**JANUARY 2012** 

# ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROJECT REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED LABORATORY AT KITALE DISTRICT HOSPITAL IN KITALE ON PLOT L.R. No.



#### 1. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT/MONITORING PLAN

#### 1.1 Introduction

The development of new laboratory activities will have some impacts on the biophysical environment, health and safety of its employees and members of the public, and socio economic well being of the local residents. Thus, the main aim of the project should focus on reducing the negative impacts and maximizing the positive ones associated with its activities through a programme of continuous improvement.

An Environmental Management/monitoring Plan (EMP) has been developed to assist the proponent in mitigating and managing environmental impacts associated with the life cycle of the project. The EMP has been developed to provide a basis for an Environmental Management System for the project. It is noteworthy that key factors and processes may change in the course of the life of the project and considerable provisions have been made for dynamism and flexibility of the EMP. As such, the EMP will be subject to a regular regime of periodic review.

#### 1.2 Environmental Monitoring and Auditing Program

There will be environmental management of any implications of the project that may not have been foreseen, which will include the administrative and production staff, the management, the public, the government and environmental experts. Once a year, the project management will submit to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA):

- ➤ A compilation of all monitoring data;
- ➤ A highlight of the activities related to environmental protection, environmental health, public health and safety and
- ➤ If the project has been cited for violation of environment and safety standards or regulations, certification from relevant authorities showing that the defect has been corrected or an acceptable plan of action is in place to correct the defect.

This can be termed as **the Annual Environmental Audit**. The following tables provide a summary of the monitoring that could be utilized. The following tables form the core of this EMP for the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of this project. In general, the Tables outline the potential safety, health and environmental risks associated with the project and detail all the necessary mitigation measures, as well as the persons responsible for their implementation and monitoring. The EMP will be used as checklist in future environmental audits of the project.

Table 4: Occupational, Public Safety and Health Issues				
Issues	Recommendations	Type of Action		
Undercutting and tunneling (digging foundations) and presence of loose hanging rocks	<ul> <li>a. No undercutting and tunneling should be allowed in or around the project site so as to cause collapse or result to damage to property, injury or loss of life.</li> <li>b. No loose hanging rocks/material shall be allowed near or on the face of construction so as to endanger the safety of public.</li> </ul>	Administrative		
Poor site management; no fencing, no warning notices/signage	Warnings notices/signs of appropriate font size and in the national and local languages should be erected in appropriate places to warn the public of any danger e.g. 'Danger, no smoking'.	Administrative		
Lack of Personal Protective Equipment	Protective gears shall be used by persons working in the project site. These include protective helmets against falling objects; gloves to protect against cuts and bruises; protective shoes; safety goggles and overall/dust coat	Administrative		
Lack of safety training and absence of any individual in charge of safety within the project site	Project workers should be trained on safety, health and environmental issues; The construction site to have a person in charge of safety; Establishment of 'Safety, Health and Environment Committees' (SHEC) at the project site.	Administrative		
Inadequate welfare facilities such as sanitation, first aid facilities and drinking water.	The project contractor should ensure provision of clean water and sanitation as well as well equipped first aid kit with trained first aiders within the project site	Administrative		
Working from heights, use of ladders and conveyance of materials from heights	where use of ladders is required, they should be strong, firmly secured and have a hand rail; where materials are conveyed down slope by gravity, there should be adequate barriers to check material rolling down slope.	Management / Administrative		
Disaster preparedness and response	Enhance training of the project workers on Disaster preparedness and response	Management / Administrative		

# Table 4: Occupational, Public Safety and Health Issues

#### Table 5: Environmental Issues

Issues	Recommendations	Type of Action
Negative landscape effects		Administrative
due to Presence of	use plan. The after use plan should identify suitable beautification	
abandoned construction	and landscaping plans to be implemented within and around the	
materials, pits and heaps of	site.	
debris/wastes		
Dust emissions	The use of PPEs is recommended for both manual and mechanized	Administrative
	operations while watering of the aggregates within the project site	
	should be mandatory for mechanized operations	
Excessive noise and	Adherence to the Noise and Excessive Vibrations Regulations, 2009	Administrative
vibrations		

Table 6: Socio-Economic issues					
Issues	Recommendations	Type of Action			
Underage persons working in the construction site	Ensure that no minors work in the site	Administrative			
Alcoholism and Drug abuse	Ensure no alcohol or drugs are available in the site	Administrative			
Inadequate advisory services by relevant Government departments	Scheduled regular inspections and site meetings/Barazas	Administrative			
HIV/Aids prevalence	Awareness creation on HIV/Aids in and around the construction site	Administrative			

### 1.3 Environmental Management Plans (EMP)

For the effective implementation of the mitigation measures, monitoring and remedial requirements presented in the EIA, a systematic Environmental Management Plan (EMP) should be set up. Environmental Auditing of the project will be done against the EMP and advise the necessary remedial actions required. The proponent and the Environmental Consultant through contractual means could enforce these remedial actions.

An Environmental Assessment has been completed for the proposed laboratory project, according to the requirements given in the EMCA 1999 and it's Subsequent Legal Notice No. 101 of 2003. The environmental aspects that have been thoroughly studied include Air quality impact; Noise/vibration impact; Water supply and quality impact; Effect on vegetation; Disposal of storm waters; Energy supply and use; Waste management implications; Landscape and visual impact; Environmental Monitoring and Audit (EM&A) requirements. A brief summary of the mitigation measures is given below for ease of reference.

Expected Negative Impacts	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Responsible Party		Estimated Cost (Kshs.)
Raw materials	<ol> <li>Source building materials from local suppliers who use environmentally friendly processes in their operations.</li> <li>Ensure accurate budgeting and estimation of actual construction</li> </ol>	& Contractor Resident Project Manager	construction period	
	material requirements to ensure that the least amount of material necessary is ordered.		period	Part of the main budget
	<b>3.</b> Ensure that damage or loss of materials at the construction site is kept minimal through proper storage.	& Contractor	construction period	200000
	<b>4.</b> Use of some recycled/refurbished or salvaged materials to reduce the use of raw materials and divert material from landfills.	& Contractor	Throughout construction period	
	<b>5.</b> Specify locations for trailers and equipment, and areas of the site that should be kept free of traffic, equipment, and storage.	and Resident Project		
	<ol> <li>Designate access routes and parking within the site.</li> <li>Introduction of vegetation (trees,</li> </ol>	and Project Manager		100,000.00
	shrubs and grass) on open spaces and their maintenance., especially at the front side of the development	Manager & Landscape specialist	Annually	
	8. Design and implement an appropriate landscaping programme to help in re-vegetation of part of the		During the beginning phase of the	

 Table 7: Environmental monitoring/Management plans for the construction phase

	project area after construction.		project	
water, runoff and soil erosion	1. Roof water to be harvested and stored in underground/ground reservoirs for use in cleaning and in the toilets. To ensure the use of such water for the stated purposes, the building should be fitted with a dual water distribution system	Mechanical Engineer and Resident Project Manager	beginning	100,000.00
	<b>2.</b> A storm water management plan that minimizes impervious area infiltration by use of recharge areas and use of detention and/or retention with graduated outlet control structure will be designed.	Mechanical Engineer and Resident Project Manager		50, 000.00
	<b>3.</b> Apply soil erosion control measures such as leveling of the project site to reduce run-off velocity and increase infiltration of storm water into the soil.	Mechanical Engineer and		
	<ol> <li>Ensure that construction vehicles are restricted to existing roads to avoid soil compaction within and around the project site.</li> <li>Ensure that any compacted areas are</li> </ol>	Mechanical Engineer and Resident Project Manager	period	
	ripped to reduce run-off. 6. Open drains all interconnected will be provided on site. 7. Roof catchments will be used to collect the storm water for some uses	and Project Manager Civil Engineer Civil Engineer	Throughout construction Throughout construction	50, 000.00
waste generation	such as washing of floors and landscaping 1. Use of an integrated solid waste management system i.e. through a hierarchy of options: reduction, sorting, re-use, recycling and proper	Resident Project Manager & Contractor	period Throughout construction period	
	disposal 2. Through accurate estimation of the sizes and quantities of materials required, order materials in the sizes and quantities they will be needed, rather than cutting them to size, or having large quantities of residual	& Contractor	One-off	
	materials. 3. Ensure that construction materials left over at the end of construction will be used in other projects rather than being disposed of.	& Contractor		
	<b>4.</b> Ensure that damaged or wasted construction materials including cabinets, doors, plumbing and lighting fixtures, marbles and glass will be recovered for refurbishing and use in other projects	& Contractor	One-off	
	5. Donate recyclable/reusable or residual materials to local community groups, institutions and individual 6. Use of durable, long-lasting	& Contractor		
	materials that will not need to be replaced as often, thereby reducing the amount of construction waste	& Contractor	construction period	50, 000.00 5

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	7. Provide facilities for proper handling and storage of construction materials to reduce the amount of waste caused by damage or exposure.		One-off	
	8. Purchase of perishable construction materials such as paints should be done incrementally to ensure reduced spoilage of unused materials	& Contractor	Throughout construction period	
	<b>9.</b> Use building materials that have minimal or no packaging to avoid the generation of excessive packaging	& Contractor	Throughout construction period	
	<b>10.</b> Use construction materials containing recycled content when possible and in accordance with accepted standards.		Throughout construction period	
	<b>11.</b> Reuse packaging materials such as cartons, cement bags, empty metal and plastic containers to reduce waste at the site	Mechanical Engineer &		
	<u>.</u>	Mechanical Engineer & Contractor	construction period	
		Mechanical Eng.& Contractor	Throughout construction period	
		Mechanical Engineer & Contractor	the project life cycle	
Dust emission	<ol> <li>Ensure strict enforcement of on-site speed limit regulations</li> <li>Avoid excavation works in extremely</li> </ol>	& Contractor	construction	
		& Contractor	construction	100,000.0
	routes when necessary to reduce dust generation by construction vehicles	& Contractor	construction period	~
1 / · · ·	4. Personal Protective equipment to be worn		Throughout construction	
xhaust emission	1. Vehicle idling time shall be minimized 2. Alternatively fuelled construction	& Contractor	construction	
	equipment shall be used where feasible; equipment shall be properly tuned and maintained	& Contractor	construction period	50,000.00
	<b>3.</b> Sensitize truck drivers to avoid unnecessary racing of vehicle engines at loading/offloading points and parking areas, and to switch off engines at these points	& Contractor	construction period	
loise and ibration	1. Sensitize construction vehicle drivers and machinery operators to switch off engines of vehicles or machinery not being used.	& Contractor	construction period	
	2. Sensitize construction drivers to avoid gunning of vehicle engines on hooting especially when passing through sensitive areas such as churches, residential areas and hospitals	& Contractor	Throughout construction period	50, 000.00

	noise generation	construction period	
		Throughout construction period	
	5. The noisy construction works will Resident Project Manager entirely be planned to be during day & all site foreman	Throughout construction period	
ncreased energy consumption	<b>1.</b> Ensure electrical equipment, Resident Project Manager appliances and lights are switched off & Contractor	Throughout construction period	
	2. Install energy saving fluorescentResident Project Manager tubes at all lighting points instead of & Contractor	1	- Fart of th
	<b>3.</b> Ensure planning of transportation of Resident Project Manager materials to ensure that fossil fuels & Contractor	Throughout construction period	main budge
	<b>4</b> . Monitor energy use during Resident Project Manager construction and set targets for & Contractor reduction of energy use.	construction period	
High Water Demand	such as general cleaning, in the toilets proponent and Resident	Throughout construction period	
	2. Install water conserving taps that Resident Project Manager, turn-off automatically when water isproponent & Contractor not being used as wells low flush toilets and waterless urinals		100, 000.00
	dual water distribution system within the building)	construction period	
	4. Install a discharge meter at water Resident Project Manager outlets to determine and monitor total & Contractor water usage	One-off	
	<ul> <li>5. Promptly detect and repair water Resident Project Manager pipe and tank leaks</li> <li>6. Sensitize staff to conserve water by Resident Project Manager</li> </ul>	construction	-
		construction	-
	not in use & Contractor	construction	<u> </u>
Generation of wastewater	f 1. Provision of means for handlingMechanical Engineer & sewage generated by constructionResident Project Manager workers		
	pipe blockages or damages since such Resident Project Manager vices can lead to release of the effluent into the land and water bodies	Throughout construction period	Part of t main budge
	ensure that the stipulated discharge Resident Project Manager rules and standards are not violated	Throughout construction period	
Machinery/	1. Arrangements must be in place for Resident Project Manager,	Continuous	50,000.00

equipment safety	the medical examination of all construction employees before, during			
	and after termination of employment 2. Ensure that machinery, equipment, personal protective equipment, appliances and hand tools used in construction do comply with the prescribed safety and health standards and be appropriately installed maintained and safeguarded	Developer & Contractor	One-off	
	3. Ensure that equipment and work tasks are adapted to fit workers and their ability including protection against mental strain	Developer & Contractor	Continuous	
	4. All machines and other moving parts of equipment must be enclosed or guarded to protect all workers from injury		One-off	
	5. Arrangements must be in place to train and supervise inexperienced workers regarding construction machinery use and other procedures/operations		Continuous	
	6. Equipment such as fire extinguishers must be examined by a government authorized person. The equipment may only be used if a certificate of examination has been issued		Continuous	
	7. Reports of such examinations must be presented in prescribed forms, signed by the examiner and attached to the general register			
Incidents, accidents and dangerous occurrences	1. Ensure that materials are stored or stacked in such manner as to ensure their stability and prevent any fall or collapse		Continuous	
	<ol> <li>Ensure that items are not stored/stacked against weak walls and partitions</li> </ol>			
	3. All floors, steps, stairs and passages of the premises must be of sound construction and properly maintained	& Contractor		
	<ol> <li>Securely fence or cover all openings in floors</li> <li>Ensure that construction workers</li> </ol>	& Contractor		
	are not locked up such that they would not escape in case of an emergency	& Contractor		50, 000.00
	6. All ladders used in construction works must be of good construction and sound material of adequate strength and be properly maintained	& Contractor	One-off	
	7. Design suitable documented	Resident Project Manager & Contractor	One-off	
	8. Such procedures must be tested at regular intervals	& Contractor	months	
	9. Ensure that adequate provisions are in place to immediately stop any		01112-011	

	operations where there is an imminent and serious danger to health and safety and to evacuate workers		
	10. Ensure that the most current Resident Project Manager emergency telephone numbers posters & Contractor are prominently and strategically displayed within the construction site	One-off	
	11. Provide measures to deal with Resident Project Manager emergencies and accidents including & Contractor adequate first aid arrangements	Continuous	
	12. Ensure that provisions for Resident Project Manager, reporting incidents, accidents and Developer & Contractor dangerous occurrences during construction using prescribed forms obtainable from the local Occupational Health and Safety Office (OHSO) are in place.	Continuous	50, 000.00
	13. Enforcing adherence to safety The Contractor, Resident procedures and preparing contingency Project Manager& Site plan for accident response in addition Safety Officer to safety education and training shall be emphasized.		
	14. Ensure that the premises are Developer insured as per statutory requirements (third party and workman's compensation)	Annually	
	15. Develop, document and display Resident Project Manager, prominently an appropriate SHE policy Developer & Contractor for construction works	One-off	
	16. Provisions must be put in place for Resident Project Manager the formation of a Health and Safety Committee, in which the employer and the workers are represented	One-off	
	1. Well stocked first aid box which is Resident Project Manager yeasily available and accessible should & Contractor gbe provided within the premises	One-off	
onstruction eriod and ccupational	2. Provision must be made for persons Resident Project Manager to be trained in first aid, with a Contractor certificate issued by a recognized body.	One-off	
hase	3. Fire fighting equipment such as fire Resident Project Manager extinguishers and hydrant systems & Contractor should be provided at strategic locations such as stores and construction areas.	One-off	
	4. Regular inspection and servicing of Resident Project Manager the equipment must be undertaken by & Contractor a reputable service provider and records of such inspections maintained	Every 3 months	50, 000.00
	5. Signs such as "NO SMOKING" must Resident Project Manager be prominently displayed within the Contractor estate, especially in parts where inflammable materials are stored	One-off	
	6. Enough space must be provided Resident Project Manager within the premises to allow for & proponent/residents/ adequate natural ventilation through contractor circulation of fresh air		
	7. There must be adequate provision Resident Project Manager for artificial or natural lighting in all & Contractor parts of the premises in which persons are working or passing	One-off	

	Project Manager & Contractor/ proponent	Continuous	
9. Distribution board switches must be clearly marked to indicate respective circuits and pumps	Resident Project Manager	One-off	
10. There should be no live exposed	Project Manager & Contractor/ proponent	Continuous	
11. Electrical fittings near all potential sources of ignition should be flame proof	Project Manager &	One~off	
12. All electrical equipment must be earthed	Project Manager & Contractor/ proponent	One-off	
13. Develop a suitable system for the safe collection, recycling and disposal of chemical wastes, obsolete chemicals and empty chemical containers to avoid their reuse for other purposes and to eliminate or minimize the risks to safety, health and environment	Resident Project Manager & Contractor/ proponent/residents	One-off	
14. Ensure that all chemicals used in construction are appropriately labeled or marked and that material safety data sheets containing essential information regarding their identity, suppliers classification of hazards, safety precautions and emergency procedures are provided and are made available to employees and their representatives	& Contractor/ proponent/residents	One-off	
<b>15.</b> Keep a record of all hazardous chemicals used at the premises, cross-referenced to the appropriate chemical safety data sheets	& Contractor/ proponent/residents		
	& Contractor/ proponent/residents		
<b>17.</b> Provide workers in areas with elevated noise and vibration levels, with suitable ear protection equipment such as ear muffs	& Contractor/	One-off	
18. Ensure that construction workers are provided with an adequate supply of wholesome drinking water that should be maintained at suitable and accessible points.	& Contractor	One-off	
19. Ensure that conveniently accessible, clean, orderly, adequate and suitable washing facilities are provided and maintained in within the site		One-off	
<b>20.</b> Provision for repairing and maintaining of hand tools must be in place		One-off	
<b>21.</b> Hand tools must be of appropriate size and shape for easy and safe use	Resident Project Manager & Contractor	One-off	
<b>22.</b> Height of equipment, controls or work surfaces should be positioned to reduce bending posture for standing workers	& Contractor		
1. A designated garage section of the site fitted with oil trapping equipments			5, 000.00n per month

	to be planned for changes. Such an area will be well protected from contaminating the soil			
Supply/demand	<ol> <li>Construction workers will be given breaks to go for lunch</li> <li>Onsite canteen to supply food if</li> </ol>	& Contractor		-50, 000.00
	possible	& Contractor		
Water Quality Degradation	<b>`</b> `	Resident Project Manager, Contractor & the Developer The Mechanical Engineer		Part of erosion control
Vector /Water	1. Complete refuse collection and handling service to be provided	Mechanical Engineer	Continuous	
Possible Exposure to Diseases	1. Shall be mitigated by occupational health and safety standards enforcement		Continuous	50, 000.00
Increased Pressure on Infrastructure	1. Coordinate with other planning goals and objectives for region	Developer	Continuous	-
Inirastructure	<b>2.</b> Upgrade existing infrastructure and services, if and where feasible.	Developer	Continuous	
Insecurity	<ol> <li>Appoint security personnel operating 24 hours</li> </ol>	Security Officer, Resident Project Manager & Police	Continuous	
	<b>2.</b> Body-search the workers on entry, to avoid getting weapons on site, and leaving site to ensure nothing is stolen.		Continuous	Part of general safety
	<b>3.</b> Ensure only authorized personnel get to the site	Security Officer	Continuous	
Air Pollution	1. Suitable wet suppression techniques need to be utilized in all exposed areas		Continuous	Dout of Arrat
	<b>2.</b> All unnecessary traffic must be strictly limited on site; speed controls are to be enforced		Continuous	Part of dust control
environmental concerns during	1. Due to the nature of the project, the Firm of experts shall carry out monitoring and evaluation. More so an		Continuous	100,000.00
phase	initial environmental audit will also be carried within a period of 12 months after commencement of the operations			100,000.00

# 1.4 Operational Phase EMP

The necessary objectives, activities, mitigation measures, and allocation of responsibilities pertaining to prevention, minimization and monitoring of significant negative impacts and maximization of positive impacts associated with the operational phase of proposed Health Care Project are outlined in the table below

Table 8: Environmental Management Plan for the operation phase	
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Environmental Concerns	Mitigation	Responsibility	Monitoring Means	Monitoring Frequency	Monitoring by:	When and Budget
Safety	Such holes should be filled with soil or	Management	Observation to ensure that	One off		Ksh. 20,000
Likely open			any open pits	•	the	20,000
areas	concrete cover that is		are covered		management.	

heavy enough not to be lifted by children to prevent accidental falls.					
-Place sand filled buckets in strategic places; Install a fire hydrant preferably near the main entrances; Train all workers in fire fighting and subject them to frequent fire grills; All windows should be fitted with openable grills	Management	Observation to ensure that all fire fighting mechanisms are put into place	Continuous activity	An EIA Expert and the management.	Ksh. 20,000
Waste bins should never be placed within the patients' waiting shades, especially those holding medical waste	Management	Observation to ensure that this is implemented	Continuous activity	An EIA Expert and the management.	Ksh5, 000 per month
All staff within the facility should be in protective gears at all times	Management	Observation to ensure that this is implemented	Continuous activity	An EIA Expert and the management	Ksh5, 000
and accidents to include details of: -The nature of the accident or incident; The place and time of the accident or incident; The staff who were directly involved; Any other relevant circumstances	Management	this is implemented	·	Expert and the management.	
-Evacuate the contaminated area; Decontaminate the eyes and skin of exposed personnel immediately; Inform the designated person (usually the Waste Management Officer), who should coordinate the necessary actions.; Determine the nature of the spill; Evacuate all the people not involved in cleaning up if the spillage involves a particularly hazardous substance; Provide first aid and medical care to injured individuals; Secure the	Management			An EIA Expert and the management.	
	lifted by children to prevent accidental falls. -Place sand filled buckets in strategic places; Install a fire hydrant preferably near the main entrances; Train all workers in fire fighting and subject them to frequent fire grills; All windows should be fitted with openable grills Waste bins should never be placed within the patients' waiting shades, especially those holding medical waste All staff within the facility should be in protective gears at all times Reporting all incidents and accidents to include details of: -The nature of the accident or incident; The place and time of the accident or incident; The staff who were directly involved; Any other relevant circumstances -Evacuate the contaminated area; Decontaminate the eyes and skin of exposed personnel immediately; Inform the designated person (usually the Waste Management Officer), who should coordinate the necessary actions.; Determine the nature of the spill; Evacuate all the people not involved in cleaning up if the spillage involves a particularly hazardous substance; Provide first aid and medical care to injured	lifted by children to preventaccidental fallsPlace sand filled buckets in strategic places; Install a fire hydrant preferably near the main entrances; Train all workers in fire fighting and subject them to frequent fire grills; All windows should be fitted with openable grillsManagementWaste bins should never be placed within the patients' waiting shades, especially those holding medical wasteManagementAll staff within the facility should be in protective gears at all timesManagementReporting all incidents and accidents to include details of: -The nature of the accident or incident; The place and time of the accident or incident; The staff who were directly involved; Any other relevant circumstancesManagement-Evacuate the designated person (usually the Waste Management Officer), who should coordinate the necessary actions.; Determine the nature of the spill; Evacuate all the people not involved in cleaning up if the spillage involves a particularly hazardous substance; Provide first aid and medical care to injuredManagement	lifted by children to prevent accidental falls.ManagementObservation to ensure fighting mechanisms are put into place-Place sand filled buckets in strategic places; Install a fire hydrant preferably near the main entrances; Train all workers in fire fighting and subject them to frequent fire grills; All windows should be fitted with openable grillsManagementObservation to ensure that all fire fighting mechanisms are put into placeWaste bins should he patients' waiting shades, especially those holding medical wasteManagementObservation to ensure that this is implementedAll staff within the raccidents to include details of: -The nature of the accident or incident; The place and time of the accident or incident; The place and time of the accident or incident; The staff who were directly involved; Any other relevant circumstancesManagement observation to ensure that this is implemented-Evacuate the exposed personnel immediately; Inform the designated person (usually the Waste Management Officer), who should coordinate the necessary actions.; 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 adequate protective				
clothing to personnel				
involved in cleaning-				
up; Limit the spread of				
the spill; Neutralize or				
disinfect the spilled or				
contaminated material				
if indicated; Collect all				
spilled and				
contaminated material.				
[Sharps should never				
be picked up by hand;				
brushes and pans or				
other suitable tools				
should be used. Spilled				
material and				
disposable				
contaminated items				
used for cleaning				
should be placed in the				
appropriate waste bags				
or containers.				
-Decontaminate or				
disinfect the area,				
wiping up with				
absorbent cloth. The				
cloth (or other				
absorbent material)				
should never be turned				
during this process,				
because this will				
spread the				
contamination. The				
decontamination				
should be carried out				
by working from the				
least to the most				
contaminated part,				
with a change of cloth				
at each stage. Dry				
cloths should be used				
in the case of liquid				
spillage; for spillages of				
solids, cloth				
impregnated with				
water (acidic, basic, or				
neutral as appropriate)				
should be used.				
-Rinse the area, and				
wipe dry with				
absorbent cloth.				
-Decontaminate or				
disinfect any tools that				
were used.				
-Remove protective				
clothing and				
decontaminate or				
disinfect it if necessary.				
-Seek medical attention				
if exposure to				
hazardous material has				
occurred during the	1	1	1	1

	operation.					
Latrines and other public areas	The walls and floors of the latrines and walls of public areas should be fitted with white smooth tiles for easy cleaning	Management	Observation	One off activity	An EIA Expert and the management.	Ksh.300, 000
Water harvesting and storage facilities	Initiate roof water harvesting and install water storage tanks	Management	Observation are fixed	One off activity	An EIA Expert and the management.	Ksh.200, 000
Poor waste disposal	-Construct a well functioning incinerator -sort waste at source -connect all laboratory sink to a functioning biomedical liquid waste treatment system.	Management	Observation	•	Expert and the management.	Ksh.500, 000
Lack of enough vegetation cover around the Health Care Facility	-The management should plan for the establishment of trees and other aesthetic plants within and around the facility	Management	Observation	Continuous activity	An EIA Expert and the management.	Ksh. 10,000 per month

# 1.5 Decommissioning Phase

In addition to the mitigation measures provided in the tables above, it is necessary to outline some basic mitigation measures that will be required to be undertaken once all operational activities of the health care project have ceased. The necessary objectives, mitigation measures, allocation of responsibilities, time frames and costs pertaining to prevention, minimization and monitoring of all potential impacts associated with the decommissioning and closure phase of the project are outlined in the table below.

Table 9: Environmental Management/Monitoring Plan for the decommissioning phase

Recommended Mitigation Measures	<b>Responsible Party</b>	Time Frame				
1. Demolition waste management						
All buildings, machinery, equipment, structures and partitions that will	Contractor,	One-off				
not be used for other purposes must be removed and recycled/reused as	Proponent					
far as possible						
All foundations must be removed and recycled, reused or disposed of at a	Contractor,	One-off				
licensed disposal site	Proponent					
Where recycling/reuse of the machinery, equipment, implements,	Contractor,	One~off				
structures, partitions and other demolition waste is not possible, the	Proponent					
materials should be taken to a licensed waste disposal site						
Donate reusable demolition waste to charitable organizations, individuals	Contractor,	One~off				
and institutions	Proponent					
2. Rehabilitation of project site						
Implement an appropriate re-vegetation programme to restore the site to	Contractor,	One-off				
its original status	Proponent					
Consider use of indigenous plant species in re-vegetation	Contractor,	One-off				
	Proponent					
Trees should be planted at suitable locations so as to interrupt slight lines	Contractor,	Once-off				
(screen planting), between the adjacent residential area and the	Proponent					
development.						

### 2. AUXILLIARY INFORMATION

# 2.1 Budget

#### TOTAL PROJECT COST

#### Kshs.XXXXXXXXXXXXX

### 2.2 Monitoring Guidelines

Continuous observations and assessment is essential so that if unforeseen dangers are noticed, alternatives are sort for. Risk assessment of fire outbreaks, and others should not be ignored in the construction plan. Waste management within the project site should be strictly followed. Mitigation measures of storm water management are essential. Safety standards should constantly be maintained. In brief, monitoring guidelines could be based on the following parameters:

- •Health and safety measures using such standards as the laid down regulatory framework
- Water demand, availability and use
- Waste management
- Quality management systems
- Laboratory Bio-safety
- Accidents and risk assessment arising from the use of water, roads, electricity and or any other amenity
- Conservation and establishment of vegetation cover

# 2.3 Reporting

Constant reporting by the site contractor to the architect is necessary to ensure the project is executed as per the architectural drawings. The safety officer should always remain on site to report any safety concerns for urgent mitigation. He should also at all times enforce safety requirements as per the relevant legislations. The contractor must consult the architect to maintain a clear understanding of all the aspects of the project.

#### 2.4 Conclusion and Recommendations

During the preparation of this report for the proposed laboratory development it was observed and established that most of the negative impacts on the environment are rated low and short term with no significant effect. They are all localized with no residual effects.

The positive impacts are highly rated and will benefit all stakeholders at large. The project proponent has proposed to adhere to prudent implementation of the Environmental Management Plan. They are obtaining all necessary permits and licenses from the relevant authorities and have qualified and adequate personnel to do the project as proposed. They have proposed adequate safety and health mitigation measures as part of the relevant statutory requirements

They could therefore be licensed to implement this project subject to adherence to the Environmental Management Plan proposed in this report and the statutory requirements.

# 3. APPENDICES

Architectural Designs and Drawings and NEMA Licenses

#### 4. REFERENCES

- i. Assessment of Small-Scale Incinerators for Health Care Waste, Completed for: Water, Sanitation and Health Protection of the Human Environment World Health Organization 20 Avenue Appia CH-1211, Geneva 27, Switzerland. By Stuart Batterman Environmental Health Sciences University of Michigan 109 Observatory Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA, January 2004
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- iv. Kenya gazette supplement Acts Building Code 2000 by government printer, Nairobi
- v. Kenya gazette supplement Acts Land Planning Act (Cap. 303) government printer, Nairobi
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- vii. Kenya gazette supplement Acts Penal Code Act (Cap.63) government printer, Nairobi
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- ix. Kenya gazette supplement Acts Public Health Act (Cap. 242) government printer, Nairobi
- x. Kenya gazette supplement number 56. Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations 2003. Government printer, Nairobi
- xi. Managing Health Care Waste Disposal: Construct, Use, and Maintain a Waste Disposal Unit, September 2004, Prepared with the assistance of the World Health Organization, Africa Region, Harare, Zimbabwe; and IT Power India, Pvt. Ltd., Pondicherry, India Funded by PATH, Seattle, Washington, USA
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- xiii. Republic of Kenya Ministry of Health, National Policy on Injection Safety and Medical Waste Management