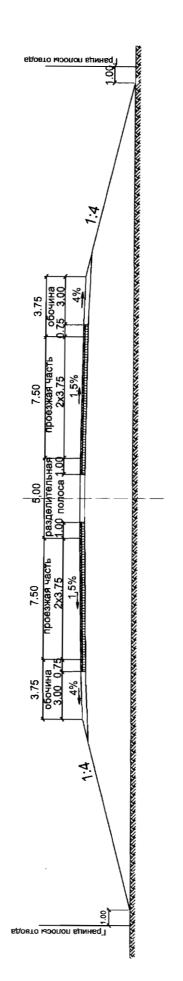


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Путепровод на пересенчении обходом автомобильной и железной дорог к руднику Шалкия



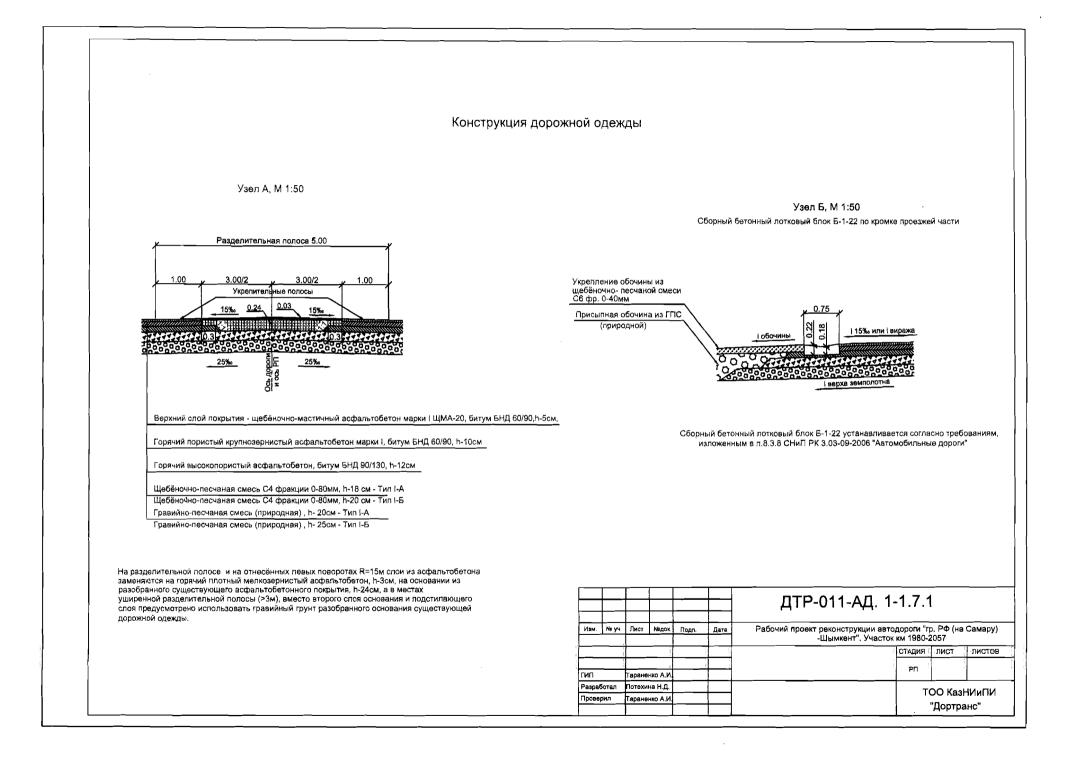


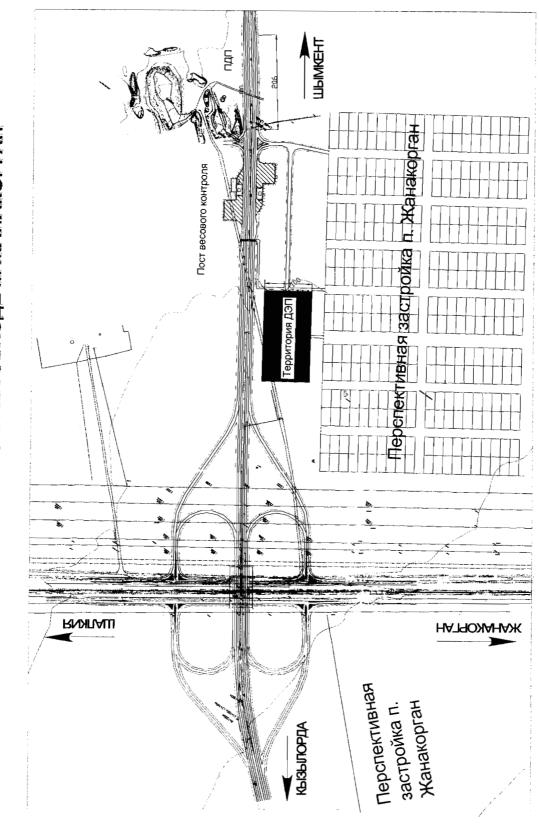
Тип 1- применяется на стесненных участках и ценных угодиях.

Примечание:

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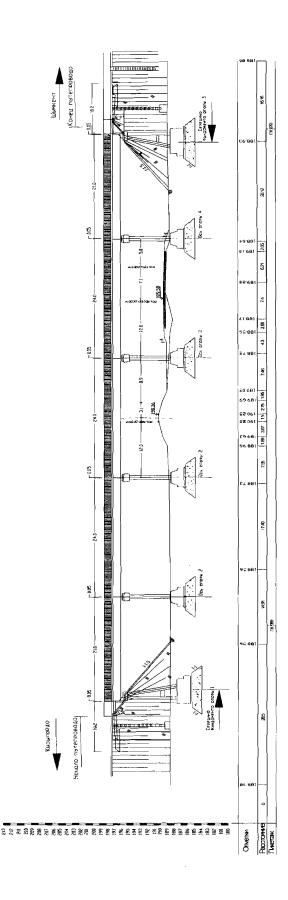




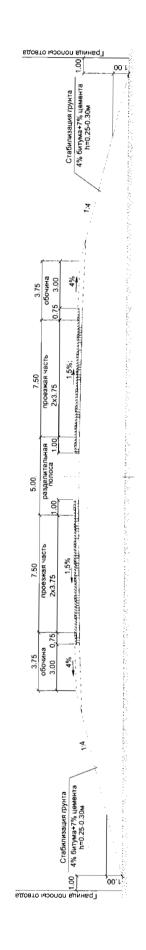


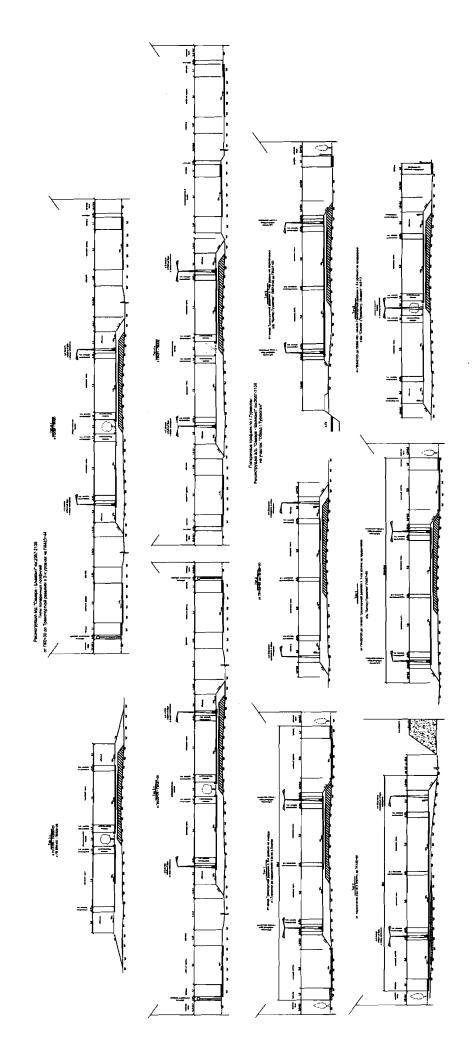
ТРАНСПОРТНАЯ РАЗВЯЗКА НА ОБХОДЕ п. ЖАНАКОРГАН

ПУТЕПРОВОД НА ПЕРЕСЕЧЕНИИ ОБХОДОМ АВТОМОБИЛЬНОЙ И ЖЕЛЕЗНОЙ ДОРОГ К РУДНИКУ ШАЛКИЯ



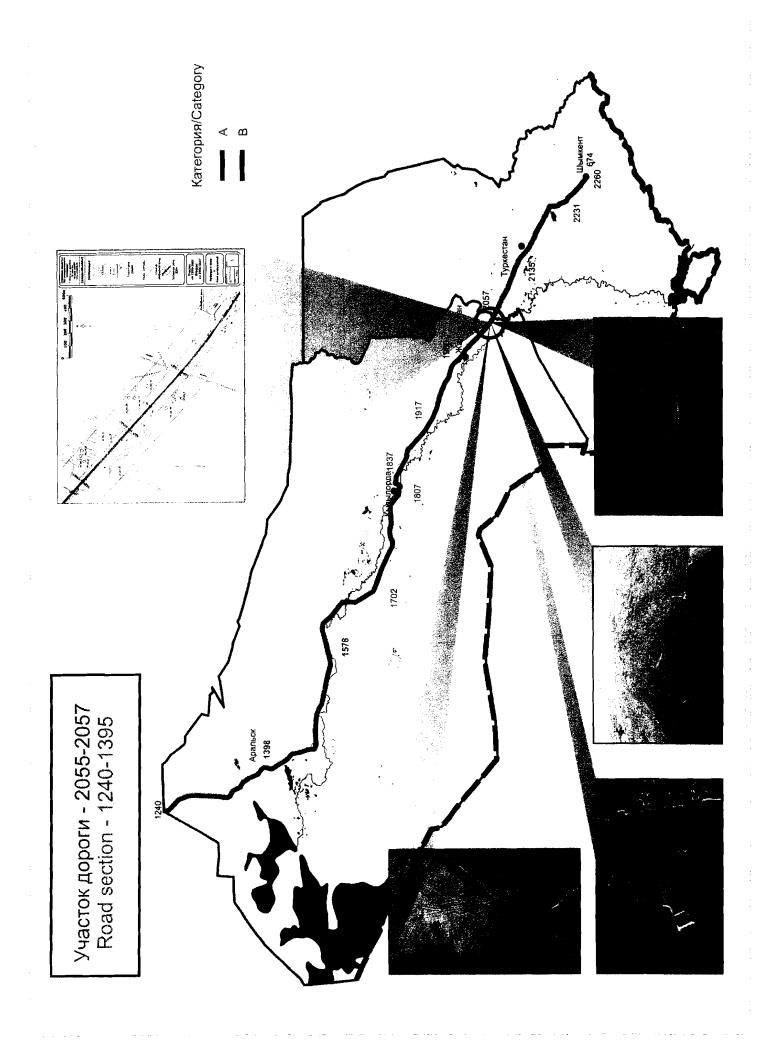
ТИПОВОЙ ПОПЕРЕЧНЫЙ ПРОФИЛЬ ЗЕМЛЯНОГО ПОЛОТНА

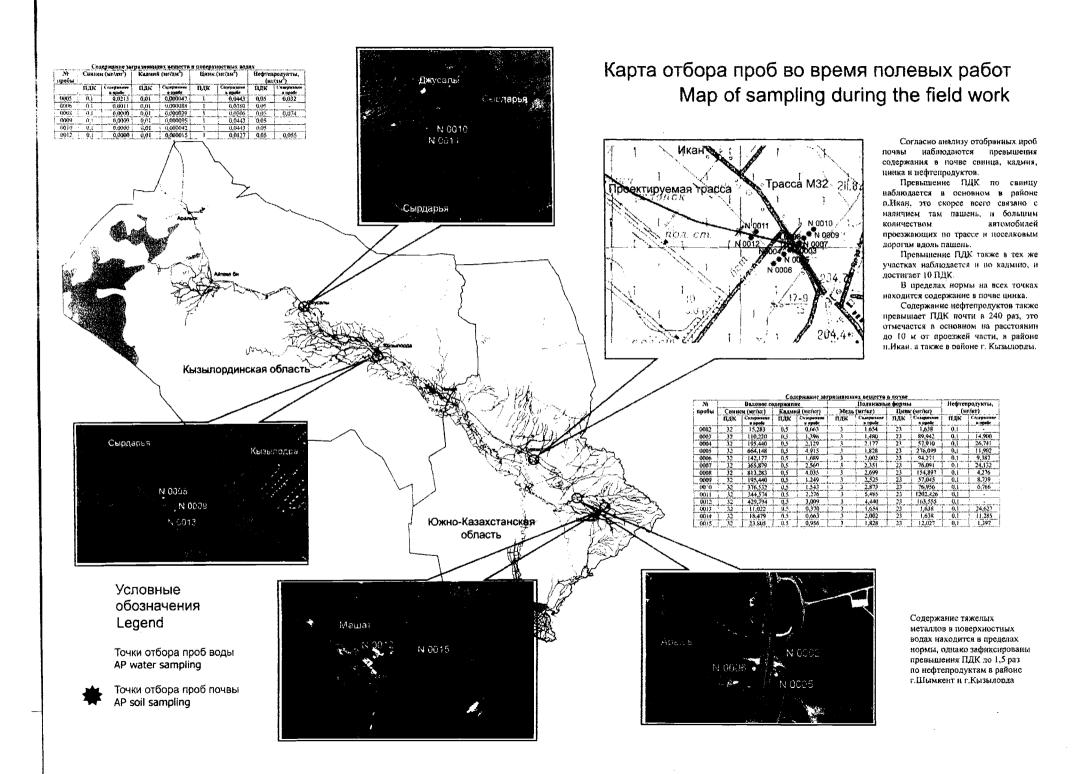


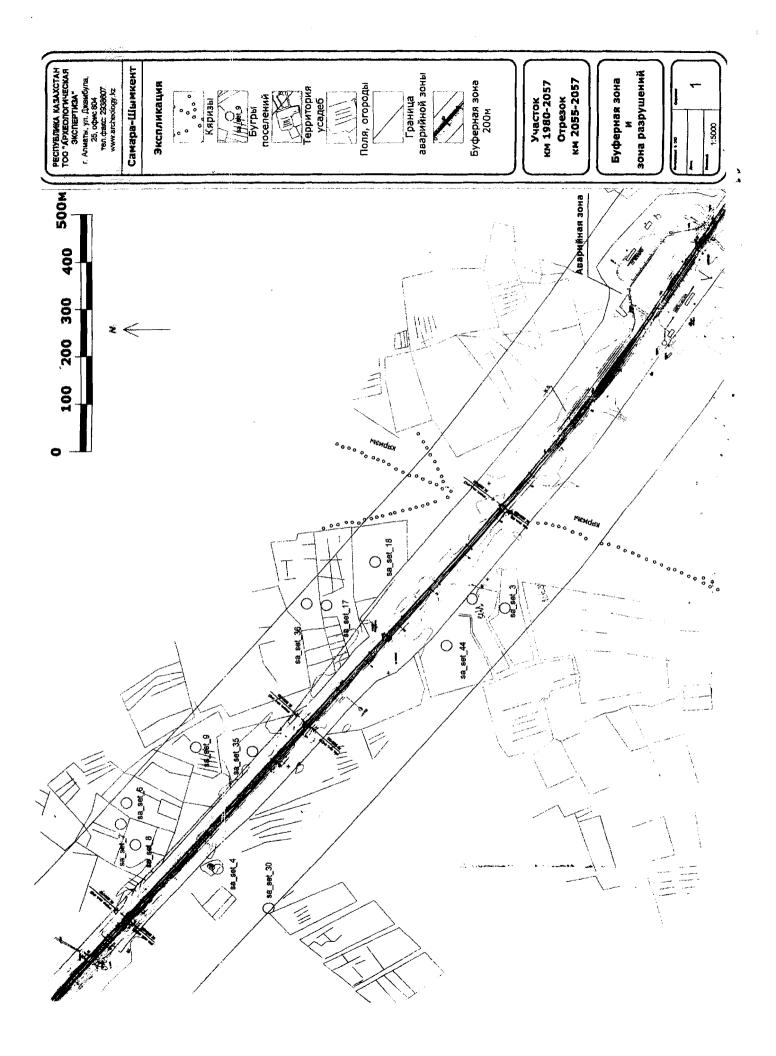


Appendix 8 Environmental Fieldwork

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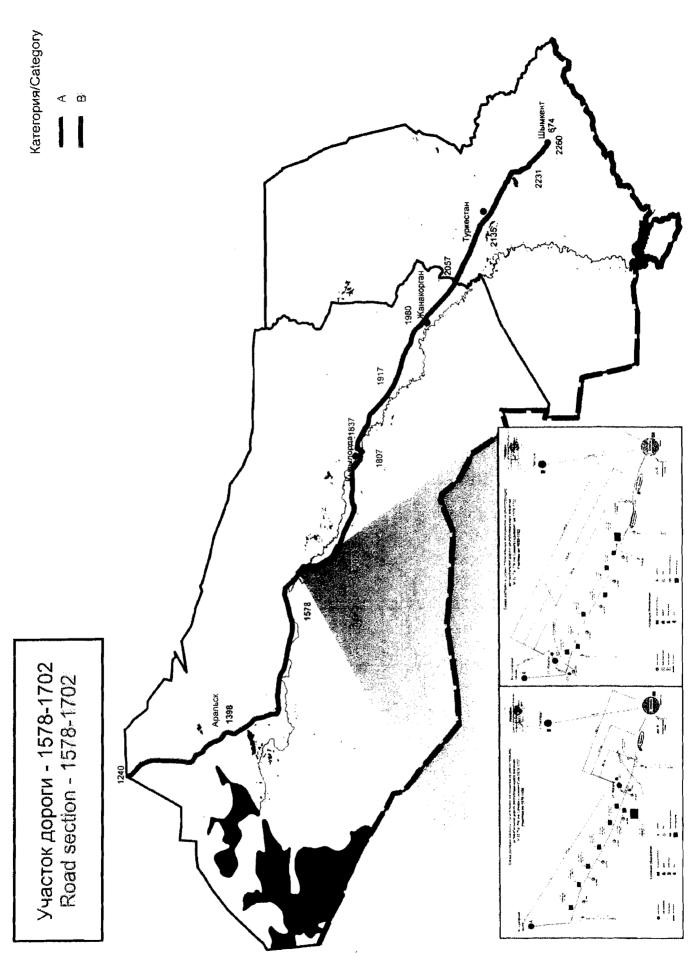


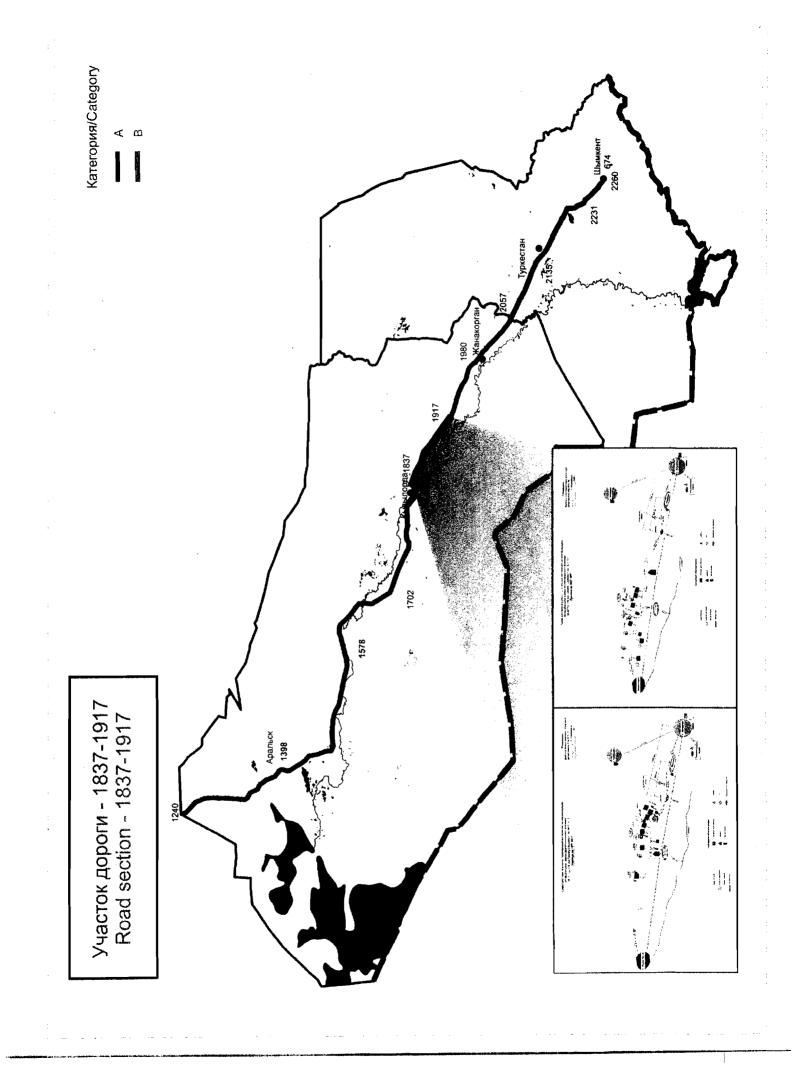


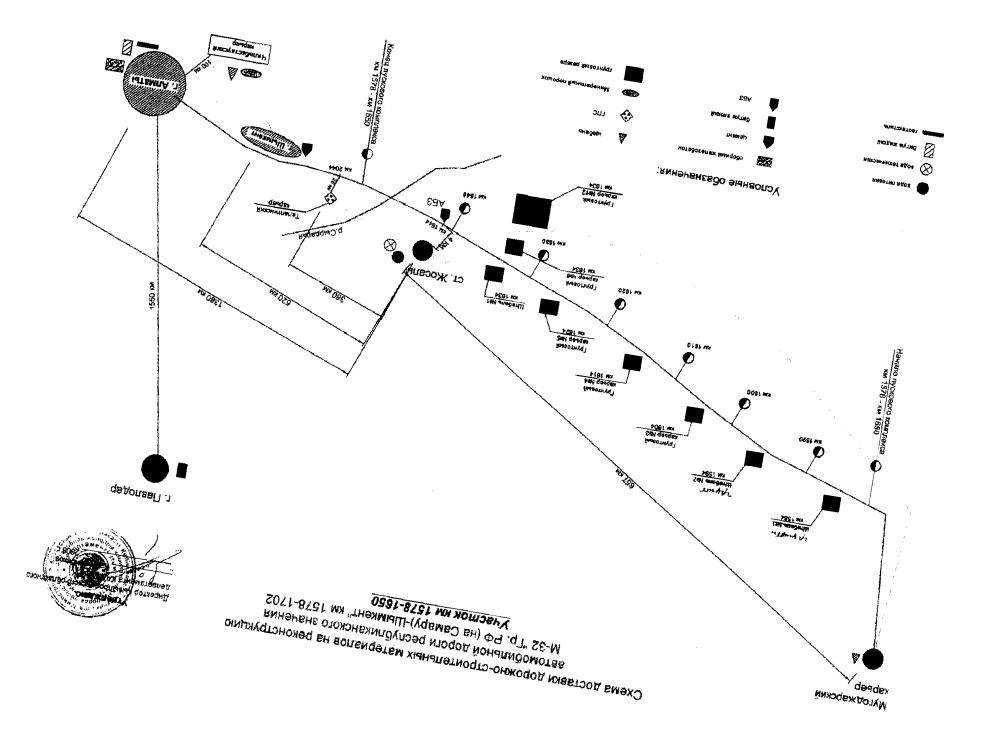
Appendix 9 Material Sources

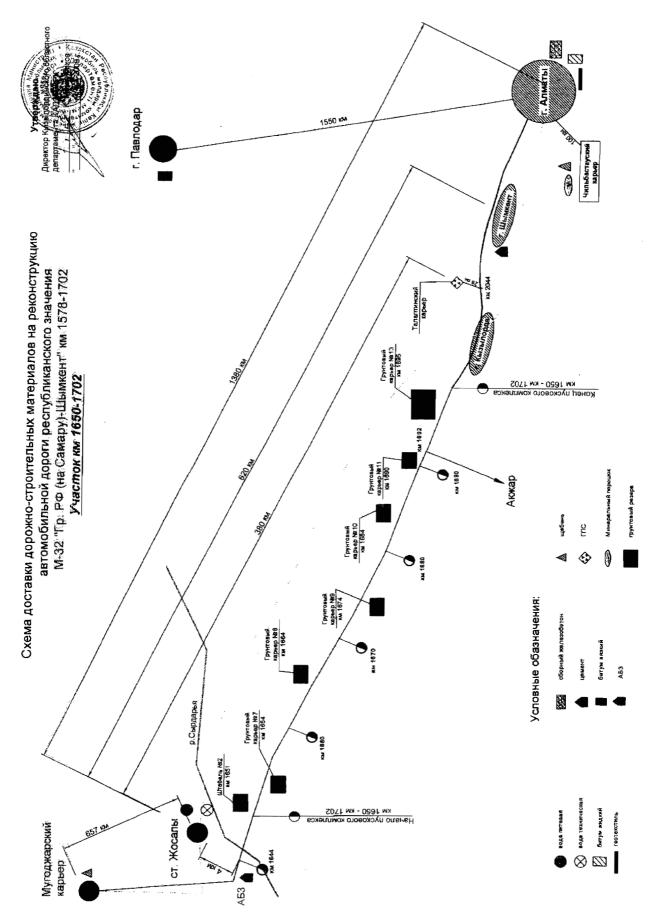
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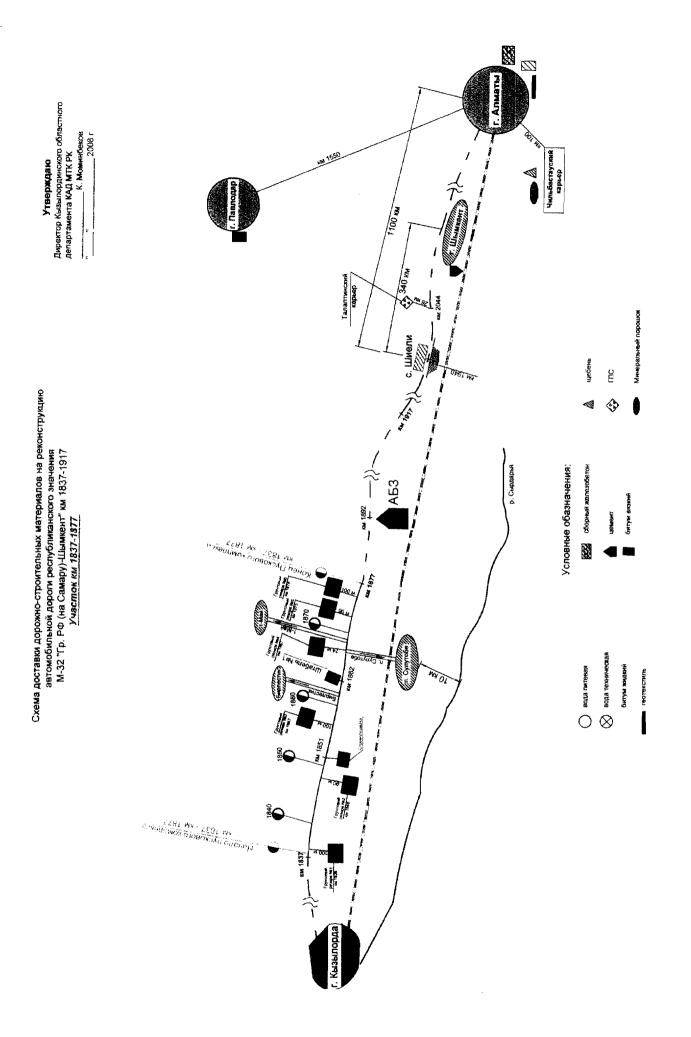
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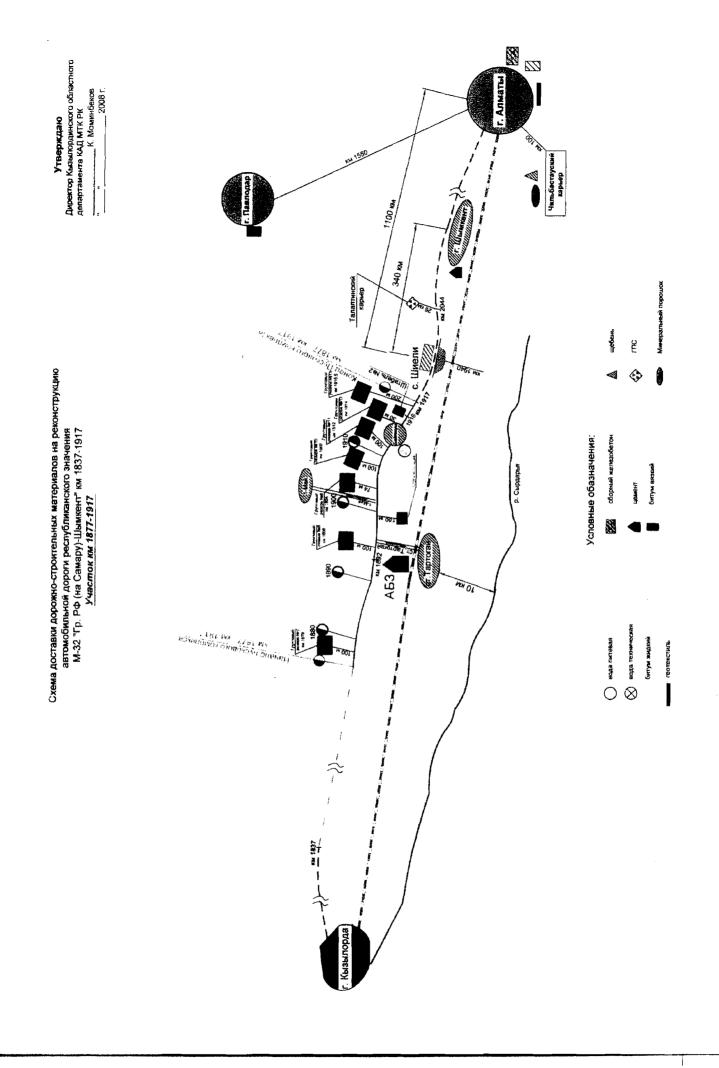


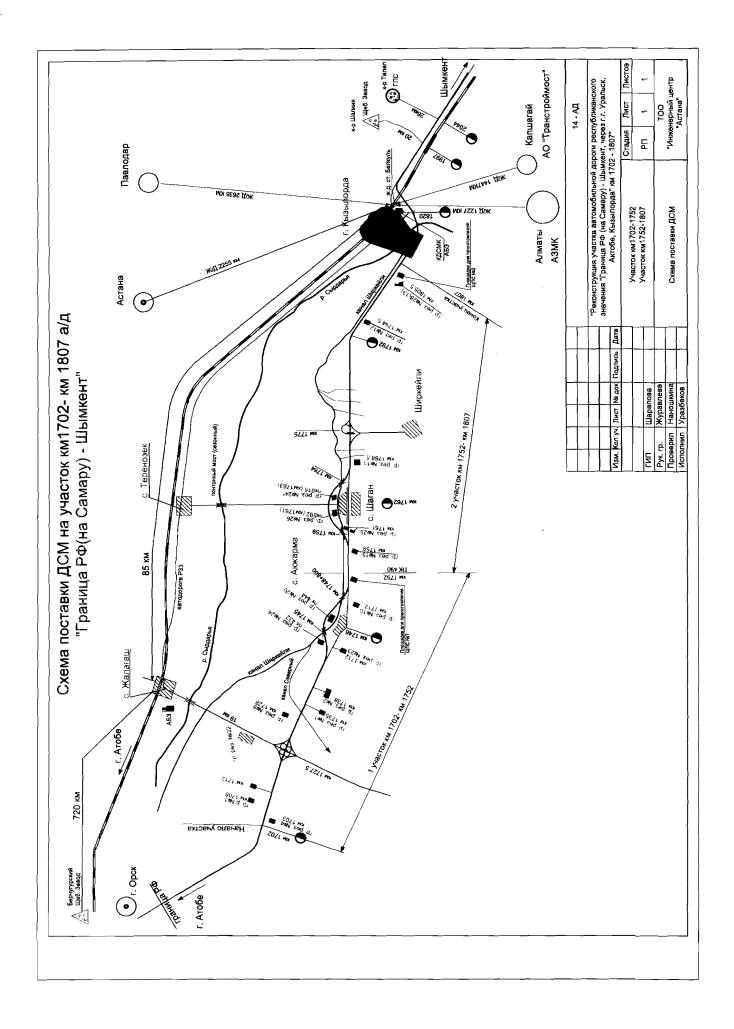


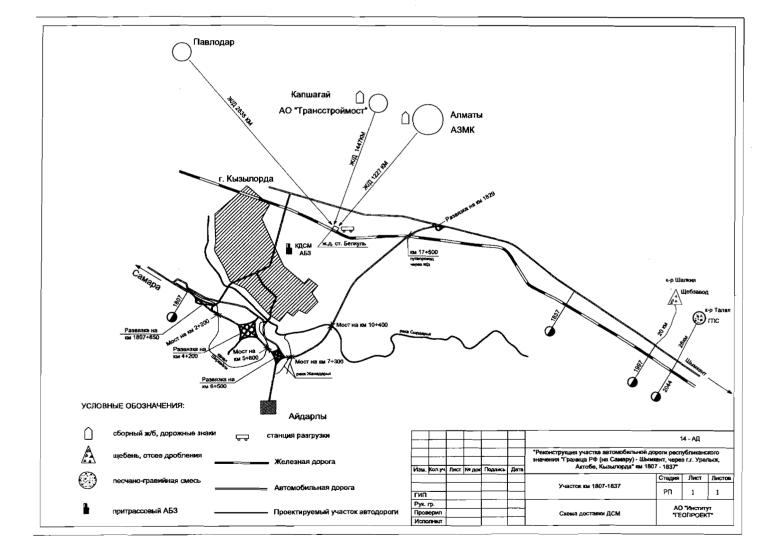


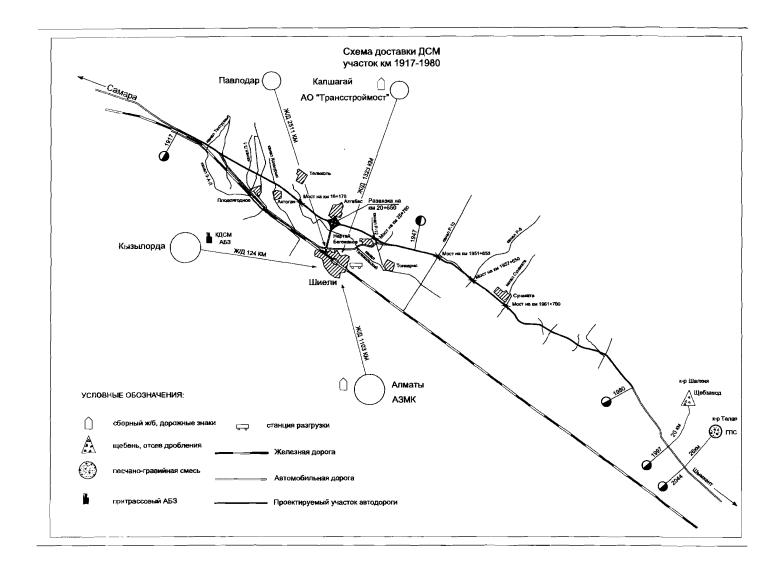












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Appendix 10 Report Contributors

Report contributors

This ESIA report was compiled by GeoDataPlus, who were assisted by Andrew Huckbody of Huckbody Environmental Ltd, based in the UK.

Name

L.A. Kuznetsova, Director, GeoData Plus

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M.A. Dzhunussova, Chief Planner, GeoData Plus

A Huckbody, Director, Huckbody Environmental, www.huckbody.co.uk

Appendix 11 Phase 1 Public Consultations

Report on

Public hearings on the preliminary assessment of the environmental impact by the project design during road reconstruction works, a section of the international transit corridor "West Europe-West China", financed by the World Bank.

In September, 2009 the employees of the "GeoData Plus" LLP, represented by Mr. Babalyk E.A., a Deputy Director and Ms. Dzhunusova G.A., an Environment Specialist, Pryhodkyn I.V. GIS Specialist with the employees of the Administrations of the Committee on Transport Infrastructure Development of Kyzylorda and South Kazakhstan Regions carried out the public consultations of the Preliminary Assessment of the Environmental Impact based on Feasibility Study for the sections of the international transit corridor "West Europe-West China", financed by the World Bank. In the weeks preceding consultations several 100's of information leaflets plus questionnaires were distributed in the course of the field studies.

A notice on the planned public hearings has been published in the press:

- "Kyzylordinskiye vesti" newspaper, №115, September 10, 2008;
- "Nasybe" newspaper, №203, September 10, 2008;
- "Ontystyk Kazakhstan" newspaper, №153-154, September 10,12, 2008.

Following groups of people have been invited to the Public Hearings:

- All local population, whose interests are likely to be affected during road reconstruction;
- NGOs working in the environmental and social areas;

• Representatives of the official authorities in the area of environmental designing and social issues.

Public Hearings have been conducted in the following settlements:

Kyzylorda:	16.09.2008г.
Turkestan:	17.09.2008r

77 local people participated in the Kyzylorda city hearings. During the event the local participants raised a number of issues concerning the project implementation period/duration, compensation amounts, pedestrian crossing (walkways) arrangement and etc. The audience was satisfied both with the clarifications of the specialists of GeoData Plus LLP provided in response to the questions raised and World Bank Environmental and Social policy as a whole. There were some useful comments or recommendations from the part of the participants in regards to the design and construction stages of the project.

35 locals of Ikan and Turkestan have attended the hearings in Turkestan. The issues raised were mainly related to the status of the road (free or paid), job opportunities for local people, compensation amounts, availability of the cattle droves and etc. The audience was satisfied both with the clarifications of the specialists of GeoData Plus LLP provided in response to the questions raised and World Bank Environmental and Social policy as a whole. There were some useful comments or recommendations from the part of the participants in regards to the design and construction stages of the project.

The Consultant noted that at this preliminary stage of the project (consultation on EIA TOR and general concept) interest and participation from the project proponents was weak. The consultations were thus carried out mainly with resources and under the auspices of Geodata

Plus. In contrast the general public and affected population took a vivid interest in the project. Apparently this campaign was one of the first instances of public disclosure of project details. There seems to have no effective public outreach and information performed at the feasibility study stage and the topic of the motor road renovation did not receive wide media coverage.

To summarize all the hearings conducted in the city of Kyzylorda and Turkestan, we may conclude that local population had not been previously informed about road reconstruction project. The main issues raised at the public consultations were the issues related to the provision of employment for local population during the reconstruction, amounts and types of compensation for and land plots to be potentially acquired. At this stage there appeared to be little concern from the population to questions related to the environmental and social impact of the road renovation. However, based on their comments and with the aim to minimize negative impact the following recommendations could be collected:

At holding of the public consultations on the environment impact assessment stage it is necessary to take into consideration the following issues:

- arrangement of the public consultations with invitation of all people which interests are affected in the process of the road renovation;
- official publication of the environment impact assessment on the Web portals of the Roads Committees of the oblasts and regions of the project 1 month before the opening of the public consultations;
- publication of the goals, objectives and main results of the environment impact assessment in the mass media;
- provision of the hard copy of the environment impact assessment to any representative of nongovernmental organization or individual person upon the request;
- invitation to the public consultations of the nongovernmental organizations operating in the field of the ecology and social problems;
- invitation of the representatives of the official authorities in the field of the environmental design and social problems;
- active participation of the design and planning organizations in conducting and preparation work of the public consultations.

At the design stage:

- For the Designers to include cattle droves in rural areas mainly occupied with livestock breeding;
- For the Designers to envisage arrangement of the safe pedestrian crossings (ground or underground) in densely populated villages;
- To inform local people about Resettlement Plan procedures, especially compensations of farm workers (rice and cotton fields).

At the construction stage

- The Waste Management Plan must be developed at the start of construction;
- The Roads Committee of the MTC should work out the issue related to explaining to the local executive agencies, and local population the process and mechanisms of land acquisition and compensation (monetary or land replacement);
- Control of construction materials carriers will be used checking that all environment requirements are being maintained.

Протокол предварительных общественных слушаний ОВОС проекта строительства международного коридора Западная Европа – Западный Китай.

Место проведения слушаний:

<u>г.Кызылорда, здание Кызылординского гуманитарного университета</u> <u>16.09.2008г. 15 часов 00 минут</u>

Присутствовали:

Председатель общественных слушаний ректор	
Кызылординского гуманитарного университета	к.и.н. С.К.Серикбаев
Ответственный секретарь декан факультета	
«Экономики и педагогики»	к.э.н. Д.Д.Ешпанова
Представители ГеоДата Плюс	
Представители КАДМТиК Кызылординской области	
Представители общественных организаций:	
Ассоциация «Гражданский Альянс Кызылординской области»	Д.Акмагамбетова
ОО «Союз молодых журналистов»	С.Баймаханов
НПО «Экосфера KZ»	Ф.Н. Турсынбаева

Преподаватели и студенты, жители города Кызылорды.

Выступили:

Зам. директора ТОО «ГеоДата Плюс» Е.А.Бабалык – представление творческого коллектива разрабатывающей раздел ОВОС участка строительства дороги с 162 км дороги МЗ9 до границы Актюбинской и Кызылординской области общее ознакомление с темой слушаний.

Г.А.Джунусова и подробно рассказала присутствующим о целях разработки ОВОС, о процедуре проведения ОВОС, о требованиях Всемирного банка для данного проекта.

Вопросы и замечания.

1. Вопрос: Когда планируется строительство дороги?

Отвечал Е.А.Бабалык: Сейчас работа находится в стадии рабочего проекта, начало работ будет зависит от многих причин: первое – нужно создать рабочий проект; второе – предстоит выкуп или выплата компенсаций всем владельцам участков чьи земли или строения попадают под строительство дороги и пока не будут решены эти вопросы строительство начато не будет. Об этом говорили представители ВБ (всемирного банка) который принимает участие в финансировании данного проекта вместе с правительством РК.

2. Вопрос: Каковы будут компенсации за участки?

Отвечал Е.А.Бабалык: Я не могу ответить на этот вопрос т.к. в каждом отдельном случае будет приниматься отдельное решение.

3. Вопрос: Будут ли предоставлены рабочие места, при строительстве дороги и будет ли она платной?

Отвечал Е.А.Бабалык: Определенно компании, которые будут строить дорогу, будут привлекать местное население это будет логичным, но не буду утверждать, что так именно будет. Насчет того будет ли она платной или нет, будет решать правительство, а пока таких решений не принято.

4. Вопрос: Предусматривается ли проектировщиками переходы для «скотины», так как трасса будет скоростной, то возможности пересечь её для «скотины» нет.

Отвечал Е.А.Бабалык: Да конечно будут запроектированы скотопрогоны согласно нормативно-технической документации действующей на территории РК.

5. Вопрос: Все знают что экологическая ситуация в Кызылординской области не очень хорошая. Будут ли предусматриваться лесопосадки или кустарные посадки вдоль дороги?

Отвечала Г.А.Джунусова: Данным вопросом (озеленением) занимается генеральный проектировщик, паша цель оценить воздействие и предусмотреть мероприятия, если это будет необходимо мы предусмотрим посадку зеленых насаждений для целей уменьшения негативного воздействия на окружающую среду.

6. Вопрос: Вы на карте показали объезд п.Жусалы. Я знаю, что вместе где будет проходить проектируемая трасса находиться свалка мусора и озеро. Какое воздействие произведет на озеро строительство дороги и не свалят ли строители весь этот мусор в озеро? Может за счет строительства дороги будет организованна свалка мусора в определенных границах? Спасибо.

Отвечала Г.А.Джунусова: При оценке воздействия нами будет уделено особое внимание проблеме несанкционированной свалки мусора на всех участках, а также будет разработан план управления окружающей средой в котором описаны меры по решению всех проблем связанных с воздействием на окружающую среду ан всех участках по всем этапам реализации проекта.

Председатель обществени к.и.н. С.К.Серикбаев Ссекретарь обществени к.э.н. Д.Д.Ешпанова

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Протокол предварительных общественных слушаний ОВОС проекта строительства международного коридора Западная Европа – Западный Китай.

Место проведения слушаний г Туркестан

Присутствовали:

Представители Комитета автомобильных дорог МТиК РК Южно-Казахстанской области

Представитель ТОО ГеоДата Пляхс, представители неправительственных организаций области, жители п. Икан, г. Туркестан.

Предселатель общественных слушаний Е.О.Кенжеханов, секретарь Г.А.Джунусова.

Выступили:

Зам директора ТОО «ГеоДата Плюс» F A Бабалык – представление творческого коллектива разрабатывающего раздел ОВОС участка строительства дороги с 162 км дороги МЗ9 до границы Актюбинской и Кызылордниской области общее ознакомление с темой слушаний

Г А Джунусова и водробно рассказала присутствуващим о целях разработки. ОВОС и требованиях Всемирного банка.

Вопросы и замечания

Вопрос: Что даст нам простым людям эта дорога^о

Отвечал Е А Бабалык: Очень хороший вопрос С места в карьер. На самом деле вопрос очень сложный и однозначно на него ответить, что она принесст всем добро или не сринесст нельзя. Можно сказать, что эта дојкита является частью большой стратегни государства по развитию гранзитного потенциала республики. Что такое гранзит? Это транспорт, который будет проходить через территорию Казахстана из Европы в Китай и обратно, в том числе и ваш город который издревле стоял на великом «Шелковом пути» Турхестан был основан в 500 г н. э. на пересечении караванных путей из Самарканда, Бухары и Хивы в Северный Казахстан Грех не использовать этог изгенинал во благо страна. Первое. Транзитный транспорт вриносит деньги не только в казиу республики, но простым людям т.к. деньги, примедшие в страну, в конечном итоге приносят пользу всем.

Второс Строительство дороги открост вовые рабочне места, и сама дорога является местом приложения груда. Это и придорожный сервис, обслужнвание дороги, также придорожная торговля.

Третье: Наверное, самое главное для вашего города это туризм. Ведь что такое дорога это мобильность и возможность быстро доехать из Шымкента в Туркистан и посетить жемчужину Казахстана мавзолей Кожа Ахмета Яссауи. От Шымкента до Туркистана будет строится доркга категории А пом 1 категории т.е. 4-х полосная и я думаю количество туристов желающих приехать и увидеть вторую Мекку увеличится

2. Вопрос На карте видно, что будет осуществлен объезд воселка Икан, там, гае вроходит трасса, находятся хлопковые поля, и вояя на которых выращиваются овощи Как будет решаться вопрос с людьми, которые работают на этой земле?

Отвечал Е.А.Бабалык. В процессе разработки дальнейших этанов проекта будет проводиться изъятие земельных участков в местах прохождения проектируемой грассы, в каждом отдельном случае по отношению к собственнику будет приниматься отдельное решение

3. Вопрос. Каковы буду скомпенсации за участки?

Отвечал Е.А.Бабаяым: Я не могу ответить на этот вопрос, как я уже сказал ранее, в камлом отдельном случае будет приниматься отдельное решение. 4. Вопрос: Будут ли предоставлены рабочие места, при строительстве дороги и будет ли она платной?

Отвечал Е.А.Бабалык: Определенно, компании, которые будут строить дорогу, будут привлекать местное население, это будет логичным, но не буду утверждать, что так именно будет. Насчет того будет ли она платной или нет, будет решать правительство, а пока таких решений не принято.

5. Вопрос: Где планируется добывать материалы для строительства?

Отвечала Г.А.Джунусова: Места добычи строительных материалов будут определены генеральным проектировщиком.

6. Вопрос: Часто вижу сбитых, раздавленных машинами животных. Будут ли предусматриваться скотопрогоны?

Отвечала Г.А.Джунусова: Да будут. Эти места также будут определены генеральным проектировщиком. Этому большое внимание уделяют МФИ т.к. строительство дороги и её эксплуатация не должны отрицательно влиять на привычный склад жизни населения.

7. Вопрос: Какая планируется дальнейшая работа по освещению вопросов данного проекта или на этом связь с нами будет прервана?

Отвечала Г.А.Джунусова: На брошюрах которые мы Вам раздали есть адреса и телефоны по которым вы можете с нами связаться по всем интересующим вопросам. После окончания работ по разарботке проекта ОВОС мы также будем проводить общественные слушания на которых предоставим вашему вниманию проделаную нами работу. О дате и времени проведения вы можете узнать из СМИ.

Председатель общественных слушаний Е.О.Кенжеханов Секретарь общественных слушаний Г.А.Джунусова

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Кызылординские вести Nº 155

Западная Еврона на территории Южно-Казахстанской области Проект реконструкции международного транзитного коридора **DT EBPOHLI JO KNTAN** Западный Кнтай –

работа над «Проектом ре-В рамках транспортной стратегии, с целью развития пранзитного потенциала тетам ивтимобыльных дорог при Минтранскоме началась конструкции межедународного транзитного коридора Западный Китай – Западная Республики Казахстан Коми-Espona».

Основной гранспортной осью томобильная дорога, строительство ностью 2624,41 км начинается на ленного пункта Мартук, проходит по территории Актюбинской, Кыской, Жамбылской и Алматинской це с Кнтаем у населенного пункта мобильная дорога общей прогиженобластей и заканчивается на граниранзитного коридора является автем ее реконструкции и доведения цо международного уровня. Автозылординской. Южно-Казахстанществующей магистральной трассы республиканского значения, пукоторой предполагается на базе сугранице с Россией в районе насе-Koproc.

Строительство значительного северо-западной границы Кызылотрезка автомобильной дороги от

ординской области до города Шымкента (Южно-Казахстанской области) будет осуществлено за счет финансовых вложений Всемирного банка.

ро-восточной части Аральского моря по правобережной террасе ет 810 км. Дорога проходит с севе-Длина автодороги на территории Кызылординской области составляреки Сырларыя.

пересечений автотрассой города Планируется строительство Косалы, а также ряда поселков, в объездов для искличения прямых Кызылорды, Арала, Казалинска, числе которых Шиели, Акжарма, Шаган. Жанакорган.

ного корндора Западный Китай --Строительство автомобильной рукции международного транзит-Западная Европа имеет все предпосылки стать экономическим стимуном для улучивения благосостояния часеления страны и повышения конкурентоспособности на мироцороги в рамках проекта реконст-**BOM PLIHKC.**

Активизация международной портного сообщения будет способгорговли на базе новой оси трансствовать притоку новых технологий, развитию рынка недвижимос-

ти и других форм деятельности, положительно влияющих на развитие Казахстана.

ство транспортного сообщения, но Строительство скоростной автограсеы в Кызылординской области позволит не только увсличить пропускную способность существующей магистрали и улучшить качеи станет потенциальным источником активного экономического роста региона.

в период строительства, так и в Важной составляющей проекта жающую среду» (OBOC) с целью ствия на окружающую среду как цора является разработка проекга «Оценка воздействия на окрупериод эксплуатации автомобильной дороги. В рамках этой комппексной работы будут выработаны основные мероприятия, направленные на сохранение экологического баланса и социального уменьшения негативного воздейреконструкции транзитного кориспокойствия

для выявления базовых условий га ОВОС является диалог с местным населением на тему строительства новой автомобильной дороги, Основополагающим информационным ресурсом разработки проек-

Разработчиком проекта является реализации проекта и учета пожеланий жителей отдельных областей. ТОО «ГеоДатаПлюс».

щие, на ваш взгляд, повышенного Кызылординской области принять активное участие в обсуждении «Проекга реконструкции междуна-От имени заказчика и разработчиков проскта просим вас, жителей родного транзитного коридора Западный Китай – Западная Европа». ем и обозначить вопросы, требуюподелиться с нами вашим мненивнимания.

мательно выслушать все ваши можности ответить на все ваши Мы, в свою очередь, гоговы внипредложения и замечания и по воз-BOIIDOCHI.

ний будет опубликована дополны-Информация о месте и времени гельно. Наши контакты: ГУ «Кызылординский областной департамент проведения общественных слуша-Комитета автомобильных дорог МТК ТОО «ГеоДагаПлюс», 050012, РК», г. Кызылорда, ул. Желтоксан, 18, ren.: 27-91-08, 26-25-37.

267-51-53, e-mail: geodata@network.kz £

г. Алматы, ул. Амангельды, 70-17, тел.:

8 (7272) 267-51-63; тел/факс: 267-53-40;

ЖОЛ ҚАТЫНАСЫНДАҒЫ Жаңалық немесе

Оңтүстік Қазақстан облысы аумағы үшін «Батыс Қытай – Батыс Еуропа» атты халықаралық транзиттік көлік дәлізінің жаңарту жобасының маңызы туралы

Көлік стратегиясын жүзеге асыру жолында және Қазақстан Республикасының транзиттік мүмкіндігін дамыту мақсатында ҚР Көлік және коммуникация министрлігінің көліктік бақылау комитеті "Батыс Қытай — Батыс Еуропа" атты халықаралық транзиттік көлік дәлізінің жаңарту жобасын іс жүзіне асыруды қолға алды.

Транзиттік көлік дәлізін жаңғыртудың негізгі нысаны қалыптасқан мемлекеттік автомобиль жолының қазірге дейінгі қалпын халықаралық улгіге сай келтіру болып табылады.

Ұзындығы 2624,41 шақырым болып табылатын автомобиль жолы Қазақстан мен Ресей шекарасындагы Мартук елді мекенінің аумағынан басталып, Ақтөбе. Қызылорда, Онтүстік Қазақстан, Жамбыл және Алматы облыстарының аумақтарын аралап өтіп, еліміздің Қытай шекарасындағы Қоргас елді мекені аумағында аяқталады.

Қызылорда облысының солтүстік батысын дағы Шымкент қаласы /Оңтүстік Қазақстан облысы/ арасындағы жол құрылысы бүкілдүнизжузілік банқтің қаржысына іске асырылады.

Онтүстік Қазақстан облысының Шымкент қаласында екі бағыттағы – "Самара-Шымкент" және "Термез-Тапкент-Шымкент-Тараз-Алматы" мемлекеттік автомобиль жолдары қиылысады. Оңтүстік Қазақстан облысының аумагында ұзын аығы 294 шақырым автомобиль жолы салынады Онда Шымкент. Түркістан қалаларын басқа елді мекендермен байланыстыратын жолдың қиылысуларын реттеу үшін айналма жолдарды салу жоспарланған.

"Батыс Қытай – Батыс Еуропа" атты халықаралық транзиттік көлік дәлізі ретінде автомобиль жолын салудың халықтың әл-ауқатын жақсартуға және еліміздің дүниежүзілік нарықтағы орның көтеруге бағытталған экономикалық мүддеге лайық барлық алғы шарттары бар. Көлік дәлізінің негізінде жүзеге асырылатын халықаралық сауда-саттықтың қарқынды дамуы болашақта түрлі өндіріске, кәсіпорын мен басқа да тетіктерге жаңа технологиялардың келуіне, жылжымалы мүлік нарығының және іскерлік ауқымының жетілуіне мүмкіндік туғыза отырып, Қазақстанның жалпы әлеуметтік-экономикалық жағдайының өрістеуіне себепші болады.

Оңтүстік Қазақстан облысы аумағында жаңартылған жылдам жолдың салынуы қалыптасқан көлік өткізу қабілеттілігін ұлғайтады және көлік қатынастарының саласын көтеріп қана қоймай, жалпы аймақ экономикасының қарқынды дамуын жеделдетеді.

Халықаралық транзиттік көлік дәлізінің жаңару жобасының маңызды бөлігінің бірі - автомобиль жолын салу және пайдалану барысында оның қоршаған ортаға тигізетін кері әсерін азайту. Осы мақсатта "Қоршаған ортаға тигізу әсерін бағалау" /ҚОӘБ/ нысанын ортындау арқылы осы құрделі нысаның негізінде экологиялық теңдестік пен әлеуметтік тыныштықты сақтауға бағытталған негізгі шаралар ұсынылады.

ҚОӘБ нысанын жобалау барысында басты ақпараттың көзі ретінде жаңа жол салу жобасын талқылауға, жергілікті тұрғындармен кездесулер өткізу қажет. Соның барысында анықталатын ескертулер, негізгі шарттар жергілікті жагдайға сай назарға алынады.

ҚОӘБ нысанын "ТеоДата Плюс" ЖШС-і жобалап, дайындайды. Сондықтан да біз Оңтүстік Қазақстан облысының түргындарына тапсырыс беруші және жобалаушылар атынан "Батыс Қытай - Батыс Еуропа" атты халықаралық транзиттік көлік дөлізінің жаңарту жобасын талқылауға ерекше назар аудару қажеттілігін ескерте отырып, соган байланысты маңызды сұрақтарды көтеріп, бізбен пікір алысып, ой бөлісуін сұраймыз. Әрбір ұсынысқа зейін сала қарап, мұмкіншілікке сөйкес барлық сұрақтарға жауап беруге тырысамыз.

Қоғамдық тыңдау өткізу орны және өтетін уа қыты жайында ақпарат қосымша жарияланады

Бізбен мына мекекжай арқылы немесе телефондар арқылы байланыса аласыздар:

ТОО «ГеоДата Плюс», 050012, Алматы қавасы,

Алангелді кошесі, 70-17, тел.: /727/ 267-51-63 /τ/φ/, 267-53-40, 267-51-53, e-mail:geodata@network.kz

の一言にの用

Онтустик Казахстан №153-154

ҚЫЗЫЛОРДА ОБЛЫСЫ АУМАҒЫ ҮШІН «БАТЫС ҚЫТАЙ-БАТЫС ЕУРОПА» АТТЫ ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ТРАНЗИТТІК КӨЛІК ДӘЛІЗІНІҢ ЖАҢАРТУ ЖОБАСЫНЫН МАНЫЗЫ

(қайталау)

Көлік стратегиясын жүзеге асыру жолында және Қазақстан Республикасының транзиттік мүмкіндігін дамыту мақсатында ҚР Көпік және коммуникация министрлігінің автомобиль жолдары комитеті «Батыс Қытай-Батыс Еуропа» атты халықаралық транзиттік көлік дөлізін жаңарту жобасын іс жүзіне әсыруды колға алды.

Транзиттік көлік дәлізін жаңартудың негізгі мақсаты қалыптасқан мемлекеттік автомобиль жолының қалпын халықаралық үлгіге сай келтіру болып табылады.

Ұзындығы 2624,41 км автомобиль жолы Қазақстан мен Ресей шекарасындағы Мартук елді мекенінің аумағынан басталып, Ақтөбе, Қызылорда. Оңтүстік Қазақстан, Жамбып және Алматы облыстарының территориясын кесе өтіп Қазақстан мен Қытай шекарасындағы Қорғас елді мекені аумағында аяклалады.

Қызылорда облысының солтүстік-батыс шекарасы мен Шымкент қаласының (Оңтүстік Қазақстан облысы) арасындағы аралықтың құрылысы Бүкілдүниежүзілік банктің қаржысына іске асырылады.

Қызылорда облысы аумағында жаңа ұзындығы 810 км халықаралық Қызылорда облысы аумағында жаңа ұзындығы 810 км халықаралық транзиттік көлік дөлізінің бағдары Арал теңізінің солтүстік-шығыс жағынан Сырдария өзенінің оң жақ жағасы бойымен өтеді. Жоба бойынша Қызылорда, Арал, Қазалы, Жосалы қалалары, Шиелі, Ақжарма, Шаған, Жаңақорған және басқа елді мекендермен автомобиль жолының қилысуын шеттеу үшін айналма жолдарды салу жоспарланған. «Батыс Қытай-Батыс Еуропа» атты халықаралық транзиттік көлік дәлізі ретінде автомобиль жолының салынуы – халықтың өл-ауқатын жақсартағын жары алықтыр каларыналық калалары арайы каларына карасаратын

және еліміздің дүниежүзілік нарығындағы орның көтеретін экономикалық ынтасы болуына барлық алғы шарттары бар.

Көлік дәлізінің негізінде асырылатын халықаралық сауда-саттықтың қарқынды дамуы болашақта жаңа технологиялардың келуіне, жылжымалы мүлік нарығының және басқа іскерліктердің жетілуіне мүмкіндік туғыза отырып. Қазақстанның жалпы әлеуметтік-экономикалық өрістеуіне себеп болады.

Қазақталық жалық алақталақ алақтында жаңа жылдам жүретін жолдың салынуы, қалыптасқан жолдың өткізу қабілетін ұлғайтып және көлік қатынастарының сапасын көтеріп қана қоймай, жалпы аймақтың экономикасының қарқынды дамуына себеп болады.

(алықаралық транзиттік көлік дәлізін жаңарту жобасының маңызды бөлігінің бірі, автомобиль жолын салу және пайдалану барысында қоршаған ортаға тигізетін әсерің азайту мақсатында орындалатын, «Қоршаған ортаға әсерін бағалау» (ҚОӘБ) нысаны болып табылады. Осы күрделі нысанның негізінде экологиялық теңдестікпен әлеуметтік тыныштықты сақтауға бағытталған негізгі шаралар ұсынылады. Жаңа жол салу жобасын талқылаудың басты мақсаты тұрғындармен

кездесіп, жергілікті жағдайға сай ескерту, ұсыныстарды назарға ала отырып жобаның негізгі шарттарын анықтау.

ҚОӘБ нысанын дайындайтын жобалаушы ұйым ЖШС «ГеоДата Плюс» болып табылады.

Күрметті Қызылорда облысының түрғындары. Сіздерді тапсырысшы және жобалаушылар атынан «Батыс Қытай-Батыс Еуропа» атты халықаралық транзиттік көлік дөлізінің жаңарту жобасын талқылап, ерекше назар аударуын қажет ететін маңызды сұрақтарды көтеріп, бізбен бірге пікір таласып ой бөлулеріңізді сұраймыз.

Сіздердің ұсыныстарынызды зейін салып тыңдай отыра, мүмкіншілікке сәйкес Сіздердің барлық сұрақтарыңызға жауап беруге ынталанамыз Қоғамдық тыңдау өткізу орны және уақыты жайында ақпарат бөлек жарияланады.

Бізбен байланыс: Жергілікті департамент. ЖШС «ГеоДата Плюс», 050012, Алматы қаласы, Аманкөлді көшесі, 70-17, тел: (8727) 267 51 63 (τ/ϕ), 267 53 40, 267 51 53, e-mail: geodata@network.kz

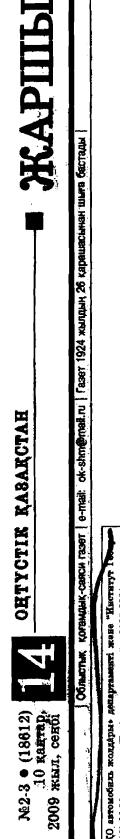
Қызылорда қаласы №18 Тел: 27-91-08, 26-25-37.

ҚР Транспорт және коммуникация министрлігі автомобиль жолдары комитеті Қызылорда облыстық департаменті.

Насибе №203

Appendix 12 Phase 2 Public Consultations

T



ОҚО автомобаль жолдарын дөпартамаяті жеве "Кногнатут Гооногент" АҚ М-32 трассасы (Теміраля изоовлюсі) 2135-2231 шақырылы алты участокта автомобала жолаарыт изоовлюсі) 2135-2231 шақырылы дагы участокта автомобала жолаарыт коовлесі) 2135-2231 шақырылы дагы участокта автомобала жолаарыт изоовлюсі) 2135-2231 шақырылы дагы участокта автомобала жолаарыт изоовлесі) 2135-2231 шақырылы дагы участокта автомобала жолаарыт изоовлесі) 2135-2231 шақырылы дагы участокта автомобала жолаарыт изоовлесі) 2135-2231 шақырылы дагы участокта участокта участокта участокта участокта участокта автомобала жолаарыт изование таканары автомобала шақырылы қазатарда бағылау теміриат изогами участокта участокта утаканара сатат 11.00-де өтері. Котамдық тыкцар таканара кентеліні таканары таканары. Темира таканары қотамдық ұйымдар мен қызытушылық таканары таканары шақырыла сататы, уйымдар мен қызытушылық таканары таканары таканары. Темира байында сатат 11.00-де өтері. Котамдық таканара таканда қотамдық ұйымдар мен қызытушылық таканары таканары сататы таканары таканары. Темира сатат 11.00-де өтері. Котамдық таканда таканары қотамдық ұйымдар мен қызытушылық таканары таканары. Такатар байылша

57-29-55 технфонкать хабариасура болады.

Спушания архивания в общах завинся архивнация и аблеттороссоблани и наца Спушания архивания в яналон 2009 года в 15 часов по впресу: г. Туркиские так да. Есликанова, в адамия акомата г. Туркастана. За дополнительной нифермацияй обращеться за дополнительной нифермацияй обращеться



№5 (17578) жүма 9 камтар

2009 жыл

1929 жылдын) шілдесінен шығады

Ұлттық нымдық-саяси басылым

Шығу мерзімі: сейсенбі, сәрсенбі, жұма, сенбі 🗛 🛛 E-mail: syrboyi@mail.ru, syrboyi@rambler.ru

алады.

ХАБАРЛАНДЫРУ

Кызылорда облыстык автомобиль жолдары денартаменті мен жоба өзіртеушілер М-32 «Самара-Шымкент» (Батыс Еуропа — Батыс Қытай) автомобиль жолдарын қалпына келтіру жобалық шешімлерінің қоршаған ортаға ықпалын бағалау бойынйы қоғамлық тындау өткізетінің хабарлайды.

Коғамдық тыңдауға қозамдық ұйымдар, мүдделі жеке жоне заңды тұлғалар, сондай-ақ барлық ниетті азамазтар қатыса Когамдық тыңдаулар: 2009 жылдың 16 қаңтары күні сағат 10.00-де Жанақорған аудандық әкімдігінде,

2009 жылдың 16 каңтары күні сагат 15.00-де Шиелі аудандық әкімдігінде

2009 жылдың 17 қаңтары күні сағат 10.00-де Қызылорда қалалық әкімдігінде.

Кез келтен туындаған сауалдар бойынша мына мекенжайға хабарласа аласыздар: Кызылорда қаласы, Желтоқсан көшесі, 18. Тел: 27-77-06, 27-68-62, 26-25-41.



Кызылординский областной депиртамент автомобильных дорог и разработчики проектов сообщают о проведении общественных слушаний по оценке воздействия на окружающую среду проектных решений реконструкции автомобильной дороги М-32 Самара-Шымкент (Западная Европа - Западный Китай).

К участию в общественных слушаниях приглашаются организации, заинтересованные физические и юридические лица и все желающие.

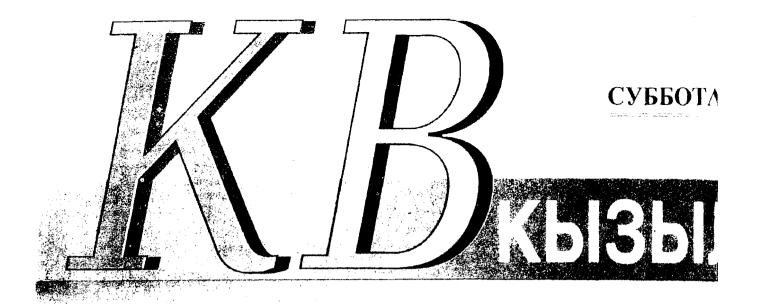
Слушания состоятся:

-в 10-00 16 января 2009 г. - в п. Жанакорган в райакимате;

- в 15-00 16 января 2009 г. - в п.Шиели в райакимате;

- в 10-00 17 января 2009 г. - в г.Кызылорде в горакимате.

По всем возникающим вопросам просьба обращаться по адресу: п.Кызылорда, ул.Желтоксан, 18, тел: 27-77-06, 27-68-62, 26-25-41.



БРИФИНГИ

Главное требование — работ



В метьтер: на приеме у акима области Болатбека Куандыкова побывали руководители областных управлений и территориальных органов, которые проинформировали руководителя региона облиногах проислого года и задачах на иынешний.

Предес, агель Налогового комитета и.: Кызылор, пиской области Культинбек Искаков доложил о тоял, что в 2008 голу нёревыноль с. 50 все поставляве заданны на собру на югов и прутих изысалей. На 106,6 процента больше изылущи ю на югов в республасциския оноджет, на 107,5 – в обласниой и 104,4 – в местинат. Кромстого, в консолилированный бюджет РК внесено 380 миллионов тенге, что на 128 миллионов больше года предыду шего. Срети мовинсств узатным можно назвать инедреине приема.отчетов от физических и юридических лиц в эасктропном варианте, что экантечьно упрости зо расчеты между Налоговым комитетом и налогои муствиниками. Болатбек Куандыков, признав работу Налогового комитета потожительной, обратил внимание на необходимость разъяснения среди населения статей нового Налогового: Кодекса, и особенно важно провести такую работу среди предприниматетей и крупных бизнес-структур

Начальняк лепартамента казначейства Адилхан Искаков 61-

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читался перс о том, как р: мый им кол году и расска ящих в толу т ты 3655 доку говоров от в внедрена сис платежа для ных округов, вало обеспечи средствами и департамента

Руководи тил внимания ботников на в лення фискал кументов по т икол, 100 бол боту коллек: году успешни

На приемс нобывала и ді ного колледъ вой Алима А сказавшая о р KOFO KO, DICKTE ние руководи ны не тольк ство выпуски и на обеспеч другими соц мн. В аульны стоя нехватка. ных недагогі младних клас необходиме этом году. С які астея нача сэрукторов в lyr opramiser и молодежи, и

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нымдық-саяси басылым

aepi 🦚 E-mail: syrboyi@mail.ru, syrboyi@rambler.ru

ЖҮГІ БАР



етуімізге тілек

иплағы ғуманиректоры Элима ға түлектердің 85 ty орынларына ған кейін ақпапық пон-тердің жеуара онгизде қғарындағы меклады. Осы мәселеге тоқталған аймақ басшысы колледждегі дене тәрбиесі және спорт ұйымдастырушысы мамандығын жетілдіруге кеңес берді, Ең бастысы, әкімнің жұмысқа орналасқан колледж түлектеріне тұрғың ұй, қаржы жағынаң көмек беріледі легеніне қуанып түрмын.

Кызылорда медициналык колледжінің лиректоры Акмарал Әлназарова әкімнің орта буын медицина қызметкерлерін дайындау сапасына, білім дәрежесін көтеру барысына ден койғанын әңгімеледі. Колледжге өткен жылы халықаралық сапа менеджменті деңгейі енгізіле бастады, биыл ол толыктай жүзеге асырылмакшы. Облыс басшысынын назарын аударган ендігі бір мәселе, фармацевтерді мемлеке гтін есебінен дайындау және клиникалық зертхана кызметкерлерін оқыту ісін колга алу кажеттігі болған. Өйткені, казіргі дәрі-дәрмектердің деңі жеке кәсіпкерлер арқылы жеткізіліп жүр.

И. Әбдікәрімов атындағы аграрлық-техникалық колледждің директоры Мәжит Өтемұратов қабыллауда оқу орнының материалдық базасының нашарлығына, экономикалық жағдайының төмендігіне тоқталғаның баяндады. Әкім қазіргі замашға сай мамандар даярлау, білім сапасын жақсарту жайлы нақты міндеттер жүктеген. Сонымен бірге облыс басшылығы тарапынан көмек болатының білдірген.

— Орталық арқылы өткен жылы 6 мындай адам әртүрлі курстардан өтті. Оның ішінде мұғалім де, есепші, мәденнет, әлеуметтік сала, медицина қызметкері де бар, — деді қабылғаудан кейін мемлекеттік қызметшілерді және бюджеттік сала қызметкерлерін қайта лаярлау және олардың біліктілігін арттыру өнірлік орталығының лиректоры Қалқазбек Әжібеков. — Облыс әкіміне атқарылған іс алдағы міндеттерді айта келіп. білімін жетілдіруге келушілер үшін жатар орым мен асқашаның жоқтығы шетшімін



Тәуелсіздік жылдары ішінде Қазақстан Республикасы өзінің ұлттық тарихындағы ең бір ауыр да, сындарлы кезеңді бастан өткерді. Республика әлеуметтік бағыттағы нарықтық экономикаға негізделетін дербес және егемен мемлекеттің негізін құруға бет бұрды. Көптеген прогрессиөті, ауқымды іс-шаралардың нөтижесінде саяси жүйе мен мемлекеттік құрылым түбірімен өзгеріп, саяси жүйе толық трансформацияға ұшырады. Мұндай тарихи ісшараларды іске асыру барысында Қазақстан халықаралық нормалар мен қағидаларға сай келетін демократиялық жолды таңдады.

Қазақстан Республикасы – унитарлы мемлекет. Ол басқа елдің құрамына енбейтін жөне құрамында өзге автономды ұлыстары жоқ біртұтас мемлекет болып табылады. Елдегі этносаралық қатынастар мен саяси институттардың қалыптасуы, қоғам дамуындағы барлық үдерістер жаппы ұлттық идея тұрғысында жүргізіліп келеді. Себебі ұлттық идеясы қалыптасқан қоғамда барлық ұлт пен ұлыстың өкілдері, билік, оппозиция және жалпы зиялы қауым өкілдері қоғамның өркендеуіне бірдей атсалысады. Бұл жағдай қоғамдағы барлық топтардың елдегі жүріп жатқан реформаларға тікелей араласуына дәнекер болатыны анық. Еліміздің болашақтағы мақсаты – өркениетті қоғам қақұру жөне сол арқылы өлемдегі ең дамыған елу елдің қатарына кірігу.

Қазақстан Республикасы тәуелсіздік жылдарының алғашқы кезеңінде мемлекеттік нышандарды белгілеп, жаңа тұрпатты қоғамның алғашқы Ата заңын қабылдады. Еліміз алыс және жақын шетелдермен тығыз саяси дипломатиялық қатынастар орнату және халықаралық беделді ұйымдарға белсенді мүше болуы арқылы әлемдік қауымдастықта өзінң тарихи орнын тапты

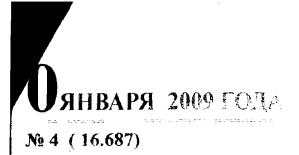
Елбасы Нұрсұлтан Әбішұлы Назарбаевтың ұйымдастыруымен әлемдік діндер мен коңфессиялардың басшылары алғаш рет Астанада бас қосты. Біздің елордамыз барлық дін өкілдерінің бейбіт түрде пікір алысатын тұрақты орталығына айналды. Бұл халықаралық саясатта сирек кездесетін құбылыс. Мүддесі ұстанатын қағидаттары әртүрлі, тіпті бір-біріне қарама-қайшы келіп жататын әртүрлі дің өкілдерінің Астанада бас қосуы – әлемдегі саясаткерлер арасында Н.Назарбаевтың беделінің өзгелерден анатұрлым жоғары екендігінің толық дәлелі бола алады.

Біздің қоғамның басты құндылығы еркін, рухани бай және алеметтік жағынан жағы жаға

СҮБЕЛІ СӨЗ

Эликтет,

Демокрит.







ВЛАСТЬ

на совесть

NOM ODITICHT возглавияс~ в прополм задачах, стонем. Праняв и 28700 доческих запа, лектроньото снных амовспособсавомническими BIX OLD TOB

и нона обра~ ачейских ранимость усле контроля лоарамме «100 спризнак разк минувылся:

ныа области ртумани ар-М. Мамотолыкова, распедагогичес. зобое внима егиона обрарудоустройсовледжа, но их жильсм и ыми льгодаgrax only maфицированих кадров Е сэтот нрабе г нять уже в года предноory cnop: HF-, которые %-лосуг детей нх целей всяч

делен 81 миллион тенце. Так этоучителям на селе работы двалит. Руководитель региста обрасств внимание директора не жылос се на качественимо водго маку учетелей младиних залассов, связанов IOM, 416 IMCRHO OBJ REPORTS первооткрывателями способностей своих воснятанников.

Как рассказада акими области директор Кызылор инского медининского коллоджа Акмарал Альназарова, в течение че ист здесь готовят медаков оре на него звена для всей области, и в связи с роспрограммой «100 бол»ниц, 100 никото в коллелие милляется особое внимание качести. подготовки будущих спениалистов, а их ныне свыше тысячи ченовек, В обучении применяются международные стандарты, а материально-техническая оазы с каждым годом улучшается, болатбек Куантраков отменна вол « ность подготовки клании исски. лабораннов, которыт и нас состасбованы во многих лечебных у чреждениях, азыкже фармаценной

Мажит Утемуранов, директор аграрно-технического коллетола HM. H. AOJVKaNAVČEL I VERCE на слабую мотериканно-техничаскую базу учреждения, на чно Бо-Japock Kynnassion of the Corden E подлержку. Он воручил обрание нимание на колектро в тем Декс HUR CHCHHR./HCTOR, Oaste and, OO сейчае большое вользонать то то стся аграрному сектору. Фото Александия Кома ревнато ...

<u> ન</u>્રેટ ()

TERMIEH I

• Сонтурные става Наздрбиев в зоде своей рабочей поездто не то ба сслоящутать тоть д тапкрорайоне «Канка-Секор на бу от слона в технуатанны.

CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P та сладать на исторыя произного вода мы висли 46 шкон. * . dtr..... «Констрания со сло Касталу будат ностроено 90 ников. Это ог-1. Политически токора, увеляния посущих ном образованию. Это стора тока в садато, можно сталана, рольку унизорентства, таких школ. улья о само с селон и. Вы сама видели, щесь имеется нее для спортивсбах сторой, аборатораас наблиеты оснашены современным обору-> TORATHE &. OUTS PERFORCEMENTER NUMBER FOR CUTS COMMUNICS BCC REISMOWINGсли жая не и чения хорбныхо объемвалия и дальнейные о развития», -Специя и соверение в рамках прараму в «100 школ специя с соверение в рамках прараму в «100 школ

о не со начира на всему 16 в ваходану строятся такие объекцы. Телько в Солото с со развительното на вид или личкалов, «Программа вы-*Relation of the second of the ерест 2 уез то сель. Тудет ростроено 20 интерскитуальных ниол "мот — бам сточано альжичения, **г**ас отбар залант шаях летей สัฐษณะอย่าง เอา อาจองชีมของสามองสามองสี่งสี่ (10.8 หมื่อเงิม) - สารจากอะบุสถุม «етва, а линана» - со сострониченой. Это булет никона, котория будет віл-" пусть из салать о гарсизых детси, они будут иметь во вложность постурания в точные с на мере о Казахстана, водзеркнуя Раава государства. Все то же в Алмалы в рачка спрограммы «100 школ и 100 больниць бы нето и теосно и славой истора партнеренициедствя строительство абстратов и славо 2015 ранието въдзелено 2,010, 6 мин. тенге.

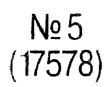
UNDARA TERBOTBO

🔮 116 г. В. – Орлинсконстия РК www.government.kz начая работу к в трече с сл. Оремьзредующих гра Респолянии Казахстан Карима Man.web.

о во поделото «Инганизат» на серикой на пресе-службу Премьер-[1] состоят стратить конструктивных консертительство Карим Ма-жатова с марти, с об за дело отс цельно, (наното проста и возвется предос-ностоят с марти (с об за дело отс цельно), (наното проста и возвется предос-тоят с марти (с об за дело отс цельно), (наното проста и возвется предос-тоят с марти (с об за дело отс.). плетия и моточнения корестинам. Карим Маинсресующему сложаралого во, интересующему сядеяте выостыо констрания в лагова водина вой сложныей в стране, - каче-бол у сложно седо в село у служные в утобяом для вос-то водинательности.

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праздники



ЖҰМА 9 қаңтар

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Ұлттық

1929 жылдың 1 шілдесінен шығады

Шығу мерзімі: сейсенбі, сәрсенбі, жұма, сенбі ғ

● Қабылдау

ӘР ЖЫЛДЫҢ КӨТЕРЕР ӨЗ



Кеше, кацтардын 8-інде облыс әкімі Болатбек Қуандыков арнаулы және жоғары обу орындарының жетектілерін, облыстық департаменттер мен басқарма бастықтарын қабыллауды одан әлі жала астықардықын жала Окім қабылдауынан шыққан басшылар бұқаралық ақпарат құралдары өкілдері үшін брифинт өткізді. Облыстық салық департаментінің

баспяты Куаньшбек Ыскаков аймак, баспяты Куаньшбек Ыскаков аймак, басшысының қабыллауында жана Салық колексінің іске асырыдуы, оның халыққа түспадраруі жайды, салық сазасындағы қылметкерлердің білімің қетілдіру төңірегінде сөз пайы на орындалуы қамтамасыз етілді. Яғни, 2008 жылы алдындағы жылмен салыстырғанда 128 млрд. тенге артық түсті. Ал, ұлттық қорға 328 млрд. теңге аударылды.

— Облыс өкіміне «100 мектеп, 100 аурухана» бағдарламасына орай бізгін өнерде құжаттардың зан залаптарына сай орындатуына тексеру, бақыдау жұмыстары ойдағылай жүржаксы ногиже

білаірді. М.Мометова

тарлык колледэ Обдіхалыкова ба пайызы жоғарт түсетінің баянда раттық технолс маңы қыса тоқлаоб-шетын алыс я

3	Экономический суд	19 января в 10.00ч.	председатель коллетия по гражданским де.
			Кызылординского областного суда
			Председатель коллегии во уголовным лезая
-4	Административный суд	19 января в 15.00ч.	председатель коллегии по гражданским дел
			Кызылординского областного сула
5	Аральский районный суд	30 января в 15.00ч.	Судья областного суда Б.Киязов
6	Казалинский районный суд	30 января в 15.00ч.	Судья областного суда Б.Киязов
7	Байконурский городской суд	23 января в 10.00ч.	Судья областного суда А.Ануарбеков
8	Кармакшинский районный суд	23 января в 15.00ч.	Судья областного суда А.Ануарбеков
9	Жалагашский районный суд	23 января в 10.00ч.	Судья областного суда Е.Сматулы
10	Сырларьинский районный суд	23 января в 15.00ч.	Судья областного суда Е.Сматулы
11	Шиелийский районный суд	9 января в 10.00ч.	Судья областного суда З.Нурсейтов
12	Жанакорганский районный суд	9 января в 15.00ч.	Судья областного суда З.Нурсейнов

тор судов по Кызылординской области объявляет о проведении торгов по продаже конфискованного имущества

зельное топливо 7080 литров /по д. первоначальная цена - 297360 тензельное толлько 4630 янгров /но д. чальная цена ~ 194460 ленге, Лот №3ливо 1000 в троя лю д. Н.Турманоявная цена - 12000 тенце. Лот №4аль Ішт /по д. 5. Балмахан/, первона-1 - 5000 генне. Лот №5-мотоника гд. Б.Бланова, вервоначальная ценаи Ne6-мотоцика «Урал» Цит Лю д. первоначальної цена — 5000 тенте, ая нефть /но уг. делу С.Муканова/, первоначальные цена - 1 676 869 тенгоманияна ГАЗ-52 лю д. К.Кожахмеэвоначальная поза-20000 тенле. Лот ри, по д. О. Достиярова/, 29,883тональная цена - 1 820 950 тепте. Лот фть /по уг. т. Б.Алтънбекова/, 11302 ачальная цела - 398 151 тенге, 1455 начальная вела - 53480 тенге. Лот фн. по уг. д. Б.Бакирова, М.Жанабагрвоначальная во на - 660 115 тенге. вя нефть/по/уг. д. Э Ойнарова/, 23,868

гонны, первоначальная цена - 1 098 922 генге. Лот №13- сырая нефть /по уг. д. Н.Сейлбекова/ 41,651топны, первоначальная цена -- 1 566 365тепге. Лот №14-сырая нефть /по ул. д. Н.Тулешова 257,4тонны, первопачальная пена - 1 016 421 тенсе. Лот №15-автомацина Раф-2203/по д. К.Абишева/, Ішт, первоначальная цена — 68900 тенге. Дот Nº16-дизельное топливо/по д. Б.Жарасбаев/, 2300 антов, первоначальная пена - 106490 тенге. Лог №17- бензин /по д. Д. Есдаулегова/, 1250литров, первопачальная цена - 56250 тенге. Лот №18-сырая нефть /но д. К.Козыбакова/, 24000 литров, первоначальная цена - 624 000 тенге. Лот №19-сырая нефть /по д. Б.Мусабскова, Т.Жахаева/, 25,003 топны, первоначальная цена - 1364988 тенге, 24,919 тонны, первоначальная цена - 1360402 тенre. Лот №20-сырая нефть /no д. Б.Ереженова/, 19,281 тонны, первоначальная цена - 1 052 569 тенге. Лот №21-сырая нефть (по уг. д. Д.Алмаханова, И.Аблуллаева/, 32,839 тонны, нервоначальная цена — 1447838тенге. Лот №22-сырая нефть /но уг. д. Б.Рузаева/, 27,8 тонны, первопачальная цена - 1 273 122 тенге. Лот№23-сырая нефть/по уг. д. М.Менисбаева, А.Кипиксибаева, Р.Рысбаева', 23,704 кс, 23,016 кг, 24-149 кг, первоначальная исна +33,38409 тепте -4кл №24-автомацияна «Аури-80» (по ут. ч. А.Ауметова /, 161, 287 409 тепте, Лот №25-автомационазмарки ИЖ-2715-01, г и №741АНМ/по д. А.Шариалога, первопитальная цена ~,287 409 тепте.

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Заявки на участие в торгах принимаются по дересу: т. Кызылорда, ув. Айтекс би, 29, прием заявок заканчивается за час до паякста торгов. Размер гарантийного вчиска для участия в торгах — 5% от стартовой стоимости. Пиформацию можно по слиги, по тел.27-43-24.

Организатор КФ АО *Би-Логистикс*,

Кызылординский областной департамент вятомобидьных дорог и разработчики проектов сообщают о проведении общественных слушаний по оценке воздействия на окружающую среду проектных решений реконструкция автомобильной дороги М-32 Самара-Шымкент (Запалная Екрона - Западный Китай).

К участню в общественных слушаниях приглашляется организации, заинтересованные физические и юрилические лица и все желающие.

Слушания состоятся:

- в 10-00 16 января 2009 г. - в п. Жанакорган в ранакимате;

- в 15-00 16 января 2009 г. - в п.Шиели в райакимаге.

--в 10-00 17 января 2009 г. - в г.Кызылорде в горакимате По всем возникающим вопросам просъба обращаться по адресу: т.Кызылорда, ул.Желтоксан, 18, тел: 27-77-06, 27-68-62, 26-25-41.

Эторода Къльторда 12 января 2009 года 15:00 часов проводится «День ерей», приом частных и юридических лиц осуществляют председатепо гражданским и уголовным делам.

аждан проволнися по адресу: пос.Тасбогет, ул.Шукурова. №9, по им вопросим обращаться по телефону: 281-60-13.

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и установка слутниковых и эфирных антенн, ициальный дилер – «Кателко-Ллюс». а кабельного телевидения в гостиницах. : НТВ+, Орион-Экспресс.

ное обслуживание, страхование. Прошивка ресиверов. п.Толе би, 19. Тел.: 27-74-01, 8-700-429-65-91, i0-39.

верстана в компьютерном центре вести^и.

з в типографик "Принт": г. Кызылорда, ң 49.

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На 54-м году ушел из жизни Градимир ВЛАЙКОВИЧ, грамотный высококвалифицированный специалист в области бурения. Его от имали высокий профессионализм, добропорядочность и готовность в любую минуту оказать содействие в решении тех или вных вопросов. Намять об этом человске надолго сохранится в нашем коллективе. Выражаем наши искреиние соболезнования семьс и скорбим вместе с нами Филиал компании «PM Lucas Enterprises LTD».

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Газета зарегистрирована Министерством информации и общественного согласия Республики Казахстан 13 января 1999 года. Регистрационный номер 548 - Г. Газета выходит во вторник, среду, четверг и субботу ТИРАЖ 7250

• ОРКЛАМЫ ПОЛАКЦИЯ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ НЕ НЕСАТ.

HIGHOUDI VOLTONU CON.

Білімге деген куштарлық пен бойына габіткен еңбекқорлықты Абайділда іститутта да дәлелдеді. Мұны мен ызылордадағы педагогикалық институтта сыл жүріп, бірде Ташкенттегі студент ерпестерімнің Бірінші мамыр мерекесіне эрғанымда байқадым. Ол институтты озат тіріп, инженер-технолог деген мамандық тып, жолдамамен Қызылорда қаласынағы «Автотрактородеталь» зауытына иженер-технолог болып орналасты.

тіптен тапшы екені белгілі. Мен үшін асыл да ардақты достың бірі – осы Әбекең. Соңғы 50 жылдай өмірде бір-бірімізге тек жақсылық қана тілеп келеміз. Әлдеқалай достықтың шаңырағын төмендетіп, болмаса жолдастықтың нәзік жібін бір сәт босаңсытып алған емеспіз. Маған Әбекең сонау мектеп қабырғасындағы бала мінезімен, дара мінезімен қымбат та қастерлі. Кызметтің биік-биік деңгейінде жүріп, осы күнге дейін өзінің туасы тектілігіне кір

қосағыңызбен әлі де асулардан асып. тагдыр тарту еткен жасты жасап, ұрпақтарыңыздың қуанышы мен бақытын молынан көре түсіңіздер демекпіз, Менің бул сөздеріме атын айтып, түсін түстемейак кояйын, жақын жора-жолдастардың барлығы да қосылатынына күмәнім жоқ. Опар да ыстық ықыластары мен адал пейілдерін шың жүректен ұсынады

Әбдіжәлел БӘКІР.



Кызылорда облыстық автомобиль жолдары департаменті мен жоба әзірлеушілер М-32 «Самара-Шымкент» (Батыс Еуропа - Батыс Кытай) автомобиль жолдарын қалпына келтіру жобалық шешімдерінің қоршаған өртаға ықпалын бағалау бойынша коғамдық тындау өткізетінің хабарлайды.

ХАБАРЛАНДЫРУ

Коғамдық тыңлауға қоғамлық ұйымдар, мүдделі жеке және запды түлғалар, сондай-ак барлық ниетті азаматтар казыса адалы

Когамлык тындаулар:

2009 жылдын 16 каңтары күні сагат 10.00-де Жанакорған ауландық әкімдігінде,

2009 жылдың 16 қантары күні сагат 15.00-де Шиелі аудандық әкімдігінде

2009 жылдың 17 қаңтары күні сагат 10.00-де Кызылорда қалалық әкімдігінле.

Кез келген туындаған сауалдар бойынша мына мекенжайга хабарласа аласыздар: Қызылорда каласы, Желтоксан көшесі, 18. Тел: 27-77-06, 27-68-62, 26-25-41.

кызмет және сақтандыру. Мекен-жайы: Төле би кешесі, 19 үй. Тел: 27-74-01, ұялы: 8 700 429 65 91, 8 701 331 50 39.

патер жөнінде берілген техпаспорты жоғалуына байланысты жарамсыз дел есептелсін.

REPORT

Public hearings on the assessment of the environmental impact by the project design during road reconstruction works, a section of the international transit corridor "West Europe-West China", financed by the World Bank.

In January, 2009 the employees of the "GeoData Plus" LLP, represented by Mr. Babalyk E. A., Deputy Director and Ms. Dzhunusova G. A., an Environment Specialist, participated in the public hearings devoted to the discussion of the Assessment of the Environmental Impact of the detailed design for the sections of the international transit corridor "West Europe-West China", financed by the World Bank.

The event was arranged by:

- Local executive agencies Akimats of the Kyzylorda, Turkestan cities and villages of Temirlanovka, Shieli and Zhanakorgan;
- Territorial Roads Departments of the Roads Committee of the MTC in the Kyzylorda and South Kazakhstan oblasts;
- Designers- JSC "Institute of GeoProject", "KazNII PI Dortrans" LLP (Kazakh Scientific-Research Institute, Design Institute of Roads Transport), "Kazakhstan Zholdary" LLP, "Shymkent KazDorProject" LLP, and "Tabys-Otsenka" LLP

A notice on the planned public hearings has been published in the press:

- "Syr Boiy" newspaper, №5 (17578), January 09, 2009
- "Kyzylordinskiye vesti" newspaper, №4 (16.687), January 10, 2009;

Following groups of people have been invited to the Public Hearings:

- All local population, whose interests are likely to be affected during road reconstruction;
- NGOs working in the environmental and social areas;
- Representatives of the official authorities in the area of environmental designing and social issues.

Public Hearings were conducted in the following settlements:

Kyzylorda	17.01.2009
Turkestan	15.01.2009
Shiyeli	16.01.2009
Zhanakorgan	16.01.2009
Temirlanovka	15.01.2009
	Turkestan Shiyeli Zhanakorgan

98 local people participated in the **Kyzylorda** city hearings. During the event the local participants raised a number of issues concerning the project implementation period/duration, compensation amounts, pedestrian crossing (walkways) arrangement, green planting, and other issues. The audience has been satisfied both with the clarifications of the "GeoProject Institute" LLP provided in response to the questions raised, and with the Project as a whole. There were no comments or recommendations from the part of the participants in regards to the detailed design of the Section 1917-1837 km of the Route M-32.

125 locals attended the hearings in the **Shiyeli** village. The issues raised mainly related to the status of the road (free or paid), reconstruction of the irrigation systems, compensation amounts, availability of the cattle droves, arrangement of the local transportation, etc. The

participants were satisfied with the responses provided by the designers "GeoProject Institute" LLP, «KazNII PI Dortrans» LLP, as well as with the Project in general. No comments or recommendations have been received from the participants on the detailed design of the Section 1980-1917 km of the Route M-32.

The public hearing in **Zhanakorgan** village hosted 117 locals. The issues discussed during this event dealt with the archeological monuments, reconstruction of the engineering infrastructure, compensation amounts, availability of the cattle droves, and project implementation period, etc. There were two specific questions about future of burial places in *Birlik and Ordakent* settlements. The «KazNii PI Dortrans» LLP representatives assured local people that they included bypasses in the project which avoid any impact to those burial places.

The attendees were satisfied with the clarifications provided by the design institutes such as «GeoProject Institute» LLP, «KazNii PI Dortrans» LLP, and with the Project in general. No comments or recommendations have been received from the part of the participants in regards to the detailed design of the Section 2057-1980 km of the Route M-32.

83 persons participated in the hearings in **Temirlanovka** village. The local participants were very displeased with the proposed design of an elevated road (overpass) construction over the existing street in the village, and openly and vocally criticized the proposed design of the 2,3 km long overpass ("We don not want to live under a bridge!"). Questions asked and concerns raised related mainly to:

1. Road construction works:

- Local road transport arrangement;
- Ensuring traffic and pedestrian safety;
- Impacts of emissions, noise and vibrations;
- Impacts of the construction works on structural stability of existing residential buildings (especially during pile driving works);
- Overall arrangement of the construction areas (especially earthworks such as excavations for foundations), camps, workshops, storage and haulage in the geographical and social context of the village.
- 2. During road operation:
 - Worsening of the aesthetical appearance of the village and a danger of losing cultural identity values (decrease in number of visitors in the existing museum);
 - Proximity of the existing buildings to the overpass;
 - Daylight and lighting issues;
 - Continuous, long term impact of emissions, noise and vibration;
 - Wastes generated/caused by the drivers of the transport moving on the overpass (discarded bottles, cans, cigarettes etc.);
 - Maintenance of the overpass and the existing road remaining underneath;
 - Ensuring safety (in case of road/car accidents and vehicles driving down from the road overpass);
 - Impact of transport emissions, and whether there will be any control over the emission production and any measures to soften such effects.

On the issue of the Shymkent bypass the local population raised less concerns and agreed with the general provisions of the Project related to this Section.

During the public hearings in Temirlanovka village the residents of the village has brought the following additional issues to the attention of the local executive agencies (Akimat), the

Employer, represented by the Roads Committee of the MTC, and the designers, represented by "GeoProject Institute" LLP:

- Inadequate and untimely awareness of the local population of and involvement in the Project, especially during consideration of any alternative options for Temirlanovka in form of a bypass;
- Uncertainty in terms of managing and implementation of the land acquisition and compensation (cash or an equivalent land);

As result of the consultations the attendees strongly demanded from the designers to:

- Change the design by giving up the plans to construct the overpass over the central street of Temirlanovka village;
- Consider an alternative option for the route with involvement of the local population.

The Public Hearings in **Turkestan** city were attended by 39 residents of Ikan village and Turkestan city. The following issues were raised during the gathering:

- Concerns on compatibility of the proposed design with the Master Plan for the development of Turkestan city;
- Clarifications on project implementation period/schedule;
- Uncertainty in terms of managing and implementation of the land acquisition and compensation (cash or an equivalent land) activities;
- Effect of emissions, noise and vibration;
- Safety of pedestrians, especially children;
- Design of sufficient number and appropriate dimension for animal underpasses;
- Ensure minimal impacts on existing irrigation systems;

In general, the local population was satisfied with the responses to their questions provided by the representatives of «Shymken-Kazdorproject» LLP, «Tabys-Otsenka» LLP and with the Project, as a whole.

The local executive agencies (Akimat) actively participated in the discussions, mostly endorsing points made by the attendees and expressing strong interest in the Designers' changing the project design based on comments of the local population, such as:

- Increase the dimensions of the cattle droves, and change the profile (sections) from 2m*2m to 4m*2,5m;
- Envisage safe pedestrian crossings (ground or underground) in villages where no bypasses are planned.

To summarize all the hearings conducted in the settlements of Kyzylorda and South Kazakhstan oblasts, we may conclude that local population, in general, agrees with the main provisions of the road reconstruction project/design. However, based on their comments, and with the aim to minimize negative impact it is recommended:

At the design stage:

- For the Designers to elaborate an alternative option for construction of the overpass in Temirlanovka village and arrange public discussion of such an alternative with the local population;
- For the Designers to increase the quantity and dimensions of the cattle droves (underpasses) in rural areas where livestock breeding is an important economic activity, and have the design approved by the local administrations;

• For the Designers to envisage arrangement of the safe pedestrian crossings (ground or underground) in densely populated villages and agree the design with the local executive agencies.

At the construction stage

• The Roads Committee of the MTC should work out the issue related to explaining to the local executive agencies, and local population the process and mechanisms of land acquisition and compensation (monetary or land replacement).

Протокол общественных слушаний по оценке воздействий на окружающую среду решений рабочего проекта при реконструкции автомобильной дороги на участке 2057-2135 км трассы М-32 (г.Туркестан, п.Икан) международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа – Западный Китай».

Дата проведения слушаний 15.01.09г., начало в 15 часов. Место проведения слушаний: актовый зал акимата г.Туркестан

Присутствовали:

- 1. Кенжеханов Е. О. заместитель директора Южно-Казахстанского областного департамента Комитета автомобильных дорог (далее ОД КАД);
- 2. Сыздыков Б.Ш. аким г.Туркестан;
- 3. Бабалык Е.А. заместитель генерального директора ТОО «ГеоДата Плюс»
- 4. Джунусова Г.А. к.т.н. главный эколог ТОО «ГеоДата Плюс»
- 5. Антонюк А.М. инженер ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект»
- 6. Второв А.С. ТОО «Табыс-Оценка»;
- 7. Жители с.Икан, г.Туркестан, заинтересованные лица, всего 39 человек.
- 8. Пребдставители Всемирного банка.

Председатель общественных слушаний Е.О.Кенжсханов, Секретарь Г.А.Джунусова.

На повестке дня:

«Общественные слушания по оценке воздействия на окружающую среду решений рабочего проекта при реконструкции автомобильной дороги на участке 2057-2135 км трассы М-32 (г.Туркестан, п.Икан) международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа – Западный Китай».

- 1. Со вступительным словом выступил аким г. Туркестан Сыздыков Б.Ш.
- 2. Представил проект инженер ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект» Антонюк А.М.

Вопросы и замечания

<u>Вопрос №1</u>: По обе стороны существующего обезда все земли выкуплены, не в аренде, а выкуплены, почему не сделать обход города? Трасса не должна заходить в горо и должна обходить все населенные пункты.

<u>Ответ</u> (Атнонюк А.М. – инженер ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект»): Я с вами согласен, но это вопрос не ко мне, эти вопросы к заказчику. Это не наша компетенция.

Вопрос №2: А кто заказчик? Нужно вначале с населением поговорить, а потом решать. Вы все решили и потом нам тут объясняете, как будет дорога проходить, сколько земли будет изыматься, сколько кому денег. Поймите вдоль дороги выкупленные земли, целевое назначение которых предпринимательство где магазины, где сервисы, где заправочные станции, это столько рабочих мест.

<u>Ответ</u> (Атнонюк А.М. – инженер ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект»): Разработано ТЭО, которое директивно определяет направление. Заказчик выдал техническое задание, согласно которому мы проектируем. Почему не решен вопрос обхода города Туркестан, это вопрос не по адресу, это вопрос нужно задать заказчику и вашим властям. Прежде чем проектировать, мы делаем все замеры. Если и попадают строения под дорогу, то в этих случаях будет выплачена компенсация.

Ответ (аким г.Туркестан Сыздыков Б.Ш.): Вы голословно так не заявляйте. Есть земельный комитет, гдс есть все чертежи. Мы следим за эти делом.

Вопрос №3: Вопрос к заказчику: почему не был решен вопрос обхода города Туркестан? Ответ (Кенжеханов Е. О. – заместитель директора Южно-Казахстанского ОД КАД): В свое время 2007 году, по заданию министерства транспорта и коммуникаций было разработано ТЭО дороги. Разработчиком ТЭО был ТОО «Каздорпроскт». Все решения ТЭО министерство приняло. Сейчас все решения приняты из финансовых соображений. Поэтому обход г.Туркестана отложен пока, но он будет построен. Сейчас принято решение: существующий обход расширить и улучшить. Эта дорога останется городу, когда будет сделан новый обход.

<u>Вопрос №4</u> (аким г.Туркестан Сыздыков Б.Ш.): Вопрос к земельному комитету, скажите сколько строений и каких попадает под снос, сколько земли?

<u>Ответ</u> (Начальник земельного комитета): Первое по аульному округу Сауран, там практически нет сноса, всего два земельных участка. В начале нам сказали: ширина зем полотна 70 метров и мы делали расчет по эти параметры. Теперь под постоянный отвод 27 метров и нигде никаких земель мы не изымаем. Те люди, которые находятся у края дороги уже договорились о компенсации. Только на повороте г.Кентау мы сносим два саманных забора и один проволочный забор. В остальных места сноса нет. Снос есть при обходе с.Икан, это обрабатываемые земли, население с.Икан знает, что получит такую же землю в другом месте. И по дороге, вы говорите нужно обойти город Туркестан, давайте будем использовать дорогу, которая уже есть. Дорога расширится, будут сделаны тротуары, освещение это для нас хорошо. Она не прямо по центру, нужно ее использовать. А по вопросам сноса, если будет изыматься земля, строения на ней, сносится деревья или даже туалет, вы получите компенсации. Нет поводов, для переживании по этому вопросу.

<u>Вопрос №5</u> Вопрос к проектировщику, дорога будет проходить по действующей объездной дороге, между развязками сколько километров?

<u>Ответ</u> (Атнонюк А.М. – инженер ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект»): Развязки всего в Туркестане в двухровнях две в начале поселения и где «ШНОСовская» заправка. А перекрестки Отабай, Бирлик и Кентау будут со светофорным регулированием.

<u>Вопрос №6:</u> Между Кентау и Бирлик сколько километров и между Берликом и Отабайским кольцом? Вы знаете сколько километров, вот Бирлик объединили в городскую территорию. Отсюда идет около 1000 детей с 6 до 18 лет в 20-ю школу. Как дети будут переходить трассу?

<u>Ответ (</u>Атнонюк А.М. – инженер ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект»): А как в городе дети переходят улицу со светофорным регулированием? Есть пешеходный светофор. Везде есть тротуары с освещением и местные проезды. Пешеходные переходы предусмотрены на всех перекрестках.

<u>Вопрос №7:</u> Возможно ли организация более безопасного подземного перехода в черте густонассленных пунктов?

<u>Ответ (</u>Атнонюк А.М. – инженер ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект»): Устройство подземного перехода требует при изъятии дополнительных территорий под организацию спуска под земли, возможно даже снос существующих строений.

Вопрос №8 Будут ли ограждения вдоль трассы?

<u>Ответ</u> (Атнонюк А.М. – инженер ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект»): Сама трасса будет ограждена бетонными блоками высотой 0.75 м от местного проезда. Никакой транспорт лишний и пешеход не может иметь туда доступ.

<u>Вопрос №9</u> Что касается экологических вопросов, на автотранспорте перевозятся киелоты, бензин, солярка и т.д. В прошлом году, мы сами видели, как 40 тонная цистерна перевернулась на автодороге и что было. Что предусматривается на эти случаи? И мне интересно, почему вы спрашиваете мнение народа, когда все уже согласовано и завершено? Существует утвержденный генплан развития Туркестана в роли историко-культурного центра Казахстана, там предусматривается два объезда один существующий, который вы реконструируете и второй за пределами города.

<u>Ответ</u> (Атнонюк А.М. – инженер ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект»): Я знаком с этим объездом длинной в 21 км, который полностью обходил г.Туркестан. Но это уже другая фаза развития проекта, возможно в будущем этот обход будет строиться, а сейчас мы

расширяем существующую дорогу. Которая в будущем, возможно, будет одной из центральных улиц города. Мы понимаем, что в будущем нужно будет строить

Вопрос №9:В таком случае у нас вопрос о сносе существующих строений. Некоторые уже получили уведомление, что их земли будут изыматься. Если как вы сказали дорога будет шириной 27 м, а у нас от оси существующей дороги до дома расстояние всего 15 м. Это что значит, от ворот до трассы останется расстояние всего в 1,5 м.

<u>Ответ</u> (аким г.Туркестана): Вы сейчас говорите о выделенных для застройки территориях, а не о постройках. Если у Вас есть все документы на эти участки, то Вам будет выплачена компенсация в соответствии с законодательством и нормативами РК.

Мы просим все таки включить в протокол необходимость устройство дополнительных организованных пешеходных переходов – надземных или подземных в районе с.Бирлик.

<u>Вопрос №10</u>:Есть ли у Вас скотопрогоны в промежутке между Иканом и Туркестаном? <u>Ответ</u> (Атнонюк А.М. – инженер ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект»): Да предусмотрены.

<u>Вопрос №11:</u> Я живу прямо около существующей дороги, у меня 6 дстей, я не могу этот дом покинуть и построить себе дом в другом месте. У меня к вам просьба, можно какнибудь обойти мой дом, чтобы избежать его снос.

<u>Ответ</u> (Атнонюк А.М. – инженер ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект»): Не переживайте объездная дорога будет проходить в 6 м от вашего участка.

<u>Ответ</u> (аким г.Туркестана): Я рекомендую проектировщикам показать проект более детально этой женщине, чтобы исключить ее сомнения по поводу изъятия участка.

<u>Вопрос №12:</u>Возле нашего села Шорнак будет проходить эта трасса, скот посем мы на другой стороне этой дороги, как мы будет теперь его перегонять?

<u>Ответ</u> (Атнонюк А.М. – инженер ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект»): В районе аула Шорнак нами предусмотрено устройство скотопрогона в двух местах типа труба. Там так же есть мост и сухой док, В этом месте также может производиться перегон скота. Доступ же скота на автостраду невозможен, так как по обе стороны трассы будут устроены защитные железобетонные ограждения.

<u>Вопрос № 13</u>: Что из себя будет представлять скотопрогон, сможем лишь через него скот прогонять?

<u>Ответ</u> (Атношок А.М. – инженер ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект»): Да это будь железобетонная труба 2 на 2 метра.

<u>Вопрос №14</u> (Аким г.Туркестана): Мы просим вас сделать эти скотопрогоны большего размера, это возможно?

<u>Ответ</u> (Атнонюк А.М. – инженер ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект»): Самый большой скотопрогон, который мы можем запроектировать, будет иметь размеры 4 на 2,5 метра.

<u>Вопрос №15</u>: В районе Бирлика новая трасса вплотную подходит к существующим стросниям, как будет осуществлять подъезд к домам в этом случае?

<u>Ответ</u> (Атнонюк А.М. – инженер ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект»): Напрямую с трассы вы нс сможете попасть к дому, только путем съезда на местный проезда шириной 5,5 м на перекрестке. Также будет предусмотрен тротуар 1,75 м.

<u>Вопрос №16:</u> Так вы же сказали ширина дороги 27м?

<u>Ответ</u> (Атнонюк А.М. – инженер ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект»): Нет, по Туркестану предусматривается провести трассу без разделительной полосы. Только 4 полосы по 3,75 м и местный проезд.

<u>Вопрос №17:</u> В районе с.Ынтымак вы предусматриваете пешеходные надземные или подземные переходы.

<u>Ответ</u> (Атнонюк А.М. – инженер ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект»): В районе с.Ынтымак под землей проходит три подземных кабеля на глубине 0.8 метров. Если нам делать там подземный переход, значит все надо, будет демонтировать и перекладывать.

Аким г.Туркестана: Все равно надо учесть факт устройства пешеходного перехода наземного или подземного.

<u>Вопрос №18:</u> Мы все животноводы, почему у нас раньше не спрашивали рекомендации по поводу устройства скотопрогонов, мы видим уже готовые решения.

Ответ (аким г.Туркестан): В свое время всем акиматам сёл было дано задание провести на местном уровне собрания и выяснить эту информацию.

<u>Вопрос №19:</u> Как мы можем узнать о сроках строительства, когда начнется процедура изъятия, нам ведь надо подготовиться, скот куда-то персмсстить?

<u>Ответ</u> (Аким г.Туркестан): Все начнется 2010 году, мы вас заранее предупредим, и вы успеете решить вопрос с переездом.

<u>Вопрос №20:</u> Будут ли нам предоставлены равноценные изъятым землям участки, а не просто денежная компенсация?

<u>Ответ</u> (Атнонюк А.М. – инженер ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект»): Да обязательно, мы все предусматриваем.

Аким: Почему бы вам не предусмотреть объезд поселка Ынтымак, этим самым мы избежим многие проблемы.

<u>Ответ</u> (Атнонюк А.М. – инженер ТОО «Шымкент Каздорпроект»): Пожалуйста, но это предложение к заказчику. Мы руководствовались только техническим заданием заказчика и разработанным ранее ТЭО.

Вопрос №21: Каким образом будет происходить оценка, например недвижимости? Ответ (Второв А.С. – ТОО «Табыс-Оценка»): Оценка производится по рыночной стоимости на текущий момент. Определяется сколько стоит постройка и сколько стоит земля под ней.

<u>Вопрос №22:</u> Под текущим моментом вы имеет виду сегодня, так как вы включаете расчеты в проект, а что если на момент изъятия участки подорожают?

<u>Ответ</u> (Второв А.С. – ТОО «Табыс-Оценка): Да вы правы, возможно будет необходимо проиндексировать рассчитанную нами стоимость на момент заявки в момент изъятия.

Бабалық Е.А.: Я хотел бы добавить такой один момент. Каждый из вас получит оценку вашей собственности на руки и если вас эта оценка не устраивает, то ваше право подать заявку в независимую оценочную компанию, у которой есть лицензия для того, чтобы переоценить на тот момент стоимость вашего имущества. Далее по соглашению сторон вам выплатят ту сумму, которая была определена на момент изъятия. Но если у вас возникают все же разногласия, вы можете решить ваши разногласия в суде.

<u>Аким г.Тукестана:</u> Задание отделу архитектур: всех проинформировать подобно, где будет проходить дорога и пусть с этого момента на потенциально изымаемых территориях не ведут застройку. Если все же будут продолжать строить, то им не будет возмещаться ущерб.

Генри Кералли, представитель Всемирного банка:

Мы удовлетворены вашей подготовкой и ведением этой встречи. Наша роль сводилась к наблюдению, не к участию. Я полагаю, что вы довольны тем, что местное население приняло активное участие, и мы с удовольствием ждем того момента, когда начнется строительство. Как вы отметили, что это может быть в 2009 или 2010 году. Мы надеемся, чем быстрее, тем лучше. <u>Аким:</u> От лица всех участвовавших и своего имени, хочу поблагодарить организаторов этих слушаний за возможность выслушать мнение местного населения. Спасибо Вам большое!

Председатель общественных слушаний

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Секретарь общественных слушаний

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Протокол общественных слушаний по оценке воздействия на окружающую среду решений рабочего проекта при реконструкции автомобильной дороги на участке 2057-1980 км трассы М-32 (пос. Жанакорган) международного транзитного коридора

казақстан республикасы «Западная Европа – Западный Китай»

автомобиль жолдары Сызыдорлинская область ос. 26 ана солеян, актовый зал акнмата

16 января 2009 г.

DEMAPTAMENTI Присутствовали:

И Мирзабай ШСК: Н заместитель директора Кызылординского областного Департамента Комитета автомобильных дорог (далее - ОД КАД);

2. Лавнов АСН. тачальник отдела контроля качества и приемки работ Кызылординского областного Департамента Комитета автомобильных дорог

3. Сердалиев К.С. - юрисконсульт Кызылординского областного Департамента Комитета автомобильных дорог;

4. Еламанов Бекмырза Кайюпович – Аким Жанакорганского района Кызылординской области;

5. Ыдырысов Сергожа Ыдырысович - заместитель Акима Жанакорганского района Кызылординской области:

6. Аширбеков Зейнулла – начальник отдела градостроительства и архитектуры Жанакорганского района Кызылординской области:

7. Тлеубеков Б. – территориальный инспектор – главный специалист Арало-Сырдарьинского Департамента экологии;

8. Бабалык Елбосын - заместитель генерального директора ТОО «ГЕОДАТА ПЛЮС»

9. Чжен Григорий Иннокентьевич – директор АО «Институт ГеоПроект»;

10. Пак Александр Викторович - заместитель директора АО «Институт ГеоПроект»;

11. Жидебаев Усен Тажибаевич – главный специалист отдела автодорог Управления пассажирского транспорта и автодорог Кызылординской области;

12. Буркитбаев Каржыбек Тажибаевич – руководитель аппарата Акима Жанакорганского района Кызылординской области;

13. Балгимбаев Болат Абенович – заместитель директора ТОО «КазНИИ ПИ Доргранс»

14. Ахметов Орман – начальник Жанакорганского районного отдела ЖКХ и пассажирского транспорта;

15. Куштаев Ерболат Серикович - главный специалист Кызылординского филиала РГП «Казавтодор»

16. Акпаниет Руслан Саламатулы - линейный механик ДЭУ-51 Кызылординрского филиала РГП «Казавтодор»

а, также все заинтересованные лица, всего _// / человек. (Список прилагается)

На повестке дня:

«Обшественные слушания по оценке воздействия на окружающую среду решений рабочего проекта при реконструкции автомобильной дороги на участке 2057-1980 км трассы М-32 (пос. Жанакорган) международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа – Западный Китай»

- аким Жанакорганского 1. Co вступительным словом выступил района Кызылординской области Еламанов Б.К.;
- 2. Ознакомил присутствующих с целью проводимых общественных слушаний основными элементами рабочего проекта реконструкции автомобильной дороги международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа – Западный Китай»

Мырзабай Ш.К. – заместитель начальника Кызылординского областного Департамента Комитета автомобильных дорог;

- Представил рабочий проект реконструкции автомобильной дороги на участке 2057-1980 км трассы М-32 (пос. Жанакорган) международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа – Западный Китай» с использованием слайдов - Балгимбаев Болат Абенович – заместитель директора ТОО «КазНИИ ПИ Дортранс»;
- 4. Далее выступил Бабалык Елбосын заместитель генерального директора ТОО «ГЕОДАТА ПЛЮС» с разъяснением позиций Всемирного банка;
- Представил рабочий проект реконструкции автомобильной дороги на участке 2057-1980 км трассы М-32 (пос. Жанакорган) международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа – Западный Китай» с использованием слайдов представители АО «Институт ГеоПроект».

Вопрос № 1 (житель пос. Жанакорган – Сугирбаев А.) – Показать реконструкцию участка 2057 – 1980 км пос. Жанакорган ? <u>Ответ</u> (заместитель директора ОД КАД Мырзабай Ш.) – Показал на слайде участок 2057-

1980 км трассы М-32 (пос.Жанакорган)

Вопрос № 2 Есть захоронение в Бирлике, будет ли обход данного захоронения ?

<u>Ответ:</u> (заместитель директора ТОО «КазНИИ ПИ Дортранс» - Балгимбаев Б.) – Обход данного захоронения будет и составляет 24 м.

Вопрос № 3 Будет ли выплачиваться компенсация за снос объектов ?

<u>Ответ: (заместитель директора ОД КАД Мырзабай Ш.) – Да, будет выплачиваться</u> компенсация.

Вопрос № 4. На участке 2057-1980 км построили АЗС. Было дано разрешение с земельного комитета, но не было согласование ОД КАД. Не имеется в руках документации, будет ли выплачиваться компенсация при сносе ?

<u>Ответ:</u> (заместитель директора ОД КАД Мырзабай Ш.) – При строительстве объектов по действующему законодательству РК вдоль трассы необходимо обязательно согласование ОД КАД. Всемирный банк следит за тем, чтобы все землепользователи, на которых оказывается воздействие получили компенсацию согласно оценке специалистов.

<u>Вопрос № 5</u> (житель пос. Жанакорган – Кыстаубаева А.) – Будет ли заменен трубопровод при реконструкции дороги в ауле Сунаката ?

<u>Ответ</u> (Чжен Г. – директор АО «Институт ГеоПроект») Да будет заменен.

<u>Вопрос № 6</u> (индивидуальный предприниматель Сыздыков Ш.) - Не согласен с оценкой БТИ сносимого ему принадлежащего объекта ?

<u>Ответ:</u> (заместитель директора ОД КАД Мырзабай Ш.) Нанимайте независимого эксперта и представьте свое заключение.

(заместитель генерального директора ТОО «ГеодатаПЛЮС» - Бабалык Е.) - Каждый землепользователь, который не согласен с оценкой, предоставленной ему, может заказать независимую оценку в любой оценочной компании, имеющей лицензию, а также решать все спорные вопросы в суде.

Вопрос № 7 Будет ли снесено захоронение под населенным пунктом Ордакент ?

<u>Ответ:</u> (заместитель директора ОД КАД Мырзабай Ш.) – Нет, никаких захоронений не будет сносится при реконструкции транзитного коридора «Западная Европа-Западный Китай».

Вопрос № 8 В населенном пункте Суттикудык при реконструкции будет ли скотопрогон ?

<u>Ответ</u> (заместитель директора ТОО «КазНИИ ПИ Дортранс» - Балгимбаев Б.) – Да проектом предусмотрены скотопрогоны, следующими размерами – ширина - 4м. высота -2,5м

Вопрос № 9 Когда начнется данная реконструкция транзитного коридора «Западная Европа – Западный Китай?

<u>Ответ:</u> (заместитель директора ОД КАД Мырзабай Ш.) – Намечается во втором полугодии 2009 года.

После завершения дискуссии организаторы и ознакомили с рабочим проектом и даны соответствующие пояснения и ответы по всем интересующим вопросам. Также Аким Жанакорганского района Кызылординской области Еламанов Б.К. от населения Жанакорганского района Кызылординской области поблагодарил организаторов данного слушания за проведение и отметил, что организаторы слушания дали ответы на все интересующие вопросы.

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Председатель общественных слушаний Мырзабай Ш.К. Кызылординского областного Департамента Комитета автомоби	Заместитель директора 154502 дорог споста Жегоордин вяшесі 18
Секретарь общественных слушаний Сердалиев К.С. – юриско областного Департамента Комитета автомобильных дорог	нсульт Кызылординского

КАЗАКСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ

Регистрация участников общественных слушаний по итогам разработки РП и ОВОС по реконструкции международного транзитного коридора «Западная Еврона-Западный Китай» по участку 2057 – 1980 км трассы М 32

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Список участников общественных слушаний по итогам разработки РП и ОВОС по реконструкции международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа-Западный Китай» по участку 2057 – 1980 км трассы М 32

Кызылординская область пос. Жанакорган

16.01.2009 г.

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Протокол общественных слушаний по оценке возлействия на окружающую среду решений рабочего проекта при реконструкции казақстан респуниказа обильной дороги на участке 1917-1837 км трассы М-32

АВТОМОБИЛЬ ЖОЛДАКЕ. КЫЗЫЛОРДА) МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО ТРАНЗИТНОГО КОРИДОРА «Западная Европа - Западный Китай»

КЫЗЫЛОРДА ОБЛЫСТЫК никан область

г. Кызылорда, актовый зал акимата 12 01 200

17 января 2009 г.

Монеутствовали:

KOMUTETIHIH

1- With Saber ULK. - заместитель начальника Кызылординского областного Департамента Комитета автомобильных дорог;

2. Лавров А.Н. – начальник отдела контроля качества и приемки работ Кызылординского областного Департамента Комитета автомобильных дорог

3. Сердалиев К.С. – юрисконсульт Кызылординского областного Департамента Комитета автомобильных дорог;

Бабалык Елболсын – заместитель генерального директора ТОО «ГЕОДАТА ПЛЮС»

5. Чжен Григорий Иннокентьевич – директор АО «Институт ГеоПроект»;

6. Пак Александр Викторович - заместитель директора АО «Институт ГеоПроект»;

7. Оспанов Г. – заместитель начальника Управления пассажирского транспорта и автодорог Кызылординской области:

8. Куштаев Ерболат Серикович – главный специалист Кызылординского филиала РГП «Казавтодор»:

9. Джунусова Г.А. - к.т.н., главный эколог ТОО «ГеодатаПЛЮС»

а, также все заинтересованные лица, всего уг человек. (Список прилагается)

На повестке дня:

«Общественные слушания по оценке воздействия на окружающую среду решений рабочего проекта при реконструкции автомобильной дороги на участке 1917-1837 км трассы М-32 (г. Кызылорда) международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа – Западный Китай»

- 1. Ознакомил присутствующих с целью проводимых общественных слушаний основными элементами рабочего проекта реконструкции автомобильной дороги международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа - Западный Китай» Мырзабай Ш.К. – заместитель начальника Кызылординского областного Департамента Комитета автомобильных дорог;
- 2. Представил рабочий проект реконструкции автомобильной дороги на участке 1917-1837 км трассы М-32 (г. Кызылорда) международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа – Западный Китай» с использованием слайдов Пак Александр Викторович - заместитель директора АО «Геопроект»;
- 3. Далее выступил Бабалык Елбосын заместитель генерального директора ТОО «ГЕОДАТА ПЛЮС» с разъяснением позиций Всемирного банка;

Вопрос № 1 – Будет ли обход населенных пунктов?

<u>Ответ</u> (заместитель директора ОД КАД Мырзабай Ш.) Да, проектом предусмотрены обходы всех населенных пунктов для безопасности движения

Вопрос № 2 – Будет ли строиться кемпинги?

Ответ: (заместитель директора ОД КАД Мырзабай Ш.) - Проектом предусмотрены кемпинги, АЗС, кафе и т.д.

Вопрос № 3 Срок строительства данного проекта? Ответ: (заместитель директора ОД КАД Мырзабай Ш.) – Согласно проекта – 3,5 года.

Вопрос № 4 Что будет со старой трассой?

<u>Ответ</u> (заместитель директора ОД КАД Мырзабай Ш.) После ввода в эксплуатацию новой дороги, старая дорога будет отдана на баланс местного бюджета.

Вопрос № 5_Когда начнется данная реконструкция транзитного коридора «Западная Европа – Западный Китай?

<u>Ответ:</u> (заместитель директора ОД КАД Мырзабай Ш.) – Прогнозируется во втором полугодии 2009 года.

<u>Вопрос № 6</u> – Будет ли взиматься плата за загрязнение окружающей среды? <u>Ответ:</u> (заместитель директора ОД КАД Мырзабай Ш.) – Да, плата будет взиматься.

<u>Вопрос № 7</u> – КХ «Канат» - Будет ли сносится отвод земли данного крестьянского хозяйства?

<u>Ответ:</u> (заместитель директора АО «Инстиут ГеоПроект» Пак А.) – территория данного КХ согласно проекта входит под снос.

Вопрос № 8 Будут в проекте реконструкции зеленые насаждения? Ответ: (заместитель директора ОД КАД Мырзабай Ш.) – Да, проектом предусмотрены устройство зеленых насаждений.

Вопрос № 9 Проектный институт АО «Институт ГеоПроект» адресные данные? Ответ: (заместитель директора ОД КАД Мырзабай Ш.) – АО «Институт ГеоПроект» находится в г. Кызылорда, ул. Желтоксан, 18А.

Вопрос № 10 – Будет ли взиматься плата за проезд через автомобильную дорогу? Ответ: (заместитель директора ОД КАД Мырзабай Ш.) – Нет, плата не будет взиматься.

Вопрос № 11 – Есть ли пешеходные переходы в мостах.

<u>Ответ:</u> (заместитель директора ОД КАД Мырзабай Ш.) – Да, проектом предусмотрены тротуары и пешеходы беспрепятственно могут проходить по новым мостам.

По окончанию общественных слушаний все участники могли ознакомиться с рабочим проектом. Проектная компания АО «Институт Геопроект» ознакомила и ответила на все вопросы участников слушаний о сле завершения дискуссии организаторами были на карте, а также рабочем проекте показаны и даны соответствующие пояснения и ответы по всем интересующим вопросам участников данного слушания.

КАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ АВТОМОБИЛЬ ЖОЛДАРЫ КОМИТЕТІНІҢ ҚЫЗЫПОРДА ОБЛЫСТЫК ДЕТАРТАМЕНТІ

Председатель общественных слушаний Мырзабай Ш.К. - заместитель директора Кызылординского областного Департамента Комитета автомобильных постанование в соот

Секретарь общественных слушаний Сердалиев К.С. – юрисконсульт Кызылординского областного Департамента Комитета автомобильных дорог

Регистрация участников общественных слушаний по итогам разработки РП и ОВОС по реконструкции международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа-Западный Китай» по участку 1917-1837 км, обход г. Кызылорда участок 1837-1807 км трассы М 32

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Список участников общественных слушаний по итогам разработки РП и ОВОС по реконструкции международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа-Западный Китай» по участку 1917-1837 км, обход г. Кызылорда участок 1837-1807 км трассы М 32

Кызылординская область г. Кызылорда

17.01.2009 г.

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Протокол общественных слушаний по оценке воздействий на окружающую среду решений рабочего проекта при реконструкции автомобильной дороги на участке 2231-2260 км, обход г.Шымкента, 2135-2231км трассы М-39 (с.Темирлановка) международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа – Западный Китай».

> Дата проведения слушаний 15.01.09г., в 11 часов Место проведения слушаний: актовый зал акимата с.Кордай

Присутствовали:

- Кенжеханов Е.О. заместитель директора Южно-Казахстанского областного департамента комитета автомобильных дорог (далее ОД КАД);
- 2. Жуманов С. Заместитель Акима Ордабасинского района по сельскому хозяйству
- 3. Пак А.В. заместитель генерального директора АО «Институт Геопроект»;
- 4. Мунайдарова А.С. исполнительный директор ТОО «Казахстан Жолдары»
- 5. Бабалык Е.А. заместитель генерального директора ТОО «ГеоДата Плюс»;
- 6. Джунусова Г.А.- к.т.н., главный эколог ТОО «ГеоДата Плюс»;
- 7. Заинтересованные лица, всего 83 человека. (Список прилагается).
- 8. Представители Всемирного банка

Председатель общественных слушаний Кенжеханов Е.О., Секретарь Джунусова Г.А..

На повестке дня:

«Общественные слушания по оценке воздействий на окружающую среду решений рабочего проекта при реконструкции автомобильной дороги на участке 2231-2260 км, обход г.Шымкента, 2135-2231км трассы М-39 (с.Темирлановка) международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа – Западный Китай».

Выступили:

- 1. Со вступительным словом выступил заместитель акима Ордабасинского района Жуманов С. Ознакомил присутствующих с целью проводимых общественных слушаний проекта реконструкции автомобильной дороги международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа –Западный Китай».
- Представил рабочий проект реконструкции автомобильной дороги на участке 2135-2231км трассы М-39 (Ордабасинский) международного транзитного коридора, ГИП АО «Институт Геопроект» Пак А.В.

Вопросы и замечания

<u>Вопрос №1:</u> Нам, как простым людям, не понятно, что значит техническая категория дороги 1Б, разъясните, пожалуйста, какие у нее параметры?

<u>Ответ (Пак А.В.</u> <u>ГИП АО «Институт Геопроскт»)</u>: Согласно технической спецификации категория дороги 1Б, это дорога с четырех полосным движением общей шириной 27,5 м, каждая полоса имеет ширину 3,75 м. Две полосы в одном направлении и две в другом, между ними разделительная полоса шириной 5 м. Также будут устанавливаться барьерные ограждения для исключения лобового столкновения.

<u>Вопрос №2</u>: Ширина навесной дороги сколько метров? Сколько метров от оси существующей дороги?

<u>Ответ (Пак А.В. ГИП АО «Институт Геопроект»)</u>: 27 метров. Новая дорога будет над существующей от оси по 13,5 метров.

<u>Вопрос №3:</u> Население интересует, коснется или не коснется эта дорога навесная существующей застройки? Дома не будут сноситься?

<u>Ответ (Пак А.В. ГИП АО «Институт Геопроект»):</u> Предварительно были проведены изыскания то, есть определены: метод прохождения трассы по Темирлановке. При строительстве путем расширения существующей дороги под снос попадали бы многие строения, поэтому было принято решение строительства эстакады, при которой все строения остаются внизу, не подвергаясь сносу. Дома не будут сноситься.

<u>Вопрос_№4:</u> Подробнее, что из себя представляет эстакада? Шаг колонн, размеры колонн?

<u>Ответ (Пак А.В. ГИП АО «Институт Геопроект»)</u>: Новое строение высотой 5,8 метров, будет опираться на сваи, «Т» образная конструкция. Колонны через 33 метра

<u>Вопрос №5 (</u>Предприниматель с.Темирлановка - Ораз Нурбол): В центре поселка находится двухэтажный магазин, то есть его высота уже превышает высоту эстакады в 5,8 метров. Что будет с ним и другими зданиями? Вы это учитывали? Проблем никаких не будет?

<u>Ответ (Пак А.В. ГИП АО «Институт Геопроект»):</u> Эти здания не будут мешать, как при строительстве, так и при эксплуатации. Мы все учитывали, проблем не будет.

Вопрос №6 (житель п.Темирлановка - Болгенбай Калабай): Нельзя было спросить наше мнение до проектирования. Возможно было бы проще сделать объезд. А теперь сколько машин, сколько шума и мусора и все это на наши головы падать будет. Никто же не будет мыть колеса перед тем как выехать на эстакаду. Почему не спрашиваете мнение народа?

<u>Комментарий (</u>Заместитель акима ордабасинского района Жуманов С.): Сейчас речь не идет об изменении проекта в ту или другую сторону, рабочий проект уже завершен, зачем Вам все это? Лучше спрашивайте о том какие строения будут сноситься и какая компенсация будет выплачиваться?

Вопрос №7 (Собственник п. Темирлановка): Прямо в центре есть два двухэтажных дома высотой выше 6 метров, между ними 26 метров, вы говорите нужно 27, как так получается?

<u>Ответ (Пак А.В. ГИП АО «Институт Геопроект»):</u> Наши топографы прошли весь участок, все замеры сделаны, никакие здания мы не задсваем.

Вопрос №8 (житель п.Темирлановка Иванюк Генадий): Опора имеет определенную ширину и она будет идти по центру дороги, правильно? Где будет наш местный транспорт проезжать? Значит будет расширение нижней старой дороги или нет?

<u>Ответ (Пак А.В. ГИП АО «Институт Геопроект»)</u>: В пределах земельного полотна существующей дороги.

Вопрос №9 (житель с.Темирлановка): Вы сказали, что будет стоять колонна. Я сам строитель и разбираюсь, так просто колонну не поставишь, нужно будет рыть котлован под каждой колонной должна быть подушка, как эта конструкция будет влиять на соседствующие магазины и другие здания?

<u>Ответ (Пак А.В. ГИП АО «Институт Геопроект»)</u>: Никаких воздействий не будет, так как колонна находится по центру дороги.

Вопрос №10 (Собственник с.Темирлановка): Вы колонны будете ставить и долбить будете или нет? Могут ли появиться трещины в стенах магазинов во время строительных работ?

<u>Ответ (Пак А.В. ГИП АО «Институт Геопроект»)</u>: Будут буронабивные сваи, они устанавливаются не ударным методов, а постепенным давлением без сотрясения

<u>Вопрос №11:</u> Где будет тротуар для пешеходов?

<u>Ответ (Пак А.В. ГИП АО «Институт Геопроект»)</u>: С двух сторон существующей дороги по 1 метру шириной.

<u>Вопрос №12:</u> Если поставите по середине существующей дороги колонны, с двух сторон от колонн будут проезжать местные машины, то для пешеходов места не останется?

<u>Ответ (Пак А.В. ГИП АО «Институт Геопроект»)</u>: Тротуары будут, это обязательное условие. От здания до здания порядка от 27-30 метров, в этой полосе будет предусмотрем проезд для местного автотранспорта и пешеходные дорожки. Еще раз повторяю, что сноса не будет. Если снос был бы, то смысла в эстакаде не было бы.

Вопрос №13 (Собственник с.Темирлановка): Как будет организовано движение местного автотранпорта во время строительства? Ведь вы загородите центральную улицу.

<u>Ответ (Пак А.В. ГИП АО «Институт Геопроект»)</u>: Во время строительства будет задействованы паралелльные улицы и временные объезды, которые после строительства будут восстановлены.

Вопрос №14 (Елемесов житель с.Торткуль): Как будет трасса проходить по центру с.Торткуль?

<u>Ответ (Пак А.В. ГИП АО «Институт Геопроект»)</u>: При прохождении по территории с.Торткуль трасса проектируется с такими же параметрами дороги, как в с.Темирлановка, снос зданий не предусматривается.

Вопрос №15 (Житель с.Темирлановка Тореханов, живет вдоль трассы): Мы не получили внятного ответа. Вот существует дорога по центру Темирлановки. Возмите перекресток, он называется у нас центром. От этого центра в сторону Шымкента и в сторону Туркестана. Вы поставите эту «Т»-образную сваю по середине этой дороги. Вы уверены, что после установки этой эстакады движение останется таким же, у меня сомнения. Там нет такой ширины... Основание этой опоры каких параметров- ширина, высота и т.д.? Под ним пройдет трактор с сеном? Завести на камазе уголь сможем мы или нет? На эстакаду предполагается большая нагрузка, выдержит ли ее конструкция, не упадет ли эстакада? У нас близко подходят грунтовые воды, строительство эстакады не повлечет ли за собой подмыв соседних строений? Не поплывет ли наша больница, торговый центр? Где Вы предполагаете проведение паралелльных дорог? Я житель Темирлановки и не вижу ни одной паралелльной – объездной дороги. Нет такой дороги. Ответ (Пак А.В. ГИП АО «Институт Геопроект»): В центре эстакады пролет будет 63 метра – одна балка. С двух сторон от опоры остается по 5,5 метра дорожной полосы. Весь транзитный транпорт пойдет по верхней дороге. Нижней существующей дороги для нужд местного транпорта 5,5 метров с каждой стороны будет достаточно. Чистая высота эстакады 5,8 метров, этой высоты достаточно для прохождения автотранспорта.

<u>Вопрос №16 (житель с.Темирлановка Болгенбай Калабай)</u>: Неужели строительство эстакады обойдется дешевле строительства объездной дороги?

<u>Ответ (Пак А.В. ГИП АО «Институт Геопроект»)</u>: Строительство эстакады дешевле. Мы разрабатывали проект на основании ТЭО, которое было разработано в своем время.

Вопрос №17 (житель с. Темирлановка Болгенбай Калабай): Наше село Темирлановка знает весь мир. Здесь у нас природа прекрасная, а Вы построить хотите эту эстакаду и сыпать мусор на головы людей.

<u>Вопрос №18 (житель с.Темирлановка Жусупов Дуйсен)</u>: Вы будете использовать краны при установке колонн, а если оторвется тросс, рядом находятся дома, которые могут пострадать, об этом вы думали?

<u>Ответ (Пак А.В. ГИП АО «Институт Геопроскт»)</u>: Будет соблюдатся техника безопасности. Это уже при производстве работ.

Вопрос №19 (житель с.Темирлановка): Вот ширина эстакады Вы сказали 27 метров, а наши дома не останутся в тени эстакады. Вы бы жили под мостом?

<u>Ответ (Пак А.В. ГИП АО «Институт Геопроект»):</u> От края эстакады минимум 5 метров до ближайших строений.

<u>Вопрос №20:</u> Предусмотрены ли ограждения на случай аварии, не упадут ли машины с моста? Рассчитаны ли ограждения на скорость 120 км/час?

<u>Ответ (Пак А.В. ГИП АО «Институт Геопроект»):</u> Ограждения предусмотрены, есть соотвествующие расчеты.

<u>Вопрос №21:</u> У меня вопрос к департаменту автодорог ЮКО. Вот как вы представляете жить под мостом? Хорошо вы сделаете шумоизоляцию, но такие тяжеловесные машины будут проезжать над тобой, будут вибрации.

3. Далее представила рабочий проект реконструкции автомобильной дороги на участке **2231-2260 км, обход г.Шымкента** трассы М-39 международного транзитного коридора, исполнительный директор ТОО «Казахстан Жолдары» Мунайдарова А.С.

Вопросы и замечания

<u>Вопрос №1</u>: Какая дорога будет от Шымкента до Темирлановки? <u>Ответ (TOO «Казахстан Жолдары» Мунайдарова А.С.)</u>: Техническая характеристика дороги соответсвует категория 1Б.

<u>Вопрос №2:</u> Предполагается ли ремонт существующей дороги?

<u>Ответ (TOO «Казахстан Жолдары» Мунайдарова А.С.)</u>: Будет проведена реконструкция существующей дороги, это не ремонт, а уширение и доведение до параметров категории 1Б. Сейчас она на две полосы будет на четыре.

4. Выступил с пояснениями заместитель директора Южно-Казахстанского ОД КАД Кенжеханова Е.О.

Вопросы и замечания

<u>Вопрос №1:</u> Как будет проводиться процесс оценки наших участков, и какая компенсация нас ожидает?

<u>Ответ</u> (Заместитель директора Южно-Казахстанского ОД КАД Кенжеханова Е.О.): Сейчас ведутся работы по этому процессу подсчета стоимости выкупа и выдачи компенсаций, это не однодневная работа.

Вопрос №2: В Темирлановке живет около 10000 человек, как с экологической, санитарной точки зрения повлияет транзит, газы и выхлопы машин, пыль по эстакаде на местное население?

<u>Ответ (Джунусова Г.А. главный эколог ТОО «ГеоДата Плюс»):</u> В Казахстанском законодательстве придусмотрен расчет выбросов. В соотвествии с объемами взымается плата за выбросы. Однако в целом, так как эстакада находится на высоте 6 метров, а чем выше источник выброса, тем меньше воздействие на людей, в связи с этим предполагается незназительное воздействие на атмосферный воздух поселка выхлопов транзитного автотранпорта.

Вопрос №3: Вы выйдите перед въездом в Темирлановку со стороны Шымкента есть мост через реку Арысь и полчаса постойте под мостом по которому проезжают машины. Весь народ Темирлановки здесь собрался, у нас тут музей и больница вдоль центральной улицы располагаются, над которыми вы говорите будет проходить эстакада. Что будет при гололеде под эстакадой с существующей дорогой не известно. Какая нибудь серьезная авария может привести к серьезным последствиям, надо сейчас решать вопрос о необходимости возведения этой эстакады. Нужно запретить строительство эстакады над существующей центральной дорогой в Темирлановке, надо предусматривать объездную дорогу! Никто не спрашивал мнение местного населения!!!

<u>Вопрос №4:</u> Наш музей Темирлановки является объектом международного туризма. Изза эстакады потеряется фасад здания, люди перестанут приезжать в музей, кто возместит этот ущерб музею? Пусть тогда построять музей в другом месте на виду, чтобы его было видно с новой трассы, люди могли посещать его.

<u>Вопрос №5:</u> Как будет производиться оценка изымаемой земли? Например я владелец посевного поля?

<u>Ответ (</u>Тасбулатов А.К. оценщик компании ТОО «Страйк»): Как вы отметили у вас посевная земля, которую вы арендуете у государства. Например вы берете эту землю в аренду у государства на 49 лет или эта Ваша частная земля. Пять лет вы сй пользовались и на остаток срока 44 года рассчитывается прибыль на основе данных департамента сельскогохозяйства вашего района, данные о вашей прибыли за пять лет эксплуатации, с каждого гектара посевной площади и умножается на 44 года. Что касается недвижимости, ссли ваша постройка законна, то компенсируются затраты на ее возведение все согласно законодательству и нормативам РК.

Выступил Булат Уткелов представитель Всемирного банка: Я представляю организацию Всемирный банк, которая, возможно, возьмется за финансирование строительства этой дороги. Я работаю в офисе Всемирного банка в Астане. Сюда сейчас приехали двое моих коллег - сотрудников офиса в Вашингтоне. Я воспользуюсь случаем и поблагодарю акимат, дорожный комитет, проектировщиков и всех, кто организовал эти общественные слушания за то, что пригласили нас сюда поучаствовать, посмотреть, как вы обсуждаете и технические вопросы, и что в итоге принесет вам эта дорога. У нас, когда мы слушали вас, у меня например, возникло ощущение, что очень хорошие вопросы вы задаете о том, как на вас отразится строительство дороги конкретно. Хотелось бы услышать от проектировщиков этой дороги, что хорошего принесет эта дорога стране и вам конкретно. Так вот, я понял, что были вопросы по Темирлановке, по эстакаде. Да, действительно могут быть сложности, кроме всего хорошего и бутылки будут лететь, хотя будут организованы, как объяснили проектировщики, защитные ограждения. Как бы вы предложили провести эту дорогу, может быть не обход, а свои какие-то предложения, варианты, которые вы обсуждали между собой? Нам, как сотрудникам Всемирного банка, которые должны будут принять решение о финансировании всего того, что сейчас планируется, будет интересно узнать ваши предложения, если есть у вас такие варианты, пожалуйста, выскажитесь!

Комментарий из аудитории: Если банк будет учитывать наше мнение, то нам не нужна эта эстакада. 15 минут постойте под мостом и посмотрим какие у вас будут ощущения, а нам тут жить! Лучше объезд!

Стоимость проекта строительства эстакады и других рассмотренных вариантов так нам и не сказали. Дали один принятый вариант только и все!

Председатель общественных слушаний

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Секретарь общественных слушаний

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КАЗАКСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ КЪЗБЕЛОДИНСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ

автомовиль тописти актовый зал акимата комителинания в комители комители в комители комители в комит

16 января 2009 г.

КЫЗЫЛОРДА ОБЛЫСТЫК

инина областного Департамента 1. Мырзабай Ш.К. – заместитель начальника Кызылординского областного Департамента / Комитета автомобильных дорог;

- м 2. Лавров А. H. начальник отдела контроля качества и приемки работ Кызылординского 12000 бинастной 5 Департамента Комитета автомобильных дорог
 - Сердалиев К.С. юрисконсульт Кызылординского областного Департамента Комитета автомобильных дорог;
 - 4. Жагыпбаров заместитель Акима Шиелийского района Кызылординской области;
 - 5. Аманжолов Г. начальник отдела градостроительства и архитектуры Шиелийского района Кызылординской области;

Рахметов Е. – территориальный инспектор – главный специалист Арало-6. Сырдарьинского Департамента экологии;

7. Бабалык Елболсын – заместитель генерального директора ТОО «ГЕОДАТА ПЛЮС»

8. Чжен Григорий Иннокентьевич - директор АО «Институт ГеоПроект»;

9. Пак Александр Викторович - заместитель директора АО «Институт ГеоПроект»;

10. Жидебаев Усен Тажибаевич – главный специалист отдела автодорог Управления пассажирского транспорта и автодорог Кызылординской области;

11. Балгимбаев Болат Абенович - заместитель директора ТОО «КазНИИ ПИ Дортранс»

12. Утеуов Л – директор Шиелийского районного ГУ по охране лесов и животного мира:

13. Куштаев Ерболат Серикович – главный специалист Кызылординского филиала РГП «Казавтодор»:

14. Акпанпет Руслан Саламатулы – линейный механик ДЭУ-51 Кызылординрского филиала РГП «Казавтодор»;

15. Слямшаихов Бекбау – инженер АО «КазДорНИИ»

а, также все заинтересованные лица, всего 126 человек. (Список прилагается)

На повестке дня:

«Общественные слушания по оценке воздействия на окружающую среду решений рабочего проекта при реконструкции автомобильной дороги на участке 1980-1917 км трассы М-32 (пос. Шиели) международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа – Западный Китай»

- 1. Со вступительным словом выступил заместитель Акима Шиелийского района Кызылординской области Жагыпбаров ;
- 2. Ознакомил присутствующих с целью проводимых общественных слушаний основными элементами рабочего проекта реконструкции автомобильной дороги международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа – Западный Китай» Мырзабай Ш.К. – заместитель начальника Кызылординского областвого Департамента Комитета автомобильных дорог;
- 3. Представил рабочий проект реконструкции автомобильной дороги на участке 1980-1917 км трассы М-32 (пос. Шиели) международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа – Западный Китай» с использованием слайдов Пак Александр Викторович - заместитель директора АО «Геопроект»;

- 4. Далее выступил Бабалык Елбосын заместитель генерального директора ТОО «ГЕОДАТА ПЛЮС» с разъяснением позиций Всемирного банка;
- Представил рабочий проект реконструкции автомобильной дороги на участке 1980-1917 км трассы М-32 (пос. Шиели) международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа – Западный Китай» с использованием слайдов показали инженер АО «КазДорНИИ» Слямшаихов Бекбау.

<u>Вопрос № 1</u> – Размер скотопрогона ?

<u>Ответ</u> (Чжен Г. – директор АО «Институт ГеоПроект») Да, проектом предусмотрены скотопрогоны, следующими размерами – ширина - 4м. высота -2,5м

Вопрос № 2 – Количество скотопрогонов на данном участке? Ответ: (Пак А. – заместитель директора АО «Институт ГеоПроект») - Проектом предусмотрено 5 (пять) скотопрогонов.

<u>Вопрос № 3</u> (Аманжолов Г. – Шиелийский районный архитектор – Что будет со всеми старыми каналами, трубами ?

<u>Ответ:</u> (заместитель директора ОД КАД Мырзабай Ш.) – Все трубы, каналы будут реконструктированы

<u>Вопрос № 4</u> Будут ли съезды по новому международному транзитному коридору «Западная Европа-Западный Китай» в населенных пунктах ?

<u>Ответ</u> (Слямпанхов Б. – инженер АО «КазДорНИИ») Съезды во всех населенных пунктах будут по новому международному транзитному коридору «Западная Европа-Западный Китай».

<u>Вопрос № 5</u> – Будет ли взиматься плата за въезд с населенного пункта на данную трассу? <u>Ответ:</u> (заместитель директора ОД КАД Мырзабай Ш.) – Нет, плата не будет взиматься.

Вопрос № 6 Будут ли заменены трубы в а/о Алгабас?

<u>Ответ:</u> (заместитель директора ОД КАД Мырзабай Ш.) – Да, все трубы будут заменены.

Вопрос № 7 В а/о Нартай будет ли выплачиваться компенсация при отводе земель реконструкции транзитного коридора «Западная Европа-Западный Китай»? <u>Ответ:</u> (заместитель директора ОД КАД Мырзабай Ш.) – Да, будет выплачиваться.

После завершения дискуссии организаторы ознакомили с рабетонсь просоидены даны соответствующие пояснения и ответы по всем интересующим копрокомите вичесте с тем заместитель акима Шиелийского района Кызылординской облажию Казиябиров от населения данного района поблагодарил организаторов данного слушания районо отметил, что организаторы слушания дали ответы на все интересующие вопросы.

Председатель общественных слушаний Мырзабай Ш.К. заместитель директора Кызылординского областного Департамента Комитета автомобильных и служа в стра

Секретарь общественных слушаний Сердалиев К.С. – юрисконсульт Кызылординского областного Департамента Комитета автомобильных дорог _____ / Ссу

Регистрация участников общественных слушаний по итогам разработки РП и ОВОС по реконструкции международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа-Западный Китай» по участку 1980 – 1917 км трассы М 32

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Список участников общественных слушаний по итогам разработки РП и ОВОС по реконструкции международного транзитного коридора «Западная Европа-Западный Китай» по участку 1980 – 1917 км трассы М 32

Кызылординская область пос. Шиели

16.01.2009 r.

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