



# Venue Environmental Management Plan

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# 1 | INTRODUCTION

Rio2016's vision is to deliver great Games with memorable celebrations that will promote the image of Brazil worldwide and will contribute to the growth of the Olympic and Paralympic movements by providing sustainable, social and urban transformations.

To achieve this transformation Rio2016 is committed on having sustainable management of the Games since the design and planning through to implementation, review and post-event activities. The principles that guide the sustainability: responsibility, inclusion, integrity and transparency. Find more about these principles in the Sustainability Management Plan, available for download in <http://www.rio2016.org/transparencia/sustentabilidade>.

To the procurement process all contractors, suppliers, sponsor and licensees must comply with the guidelines and requirements contained in the Sustainable Supply Chain Guide, available for download in <http://portaldesuprimentos.rio2016.com>

# 2 | PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

This document aims to explain to suppliers the sustainable requirements and guidelines, which must be followed for overlay installation and disassembly.

The document describes the environmental management that Rio2016™ requires that its contractors to implement in all services and steps, since material delivering and waste removing, up to installation and overlay removing.

The objective is to establish the objectives and measures that will be applied regarding the maintenance of a satisfactory levels of environmental protection and minimize the impact to the natural and built environment.



## 3 | IMPLEMENTATION

The requirements provided in this document will be incorporated into all service contracts. All contractors and suppliers will have to meet the requirement of this document.

During the phase of installation and dismantling Rio2016™ will check and audit weekly the suppliers in order to ensure compliance with this document regulation.

The contractor shall indicate the person responsible for environmental management, who should be on site full time during the activities. This professional should have an environmental background, with experience.

## 4 | DOCUMENTS

Rio 2016™ have a number of sustainability indicators that should be filled and monitored to disseminate knowledge and inspire positive changes. This indicators will be reported to the standard Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and for that reason it is expected that the contractor provide details and complete results. For more information please see the link:

It is important to emphasize that the Sustainability team in Rio2016™ must approve the documents. For all documents listed in the table below, the supplier should use the templates provided in the contract agreement.

CATEGORY	REQUIREMENTS	PHASE	COMMENTS
Solid Waste	Manifesto de Resíduos, Controle de Transporte de Resíduos (CTR)	After dismantling	DZ-1310.R-07; SMAC Resolution n° 519/12
	Operational license from the final destination	Before site works	-
	Quantities, per type, of waste generated (wood, plastic, paper and rubble)	After site works	-
	Waste Management Plan	Before site works	CONAMA n° 307/02; 448/12; SMAC n° 519/12
Environmental Management Plan	Plan containing the measures of control and environmental mitigation	Before site works	Template in Chapter 05 of Rio 2016's Venue Environmental Management Plan
	Type and amount of hazardous materials used in the installation	Before site works	FISPQs of products
Regulations and applicable environmental and social list	Full list of applicable laws	Before site works	At the end of the document, the responsible for the activities must sign it on
	List of all employees, showing registration. Also include number of minority groups	Before site works	-
Emergency response plan	Environmental Emergency Response Final	Before site works	-
Training records	Training Program	Before site works	-
	Showing full training records including environmental and social best practices	During activities	At least two records must be presented

Risks, monitoring and compliance	Survey and assessment of potential environmental risks with their respective control responses and mitigation	Before site works	
	Amount of water consumed during activities	After site works	
	Amount of energy consumed during activities (fuel and electricity)	After site works	
	Report identifying the activities and environmental controls adopted on site	During activities	Frequency : Weekly

\* For all the requested documents if the contractor has a template, it is possible to be used, on condition that all the issues in the model of the Rio 2016 items are present.

## 5 | VENUE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

This document describes the environmental requirements and procedures establish by Brazilian laws and international best practice. These rules ensure that satisfactory levels of environmental protection are implemented in the venues activities.

The supplier shall develop an Environmental Management Plan prior to start the activities. This document should contain all the items discussed following. The general purpose of this plan is to ensure the implementation and control of the actions and information planned, to meet environmental requirements, as well as maintain a high standard in the installation and dismantling quality.

## 5.1 ORGANIZATION AND SITE MANAGEMENT

### Objective

The workspace organization is a key element to enable a safe and controlled environment and thus minimize the environmental incidents potential.

### Risks

The risks associated to workers health and safety and potential environmental incidents.

### Management

The contractor have to ensure a good site management during planning and implementation of site layout. .

This includes, but is not be limited to:

- Nominate an technical responsible to contact in case of any doubt from the local community
- Avoid the use of fixed elements that requires nailed to trees or plants;
- Regularly check fencing and repaired if necessary;
- Identify, document, and highlight the areas of small, medium and high risk indicating the control and prevention strategies for each issue.
- Keep working areas clean, tidy and with adequate lighting and ventilation. A daily routine of cleaning the site and access roads should have;
- Provide adequate and identified containers for all types of waste close to the working areas;
- Manage adequately food waste in closed bins and removed frequently;
- Minimize the risk of fire according to the fire response teams requirements and local regulations;
- Control dust on vehicles routes;
- Place storage, equipment areas, bathrooms and overlay in general far from manhole, water body, sensitive areas, nests, etc;
- Clean the ventilation ducts and air conditioning equipment before installation and operation;
- Adopt, whenever possible, efficient equipment and machinery;
- Acquire high quality materials with guaranteed origin;

- Assure a correct destination of waste water according to Brazilian regulation;
- Provide signage information about environmental good practices and housekeeping near work and rest areas;
- Establish smoking spaces in open and ventilated areas far from air intakes (windows, doors, air conditioning) and flammable materials.

## 5.2 NOISE AND VIBRATION

### Objective

The construction noise and vibration could cause injury to health safety, or well-being of workers and surrounding communities. The compliance of best practices, such as the correct use of machines regarding manufacturers' recommendations, the correct use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and the limits and exposition time of noise and vibration monitoring, these are key strategies to control this environmental impact.

### Risks

Noise and vibration pollution can come from:

- Equipment installation, operation and removal. Give special attention to generators, kitchen equipment and HVAC;
- Equipment such as sirens, horns and alarms;
- Vehicle Traffic;
- Loading and unloading of goods;
- Overall construction activities, such as: foundation, construction, refurbishment, demolition or removal of any structure

### Management

Measures to reduce noise/vibration pollution can include:

- Verify with the competent authorities schedule restrictions for performing construction activities. This schedule should include weekdays, weekends, and holidays. In case activities





beyond the period, it is responsibility of the Contractor to obtain permission from the competent authority.

- Inform work schedule to the surrounding community,, including additional work in weekends and holidays. This communication must be approved previously by the Sustainability Team of Rio 2016;
- Careful selection of equipment and machinery in order to reduce noise pollution at source. Include on the schedule regular checks and maintenance of this equipmen;
- Keep appliance and equipment connected just in need of use;
- Positioning equipment and generators in appropriate location, following its technical characteristics, whether in open or closed areas;
- Create sound insulation according to the topography.
- Plan material and equipment transportation, loading and unloading previously at appropriate routes and schedules;
- Arrange construction site and train the construction employees to meet the limits of noise according to CONAMA 001 of 08 March 1990 using appropriate communication equipment.
- Arrange construction site to meet the requirements of Annex I of the Regulatory Standard NR-15 maximum exposure to continuous or intermittent noise;
- In case of working on restricted hours or in sensitive areas such as schools and hospitals provide temporary fences and noise barriers in order to absorb and mitigate the internal noise dissipation to the outside.
- Provide adequate acoustic individual protective equipment for construction worker as well as for visitors;
- The assembly of generators should preferably use vibration isolator such as rubber floor; Preferably use flexible cable to connected the generators reducing the vibration;

## 5.3 AIR QUALITY

### Objective

The greenhouse gas emissions is directly related to the extensive use of machinery and equipment powered by diesel, this emission affects the air quality on the site and even the immediate surroundings.



The pollution control must be done at its origin in accordance with Brazilian legislation and best practices.

The use of temporary generators can increase the levels of concentration of the greenhouse substances on site, so the use of B20 biodiesel or filter will help to mitigate this impact. Furthermore, the vehicles and equipment used on site may pollute the air by emitting particulate emissions, gases, and dust in the atmosphere and must be controlled and limited by the CONTRACTOR.

Consider controlling the emissions of volatile organic compounds and formaldehyde from chemicals such as paints, solvents, sealants, substrates, adhesives, pigments, among others, which directly affect the workers' health indoors or enclosed environments.

## **Risks**

Risks arise from changes in air quality associated with dust generation and emissions of nitrogen dioxide and fine particulate matter. Changes in air quality can influence both human beings and other environmental resources and receptors.

## **Management**

Measures to reduce impact should include the following points:

- Ensure that all vehicles or equipment used on site are turned off when not needed during operation;
- Use low emission and fuel efficient vehicles and equipment;
- Follow the hierarchy suggested by the Fuel Policy Rio2016 regarding efficiency and emission of the fuels.
- Guarantee correct maintenance procedures operation for all vehicles and equipment and record the historical revisions.;
- Plan transportation routes far from sensitive receptors such as schools and hospitals;
- Plan freight routes preferentially off rush hours;
- Plan the entry and exit of vehicles avoiding unnecessary maneuvers;
- Use B20 Biodiesel in generators or use filter;
- Install non smoking areas in an open space and far from air intakes (windows, doors, air conditioning);
- Implement control measures for dust in traffic areas;

- Control the loading and unloading of dangerous good and hazardous substances;
- Follow the requirements established the Sustainability Guide for Substances and Hazardous Materials of Rio2016 on the use of materials;
- Preferably use materials with low volatile organic compounds;
- Monitor air quality in closed areas maintaining the parameters according to the Brazilian Standard NR-33;
- Promote the use of personal protective equipment and provide appropriate environmental conditions for activities such as welding and cutting activities in confined environments,

## 5.4 POLLUTION CONTROL

### Objective

Strategic planning the pollution control from construction activities aims to minimize the environmental and human impact in immediate surroundings. Construction activities cause pollution through the emission of particulates (dust, smoke, smoke and fog) and greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide gas and sulfur); Furthermore construction activities can cause groundwater contamination by leakage of contaminants products (oils, fuels, etc.). The mischaracterization of the existing natural habitat (flora and fauna) in place and effluent control.

### Risks

Risks associated with lack of control of pollution on site are directly related to groundwater contamination, environmental impact on the built and natural environment.

### Management

Strategies should be adopted in order to adequately prevent pollution during all the services and work,.

This shall include, but not be limited to the following control measures:

### **Emission of Particulate**

- Prevent soil erosion and loss of fertile soil by rain and / or wind by using stabilization strategy in areas where no activities occurs;
- Develop efficient sediment control by providing wheel wash systems in vehicle access gates and perimeter of the work;
- Protect water bodies and rainwater gallery (drainage system) to control sediments discharging.
- Compact areas of unstable surfaces when necessary.
- Control the speed of vehicle avoiding excessive dust generation;
- Spray water, preferably of reuse, during activities that generate particulate matter, such as sanding, sawing, demolition, sweeping;
- Cover and / or isolate the waste storage areas and particulate material (cement sacks, gypsum residue and class A (hazardous), grout, etc.);
- Use canvas cover in all particulate material loaded and unloaded in order to avoid the dispersion of the material during transport;
- Storage aggregates with proper height and wind protection;
- Monitor and perform maintenance and cleaning of the work environment (streets and sidewalks);
- Control the concrete activity (if applicable) avoiding the concrete and by-products reach the surface water drain and water bodies;
- Install wind barriers to prevent the entry or exit of dust in the buildings;, Use wind barriers during construction and demolition of specific areas;
- Use recycled water in wheel wash or any other dust control activity;

### **Soil and groundwater contamination**

- Protect tanks or containers with tray with enough capacity to hold at least 110% of the total volume of liquid or substance that is being manipulated;
- Use trays to contain drips during refueling activity with enough capacity to hold at least 110% of the total volume of liquid or substance that is being manipulated;

- Carry out refueling or maintenance activity of vehicle and equipments in locations with impermeable paving, drainage system and further controlling measures to protect the soil, subsoil and water bodies ;
- Signalize properly the locations they are allowed refueling of vehicles and handling of chemicals;
- Provide appropriate storage area for contaminant materials and waste, following a minimum requirements such as: signalized place, covering, appropriate closure, ventilation, impermeable floor with scape in drain case of leak;
- Use tray under any contaminant material used on site;
- Meet the Rio2016 Fuels policy;
- Meet Rio2016 Environmental Incident Response Plan;

#### **Effluent and rain water control**

- Reuse water and provide the collection and treatment of rain water, where possible, in order to use it for non-potable purposes such as wheel wash, wash sidewalks, irrigation and unloading in chemical toilets
- Monitor local drainage systems and pipes to prevent and hold potential leaks.
- Check and make the correct discharge of wastewater generated in areas of washing equipment and vehicles through sedimentation tank, water and oil separator and water reuse;
- Manage the correct disposal of wastewater generated by toilets , canteens and kitchens; similarly to the domestic wastewater this wastewater could have a sewage treatment plants;
- Transport and properly dispose in sewage treatment plants the effluents generated by chemical toilets. It is an obligation of the CONTRACTOR to obtain the license for this activity
- Treat and discharge correctly surface waters;
- Meet the CONAMA 430/2011 and NT 202-R10 of Rio de Janeiro state for effluent discharge on inland or coastal waters, surface and, including the public sewerage system.

## 5.5 WASTE MANAGEMENT

### Objective

The principle of the Rio 2016™ team is to avoid waste generation and secondary reduce, reuse, recycling and proper disposal.

Waste generated at the venue will be managed in accordance to all applicable waste management legislation and the following waste hierarchy:

- Minimize the generation of waste at all times;
- Re-use or recycle materials used in the Venue;
- Re-use or recycle materials used outside the venue.

All contractors, suppliers and users must comply with the Rio2016 Waste Strategy.

### Risks

An improper waste management offers significant risk to human health, environment and Brazilian economy.

The impacts of waste come from two main areas:

- Temporary Event Facilities - Consists of all waste from the infrastructure, facilities, furniture, etc.,
- Operational waste - Consists of waste produced during competition, specifically by spectators, athletes, teams, delegation, media and Olympic family.

### Management

- Establish a control system for receiving materials and checking conformity assessment to identify materials that don't meet the established parameters;

- The CONTRACTOR must provide a consistent, segregation and recycling system. This system shall provide appropriate containers for each type of waste, with identification and staff trained for collect and maintain the waste operation.
- The waste operation from generation up to the final destination should follow the requirements from INEA (Rio de Janeiro Environmental Agency), SMAC (Secretaria Municipal do Meio Ambiente do Rio de Janeiro) and equivalent in the cities of football. The Waste Manifest, for hazardous waste and the waste Transport Note (NTR) for other types of waste must be developed signing generator, transporter and final destination. A copy of these documents must be sent to Rio2016 sustainability team.
- It is the responsibility CONTRACTOR collect information about the landfills operation, recyclable products sorting centers, recycling cooperatives or other licensed waste receiver, for all waste generated;
- All hazardous waste must be properly stored and disposed at a licensed landfill. The containers for hazardous waste must be clearly labelled and secured, and separated from other types of waste. All staff must be trained on safely collect and maintain hazardous waste.
- Recyclable waste should be segregated by type: paper, plastic, metal, wood, cardboard and rubbish. Containers should be signaled and sized according to the expected waste generation (assembly and disassembly). Recyclable waste must be sent for recycling cooperatives as final destination, and the documentation should be sent to Rio2016 sustainability team;
- Cement and other pulverized sacks should be segregated in different types such as cement packaging, paper, cardboard and others to allow recycling;
- The waste storage inside the venue must be placed in stable, impermeable and covered areas;
- Waste management should be planned so the full capacity of container should not be reached; During dismantling provide extra containers;

## 5.6 BIODIVERSITY

### Objective

Reduce negative impacts on local biodiversity. All the original vegetated area should be protected during assembly and disassembly of overlay structures.



## Risks

The lack of care with natural habitat can generate changes in landscape quality and as well as the removal of vegetation can generate changing in the local ecosystem, bringing risks to fauna and flora.

## Management

All supplier and users, shall take the following measures:

- It is CONTRACTOR's responsibility to apply for licenses or special permission from the competent authorities, if necessary, to carry out the planned activities;
- Avoid disturbances in sensible biodiversity such as nesting and feeding areas. These areas shall be marked and protected;
- It is strictly forbidden to carry out hunting and fishing activities;
- Ensure that all employees are aware of the relevant aspects of flora and fauna and how to avoid and prevent damage in this areas;
- Meet Rio 2016 Strategy of Flowers and Landscaping;
- Physically protect the permanent species and protected areas;
- Do not store products or fix objects in trunks and roots of trees.
- It is prohibited prune or remove any branches of trees without prior permission from the Rio2016 Sustainability Manager and the site owner.
- In need of relocation of fauna and flora areas, is needed the full permission of the Rio2016 Sustainability Manager, as well as the owner of the site and the competent environmental agency;
- Meet Rio 2016 Restoration Policy;
- Locate temporary, external and internal lighting minimizing the impact on communities and local biodiversity.

## 5.7 HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

### Objective

Perform all operations without damaging or harming to any site or resource listed as a local or cultural heritage.



## Risks

The risks associated are related to physical harm to the heritage.

## Management

All supplier and users, shall take the following measures:

- Consult pertinent authorities about specific municipal, state or federal policies and laws, about any heritage restriction present in the site Take all measures to avoid damage to the heritage of the site;
- The CONTRACTOR's shall apply for licenses or special permission from the competent authorities, if necessary, to carry out the planned activities;
- Audit the conservation status before starting any activity;
- Ensure that all measures and strategies to prevent damage to the protected areas will be adopted;
- Ensure that all operational and construction team are aware of the need to avoid damage;
- Report any damages or non-conformities found;
- The CONTRACTOR must consult the competent authority before taking any action of compensation or remediation on the site;
- Report to the Rio2016 Sustainability Team and related authority in case of identification of new archaeological sites;
- Avoid any works that alter the landscape and site views.

# 6 | INCIDENTS MANAGEMENT

An environmental incident or emergency is the start pf a major accident or disaster resulting from natural, technological or human-induced factors, or a combination of these. This accidents can cause environmental damage as well as impacts on human lives and/or property.

Many operations have the potential to cause an environmental incident, such as:

- Spillages of fuel, especially when refueling;

- Spillages of paint, cleaning or maintenance supplies;
- Spillages of kitchen waste or fats/oils;
- Site flooding, which can occur as a result of a water main break, pump failure, or major multiple or flash rainstorms;
- Sewage release;
- Incorrectly stored chemicals;
- Gas leak.

It is responsibility of the CONTRACTOR to design, implement and train the construction team about the Response Plan for Environmental Emergency. This Plan will detail how to deal with any environmental incidents during the execution of their activities. This document shall include at least the procedures for:

- Recognition and classification of an environmental incident;
- Emergency plans and procedures to be taken;
- Investigation of the incident, including monitoring, communication and learning.

In the case of incidents, the CONTRACTOR should report immediately to the Rio 2016 Sustainability Team and have a strategy that ensure that appropriate action will be taken.

## 7 | TRAINING

The CONTRACTOR is expected to prepare and implement a Training Plan with the construction workforce during the execution of the assembly and disassembly of the overlay. This training should be about the requirements, procedures and policies of Rio 2016™ and happened twice once for assembly and other for disassembly.

This activity must be reported to Rio 2016™ Sustainability Team by photographic record, agenda and attendance list.

The training plan should contain at least the following information:

- Topics to be discussed with the workers;
- Method of training;
- Frequency of training.

## 8 | RISKS, MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE

### 8.1 RISK ASSESSMENT

The CONTRACTOR shall estimate all potential risks of environmental management mentioned in Chapter 5 of this document. The CONTRACTOR must provide to the Rio2016 Sustainability Team a final evaluation before starting their services and activities on site.

There are four steps to assess and manage risk:

- 1- Identify the risks
- 2- Qualify risks
  - a. Assess the impact of each risk on the project
  - b. Assess the risk probability to occur
- 3- Create a list of potential risk , and how to deal with them.
- 4- Monitor and manage risks

This evaluation should be performed before the start of any activity in the site and should be reviewed from time to time, in accordance with the changing actions (ex: site mobilization, assembly, disassembly, etc. ).

#### **Identify risks**

- Make a detailed and careful assessment on the construction site and surroundings, checking (but not limited to):
  - Existing vegetation: identifying specimens found at the site, whether they are native, exotic, maturity, etc .;
  - Animals in the area;
  - Presence of nests and feeding areas;
  - Exposed soil;
  - Water sources;
  - Location of culverts that collect rainwater ;
  - Neighborhood: residential, school, commercial, hospital. Check usage and noise restrictions.
- Check all relevant legislation for the construction site and possible restrictions;
- Identify potential polluting activities during working, such as: refueling of vehicles and machinery, handling of hazardous materials (lubricants, oils, greases, etc.), waste management (bathroom, kitchen, etc.), washing tires, hazardous waste management and storage, painting, etc;
- Intersect the information obtained in the evaluation of the site and the activities carried out in the site and identify risks.

### Qualify risks

After identifying the risks, should be qualified the probability of them occurring and their impact: Low, Medium or High. The description of the risks is based on the experience of those who perform the analysis as well on the history of similar situations. To develop this analysis some questions should be asked:

- What is the impact on project if the risk occurs (Low, Medium, High)?
- What is the potential of the risk to occur (Low, Medium, High)?

After determining the impact and probability the risk should be prioritized in the following order: red high priority risks and green, low priority

		Impact		
		High	Medium	Low
Probability	High	1	1	2
	Medium	2	3	4

	Low	4	5	6
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## Manage risks

After the risks are identified and qualified, the next step is manage them, that is:

- Identify risk raising
- Identify the plan to control and mitigate each risk
- Indicate responsible for each action

The indication that the risk happened or is about to occur can support the project manager to predict in advance that the problem may occur.

For each identified risk should be created a list of strategies to avoid or mitigate it. This strategy must show when it is likely to happen and who will be responsible for monitoring and acting (if necessary) on it.

The next step is to create action plans to avoid, control and mitigate each of the risks .

## Template - example

The following table is a Risk Assessment Model, is important to highlight that this is a hypothetical example only. The CONTRACTOR must evaluate the site and its activities specificity, and may also present in another format.

Risk	Impact	Risk Qualification	Risk probability	Priority	Trigger	Action plan - avoid	Action plan - Control	Action plan - mitigate	Responsible
<b>FAUNA</b>									
Site installation in an area that has been verified nest	Stress (noise and movement) in the area, which may cause the mother's departure	High	High	1	Cutting activities, foundation, etc. moving vehicles	Use dampers Prevent movement of vehicles and people in the area	Training employees and signaling in the work area and the identification		xxxx
<b>FLORA</b>									
Tree removal (exotic) for installation of overlay	Cost, landscape change, biodiversity loss	Low	High	2	-	Review the project	Dar entrada na SMAC para obtenção da licença	Make planting as compensatory measure defined by the environmental agency	xxxx
<b>WATER BODY</b>									
Presence of lagoon at the construction site without supplies activity or use of the area	Pollution	Medium	Low	5	Supplies activity nearby Lack of control material in construction	Find supply activities, waste management, materials out of reach of the lagoon	Create containment barriers around potential areas of pollution	Using floats to control oily effluent. Contact competent environmental authority.	xxxx

Risk	Impact	Risk Qualification	Risk probability	Priority	Trigger	Action plan - avoid	Action plan - Control	Action plan - mitigate	Responsible
Center installed next hazardous waste storage to a culvert	Pollution	Medium	Medium	3	Disorganization and lack of control in the area	Dispor a central em outra área	Arrange the center in another area	Using kit mitigation. Protect the culvert	xxxx
<b>SOIL</b>									
Soil exposed next vehicle refueling point	Soil contamination / deep water	High	Medium	3	Lack of control in the supply activity	Defined and implemented procedure for the activity	Execution of contention barrier in the area	Using kit mitigation. Allocate the contaminated soil as hazardous waste	xxxx
<b>AIR</b>									
Soil exposed in vehicles area	Dust generation in the neighborhood	High	High	1	Vehicle traffic on days without rain	Water spray Use of material to containment, as crushed stone			xxx
<b>COMUNITY</b>									
Public area closure for implementation of activities	Community impediment to use the area	High	High	1	Start of the work activities	Creating another area for community enjoyment	Communication with the neighborhood association Signaling	Communication	xxxx



## 8.2 MONITORING

The CONTRACTOR shall maintain records of water consumption, electricity, fuel consumption and waste generation (cited in Chapter 5 and also required by Brazilian law) as part of the responsibility of monitoring, environmental control and management of the facilities. . This report must be delivered to Rio 2016™ Sustainability Team at the end of the disassembly activity.

## 8.3 COMPLIANCE

### Rio 2016™

The CONTRACTOR together with Rio 2016™ Sustainability Team will carry out audits to verify conformance to requirements, procedures and Rio 2016™ sustainability policies. This audits will result in weekly reports, where any non-conformities found will be indicated and must be rectified immediately by the CONTRACTOR under penalty of fine and / or other penalties.

### Contractor

The contractor shall nominate a responsible for environmental management who should be on site full time, during the activities. This professional must have an environmental background, with technical experience.

Deliver to the Rio2016™ Sustainability Team a weekly photographic report identifying sustainability strategies applied on the site and the correction of non-compliance.

# 9 | LEGISLATION AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

The CONTRACTOR must meet the Brazilian law requirements as well as the policies of Rio2016.

The CONTRACTOR shall follow the assumptions and requirements contained in the Sustainability Guidelines for suppliers:



- Rio 2016 Sustainable Supply Chain Guide - <http://portaldesuprimentos.rio2016.com/sustentabilidade/>
- Declaration of sustainable conduct - <http://portaldesuprimentos.rio2016.com/documentos-downloads/>
- Harmful Substances and Materials Guide - <http://portaldesuprimentos.rio2016.com/documentos-downloads/>
- Packaging Guide - <http://portaldesuprimentos.rio2016.com/documentos-downloads/>
- Sustainable Wood Products Guide - <http://portaldesuprimentos.rio2016.com/documentos-downloads/>
- Sustainability Guidelines for Tent Suppliers - <http://portaldesuprimentos.rio2016.com/documentos-downloads/>
- Solid Waste Management Guide - <http://portaldesuprimentos.rio2016.com/documentos-downloads/>
- Sustainable Plastics Guide - <http://portaldesuprimentos.rio2016.com/documentos-downloads/>
- Sustainable Textiles Guide - <http://portaldesuprimentos.rio2016.com/documentos-downloads/>
- SEDEX Supplier Registration Guidelines - <http://portaldesuprimentos.rio2016.com/documentos-downloads/>
- Outsourcing of Labour Guide - <http://portaldesuprimentos.rio2016.com/documentos-downloads/>
- Sustainability Requirements: <http://portaldesuprimentos.rio2016.com/plano-compras/> or <http://portaldesuprimentos.rio2016.com/documentos-downloads/>

**The supplier shall follow the Brazilian legislation, please see table below:**



LEGISLAÇÃO	DATA	NÍVEL	INSTÂNCIA	TEMA
Normative Instruction nº 6	15/03/2013	Federal	IBAMA	Federal Technical Registry
Portaria nº 253	18/08/2006	Federal	MMA	Document of Forest Origin
Law nº 1361	06/10/1988	Estate	GOVERNO DO RJ	Regulates the storage, processing and final disposal toxic industrial waste
Decreto nº 7404	23/12/2010	Federal	PRESIDÊNCIA DA REPÚBLICA	Regulates the National Solid Waste Policy
Decreto nº 27078	27/09/2006	Municipal	PREFEITURA DO RJ	Establishing the Integrated Plan for Construction Waste Management
Diretriz nº 1310.R-7	21/09/2004	Estate	INEA	Waste Manifest System
Law nº 12305	03/08/2010	Federal	PRESIDÊNCIA DA REPÚBLICA	National Solid Waste Policy
Law nº 4191	30/09/2003	Estate	ALERJ	State Policy on Solid Waste
Law nº 3273	06/09/2001	Municipal	PREFEITURA DO RJ	Management of Urban Cleaning System in the city of Rio de Janeiro
Law nº 4969	03/12/2008	Municipal	CÂMARA MUNICIPAL DO RJ	Provides for objectives, instruments, principles and guidelines for integrated solid waste management in the city of Rio de Janeiro



LEGISLAÇÃO	DATA	NÍVEL	INSTÂNCIA	TEMA
Portaria "N" nº 10	01/12/2011	Municipal	COMLURB	Establishes guidelines for the accreditation of individuals and companies wishing to provide services of collection and removal of special solid waste in the city of Rio de Janeiro.
Portaria "N" nº 04	30/05/2011	Municipal	COMLURB	Establishes values to be practiced by the Municipal Company of Urban Cleaning - COMLURB, in the provision of Special Services (Removal and leakage).
Resolução nº 275	25/04/2001	Federal	CONAMA	Sets the color code for the different types of waste, to be adopted in identifying collectors and transporters as well as in information campaigns for selective collection
Resolução nº 307	05/07/2002	Federal	CONAMA	Establishes guidelines, criteria and procedures for the management of civil construction waste
Resolução nº 348	16/08/2004	Federal	CONAMA	Changes the CONAMA Resolution 307 of July 5, 2002, including asbestos in hazardous waste class.
Resolução nº 431	24/05/2011	Federal	CONAMA	Changes the art. 3 of Resolution 307 of July 5, 2002, the National Council of the Environment-CONAMA, establishing a new classification for gypsum.
Resolução nº 448	18/01/2012	Federal	CONAMA	Changes the arts. 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Resolution No. 307 of July 5, 2002, the National Environment Council Environment-CONAMA
Resolução nº 519	21/08/2012	Municipal	SMAC	Regulates the presentation of Waste Management Plans Civil Construction - PGRCC.



LEGISLAÇÃO	DATA	NÍVEL	INSTÂNCIA	TEMA
Decreto Lei nº 134	16/06/1975	Estadual	GOVERNO DO RJ	Provides for the Prevention of Pollution of the Environment in the State of Rio de Janeiro and other measures.
Decreto nº 23940	30/01/2004	Municipal	PREFEITURA DO RJ	Makes it compulsory, in the cases referred, the adoption of tanks that allow the delay of stormwater runoff to the drainage network.
Decreto nº 42159	02/12/2009	Estadual	GOVERNO DO RJ	Provides for the Environmental Licensing System - SLAM and other measures
Decreto nº 28329	17/08/2007	Municipal	PREFEITURA DO RJ	Regulates criteria and procedures relating to environmental licensing, the Environmental Impact Assessment and the Environmental Registry of activities and enterprises that mentions among other provisions.
Diretriz nº 205.R-5	05/10/1991	Estadual	INEA	Establish, as part of the Licensing System Polluting Activities - SLAP, water pollution control requirements that lead to reduction of, among others, settling solids.
Resolução nº 453	21/10/2008	Municipal	SMAC	Establishes procedures for waiving Municipal Environmental License.
Resolução nº 520	17/09/2012	Municipal	SMAC	Establishes models for application and emission of Licenses and Municipal Environmental Authorization for Vegetation Removal.
Resolução nº 497	06/11/2011	Municipal	SMAC	Sets forth the procedures to be followed in cases of Authorization for removal of vegetation and other measures.



LEGISLAÇÃO	DATA	NÍVEL	INSTÂNCIA	TEMA
Portaria nº 352	06/07/2012	Federal	INMETRO	Approve the revision of the Conformity Assessment Requirements for Solar Water Heating Equipment
Instrução Normativa nº 6	08/06/2010	Federal	IBAMA	Establish the technical requirements to regulate the procedures for assessment of vehicle maintenance been in use
Lei Complementar nº 90	20/05/2008	Municipal	PREFEITURA DO RJ	Provides for the rules for the decommissioning of polluting activities and the adoption of soil division, building or installation activities in property contaminated by hazardous materials to the environment and public health
Lei Complementar nº 111	01/02/2011	Municipal	PREFEITURA DO RJ	Provides for the Urban Environment Policy and the Municipality, establishing the Master Plan Sustainable Urban Development in the city of Rio de Janeiro and other measures
Portaria nº 85	17/10/1996	Federal	IBAMA	Every company that has its own fleet of cargo transport or passenger, whose vehicles are powered by diesel oil, should establish and adopt an Internal Program supervision Correct Fleet Maintenance as the Black Smoke Emission as these guidelines in Annex I of this Ordinance
Resolução nº 03	28/06/1990	Federal	CONAMA	Are air quality standards the air pollutant concentrations that exceeded, may affect the health, safety and people's well-being as well as cause damage to the flora and fauna, materials and the environment in general.
Resolução nº 8	06/12/1990	Federal	CONAMA	Provides for the establishing ceilings emission of pollutants in the air to external combustion processes of fixed sources of pollution.



LEGISLAÇÃO	DATA	NÍVEL	INSTÂNCIA	TEMA
Resolução nº 313	29/10/2002	Federal	CONAMA	Provides for the National Industrial Solid Waste Inventory
Resolução nº 430	13/05/2011	Federal	CONAMA	Provides for the conditions and effluent discharge standards, replacing and modifying the Resolution 357 of 17 March 2005, the National Environmental Council-CONAMA.
Resolução nº 418	25/11/2009	Federal	CONAMA	Treats of criteria for the development of Pollution Control Plans Vehicle - PCPV and for implementing inspection programs and Vehicle Maintenance in Use - I / M by state and local environmental agencies and sets new emission limits and procedures for evaluating the vehicle status maintenance in use.
Resolução nº 452	26/09/2013	Federal	CONTRAN	Sets forth the procedures to be adopted by transit authorities and their control staff of emissions of exhaust gases of motor vehicles referred to in Article 231 of the Brazilian Traffic Code.
ABNT NBR nº 17505	07/02/2013	Federal	ABNT NBR	Storage of flammable liquids and fuels
Resolução nº 237	19/12/1997	Federal	CONAMA	Activities or enterprises subject to licensing
ABNT NBR nº 12235	01/04/1992	Federal	ABNT NBR	Hazardous solid waste storage
ABNT NBR nº 11174	01/07/1990	Federal	ABNT NBR	Waste storage class II - not inert and III - inert
ABNT NBR nº 10561	30/12/1988	Federal	ABNT NBR	Determination of sedimented residues (settleable solids) - Imhoff cone method



LEGISLAÇÃO	DATA	NÍVEL	INSTÂNCIA	TEMA
ABNT NBR nº 9898	30/06/1987	Federal	ABNT NBR	Preservation and sampling technique for liquid effluents and receiving bodies - procedures
Resolução nº 01	17/02/1986	Federal	CONAMA	Provides for basic criteria and guidelines for environmental impact assessment
ABNT NBR nº 10152	30/12/1987	Federal	ABNT NBR	Noise levels for acoustic comfort - Procedure
ABNT NBR nº 10151	31/07/2000	Federal	ABNT NBR	Acoustics - Noise Evaluation in populated areas, to ensure the comfort of the community - Procedure
Resolução nº 420	30/12/2009	Federal	CONAMA	Treats of criteria and guiding values of soil quality for the presence of chemical substances and establishes guidelines for environmental management of areas contaminated by these substances as a result of antropic activities
Instrução Normativa nº 21	26/12/2013	Federal	IBAMA	Electronic emission DOF
Resolução nº 03		Federal	CONAMA	Sets standards for air quality
Resolução nº 08	06/12/1990	Federal	CONAMA	Provides for the establishing ceilings emission of pollutants in the air to external combustion processes of fixed sources of pollution.



LEGISLAÇÃO	DATA	NÍVEL	INSTÂNCIA	TEMA
Resolução n° 001	08/03/1990	Federal	CONAMA	Provides for noise emission standards criteria resulting from any industrial, commercial, social or recreational activities, including advertising policy.
Lei 3268	29/08/2001	Municipal	CÂMARA MUNICIPAL DO RJ	Amending Regulation No. 15, approved by Decree No. 1601 of June 21, 1978, and amended by Decree No. 5412 of October 24, 1985
Resolução n° 303	20/03/2002	Federal	CONAMA	Provides on parameters, definitions and limits of Permanent Preservation Areas
Resolução n° 357	17/03/2005	Federal	CONAMA	Provides for the classification of water bodies and environmental guidelines for its framework and establishes the conditions and effluent discharge standards, and other measures.
Lei 11.428	22/12/2006	Federal	PRESIDÊNCIA DA REPÚBLICA	Provides for the use and protection of native vegetation of the Atlantic Forest biome, and other measures
Nota Técnica 202-R10	12/12/1986	Estadual	INEA	Criteria and standards for release of wastewater





LEGISLAÇÃO	DATA	NÍVEL	INSTÂNCIA	TEMA
Lei 12.651	25/05/2012	Federal	PRESIDÊNCIA DA REPÚBLICA	Provides for the protection of native vegetation; amending the Laws in 6938, to August 31, 1981, 9,393, of December 19, 1996, and 11,428 of December 22, 2006; repealing laws in 4771, to September 15, 1965, and 7754, to April 14, 1989, and the Provisional Measure 2166-67, of August 24, 2001; and other measures
Norma Regulamentadora 20	08/06/1978	Federal	MINISTÉRIO DO TRABALHO E EMPREGO	Health and safety at work with flammable and combustible
Decreto-Lei 5.452	01/05/1943	Federal	PRESIDÊNCIA DA REPÚBLICA	Approving the Consolidation of Labor Laws
Lei Federal 6.019	03/01/1974	Federal	PRESIDÊNCIA DA REPÚBLICA	Provides for the Temporary Work in Urban Enterprises, among other Providences

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