



COMMUNITY HEALTH, SAFETY AND  
SECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Adriatic Metals - Eastern Mining

September 2021

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## COMMUNITY HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

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## 1.0. INTRODUCTION

Eastern Mining d.o.o. is owned and operated by Adriatic Metals PLC and located in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). Eastern Mining d.o.o. is the holder of a concession for exploration and exploitation in Vares (BiH). Since 2017, ADT has been conducting research at several sites in the municipality of Vareš, for the first time since the 1980s. The company's focus is on exploring minerals that have the potential to grow the company. The ultimate goal is to revive the mining industry in the municipality of Vares, by exploiting new and existing ore deposits. New potentials have been identified in Rupice, where research and exploitation of lead, zinc and barite have been carried out before. The deposits were further expanded and subjected to extensive research and contained significant amounts of lead, zinc, silver, gold, copper and barite. The project, named Vares Project is polymetallic mine, and has attracted reputable foreign investors in BiH. In many ways, this research project is unique in post-war BiH, both in terms of investment size and development potential.

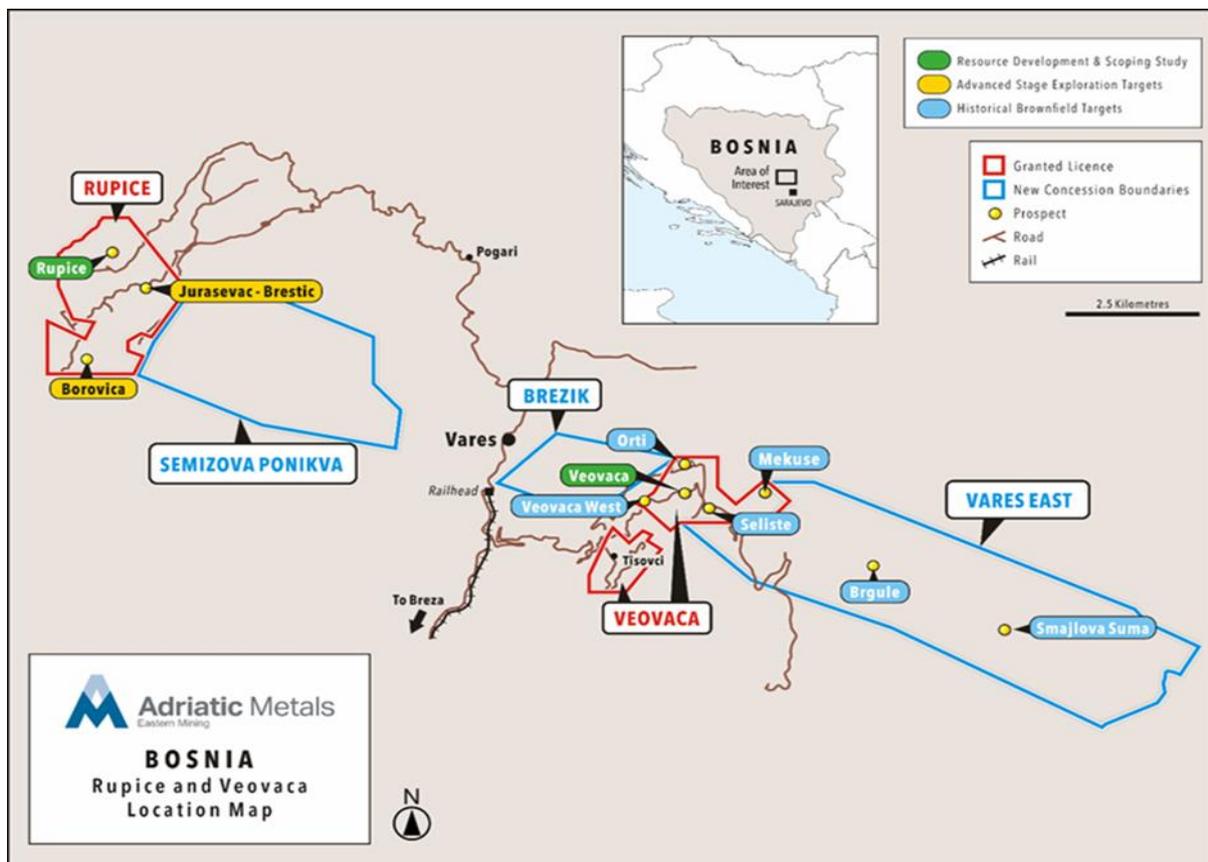


Figure 1 Map showing the location of the Vares Project

The Vares municipality is geographically located in the area of Zenica - Dobož Canton as an administrative unit within the administrative and political system of Bosnia and Herzegovina within the entity of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. As one of the twelve municipalities/cities within Zenica - Dobož Canton, the entire administrative and technical

centre, which includes health insurance, secondary and tertiary health care and environmental issues, is related to the City of Zenica as the capital of this canton. The Vares municipality covers 390.1 km<sup>2</sup> with an estimated population of over 8,000. The geographical location of the Vares municipality includes road transport that connects it with three major centres within Bosnia and Herzegovina, within 100 km: Sarajevo, Tuzla and Zenica.

During the development of the baseline study, factors that may affect community health (public health) and safety were identified:

- Increased risk of traffic accidents, i.e., traffic injuries, especially on the haulage route in the northern part of Vares, at crossings and use of the main road;
- Environmental impacts on human health, in terms of air pollution and release of certain particles into the air as well as the effects of noise that will be the result of work activities;
- Potentially high levels of thallium and mercury in metallurgical testwork and potential pathways that could potentially contaminate water sources during project implementation.

## 2.0. PURPOSE

Eastern Mining has developed this plan to describe future actions to manage potential risks and impacts related to community health and safety. These risks and impacts will be managed throughout the Project, and in particular during construction.

The primary purpose of the Community Health, Safety and Security Management Plan is to:

- Identify possible health and safety risks in the communities affected by the Project, which have been addressed as part of the ESIA process;
- Implement mitigation measures for the identified impacts;
- Develop a plan and program for monitoring the identified risks and to respond to the identified risks in accordance with the guidelines of the legislation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the best international standards;
- Provide a safe environment for community members, including vulnerable groups;
- Define the scope of the Management Plan, including the roles and responsibilities for its implementation;
- Establish continuous cooperation with the community and other participants with the aim of mitigating health and social conflicts in the community;
- Develop effective relationships with health care providers and work to improve their ability to respond to health risks and community needs.

In order for the Plan to be effective, it is necessary to ensure the implementation of targeted risk reduction prevention programs, with the implementation of effective monitoring and

evaluation programs. The Community Health, Safety and Security Management Plan will apply to all activities undertaken during the construction, operation and closure of the Project.

This plan is in correlation with following management plans:

- Noise and vibrations management plan;
- Air quality and GHG management plan;
- Emergency preparedness and response management plan and
- Traffic management plan.

### 3.0 RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Eastern Mining will comply, as before, with all applicable laws and regulations concerning human health and community health. Given the political-administrative order of Bosnia and Herzegovina, certain legal elements are transferred from the competence of the entities to the competence of the canton and are applied with the same rights.

There are laws that directly affect people's health:

- Law on Healthcare ("Official Gazette of the FBiH", no. 46/10 and 75/13)
- Law on Protection of the Population from Infectious Diseases ("Official Gazette of the FBiH", no. 29/05)
- Law on Radiation and Nuclear Safety in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of BiH", no. 88/07)
- Law on Waste Management ("Official Gazette of the FBiH", no. 33/03)
- Law on the Environmental Protection Fund of the Federation of BiH ("Official Gazette of the FBiH", no. 33/03)
- Law on Environmental Protection of Zenica - Doboj Canton ("Official Gazette of the FBiH", no. 1/00)
- Law on Noise Protection of Zenica - Doboj Canton ("Official Gazette of the FBiH", no. 1/14)

These legal acts directly affect the regulations concerning human health and community health, along with the accompanying acts which prescribe the legal regulations in more detail.

The legal elements that indirectly affect the preservation of human health are:

- Law on Nature Protection ("Official Gazette of the FBiH", no. 66/13)
- Law on Water ("Official Gazette of the FBiH", no. 70/06)
- Law on Spatial Planning and Land Use at the level of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Official Gazette of the FBiH", no. 2/06, 72/07, 32/08, 4/10, 13/10 and 45/10)

- Decree on the designation of works and buildings for which the Federal Ministry of Spatial Planning issues an urban permit and/or location information ("Official Gazette of the FBiH", no. 32/14)
- Decree on plants and facilities for which an environmental impact assessment must be performed and plants and facilities that can be built only with an environmental permit ("Official Gazette of the FBiH, no. 19/04)
- Decree on the content, order of preparation, components and manner of preparation of mining projects ("Official Gazette of the FBiH", no. 53/12)
- Decision on conversion of forest land into construction land ("Official Gazette of the FBiH", no. 108/12)
- Law on Forests ("Official Gazette of the Zenica - Dobož canton", no. 8/13 and 1/15)

### 3.1. International Finance Institutions Requirements

Eastern Mining has followed in its work so far and will continue to follow the International Standards set by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

#### 3.1.1. EBRD Performance Requirement 4 - Health and Safety

Performance Requirement 4 states the client's obligation to identify, avoid or minimize risks and adverse impacts on the health, safety and protection of the local community that may arise due to Project activities. This performance requirement (PR) recognizes the importance of avoiding or mitigating the negative impacts of project activities on the health and safety of workers, project-affected communities and consumers. While recognizing the role of relevant authorities in protecting and promoting the health and safety of the population, the client has a obligation to identify, avoid, minimize or mitigate risks and adverse effects on the health and safety of affected communities that may arise from the project.

##### Community Health and Safety

The client will identify and assess the risks associated with the project and the negative impacts on the health and safety of potentially affected communities and will develop protection, prevention and mitigation measures that are proportionate to the impacts and risks and appropriate to the phase, size and nature of the project.

The client will cooperate with relevant authorities and other stakeholders, as appropriate, regarding mitigation plans and measures.

Measures to avoid or mitigate the impact on community health and safety, which come from the project, may be the responsibility of the relevant public authorities. In such cases, the

client will explain his role and responsibility in informing and cooperating with the relevant authorities.

### 3.1.2 International Finance Corporation (IFC) – Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety and Security

Performance standards are client-oriented, providing guidelines for identifying risks and impacts, and are designed to help avoid, mitigate, and manage risks and impacts as a way of management in a sustainable manner.

Performance standard 4 recognizes that project activities, equipment and infrastructure can increase a community's exposure to risks and impacts. While acknowledging the role of public authorities in health promotion, this standard addresses the client's responsibility to avoid or reduce the risks and impacts to community health, safety and security that may arise from project-related activities, with special attention to vulnerable groups.

While recognizing the role of public institutions in promoting community health and safety, this standard addresses the client's responsibility to avoid or reduce the risks and impacts to community health, safety, and security that may arise from the project.

## 4.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

ROLES	RESPONSIBILITIES
Executive Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure adequate resources are provided for implementation of this Plan.</li> <li>• Ensure the Plan is distributed to all relevant Contractors and subcontractors.</li> <li>• Monitoring of the implementation of the Community Health, Safety and Security Management Plan</li> </ul>
Environmental and Social Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the Community Health, Safety and Security Management Plan</li> <li>• Active participation and management of communication with local communities on community health and safety</li> </ul>
Occupational Safety Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manages a system to identify potential risks to community health and safety</li> <li>• Develops and coordinates the system of prevention and establishment of measures to prevent and</li> </ul>

	<p>mitigate negative effects on community health and safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develops a prevention program to combat the occurrence of incidents that reflect on the community health and safety</li> <li>• Provides training and education on safety principles to company employees in order to prevent negative effects on community health and safety</li> <li>• Participates in all meetings with the local community on community health and safety</li> </ul>
Coordinator for Social Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolving complaints related to community health and safety</li> <li>• Informing and involving the local community in the process of resolving complaints related to the protection of community health and safety</li> <li>• Participation in all meetings with the local community on community health and safety</li> </ul>
Eastern Mining employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of the Community Health, Safety and Security Management Plan and respecting all adopted procedures and procedures regarding the protection of it</li> </ul>
Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respect and adherence to all procedures required by the Community Health, Safety and Security Management Plan</li> </ul>

## 5.0. COMMUNITY HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Community Health, Safety and Security Management Plan aims to define future actions to manage potential risks and impacts related to community health and safety. These risks and impacts will be managed throughout the Project, and in particular during construction.

The Bosnian war resulted in socioeconomic losses for the people of BiH, and in doing so created health linked concerns, particularly involving increased drug and alcohol use and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Non-communicable diseases caused the most deaths in BiH from 2009 to 2019. Injuries, and communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases were not in the top 10 causes of deaths. In 2019, the five largest causes of death across BiH were Ischemic heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, diabetes, and colorectal cancer, these had all increased from the last decade. Deaths caused by heart disease had the largest increase of 16.3%. Similar to the results of the HIA report, the latest official data from the Municipality of

Vareš showed that the leading cause of mortality is cardiovascular disease, including among the working population and the elderly.

The BiH healthcare system provides free access to healthcare for the public. In the FBiH, health care is decentralised and as such organised at the Canton level. The RS has a centralised health care system. As with all cantons in the FBiH, Zenica-Doboj has an independent Minister of Health.

The following table presents the key Project activities that are likely to interact with and potentially impact existing social receptors.

<b>Table 0.1: Project activities and potential impacts</b>			
<b>Project Activity</b>	<b>Impact Pathway</b>	<b>Receptor</b>	<b>Impact Description</b>
<i><b>Socioeconomic Impacts</b></i>			
Construction: Project announcement and start of construction activities  Operation: Operational Activities	The Project announcement could generate expectations of economic opportunities.	Economically active population Direct and indirect communities	<b>SE01 - Project-induced population immigration</b> Influx of local, regional, and international workforce, as well as unemployed population, may occur throughout different Project stages, increasing demand of local services, straining their access / availability, and potentially increasing tensions with local communities.
Construction: erecting of site fencing and start of heavy vehicle use  Operations: Restricted access to working areas  Closure: Restricted access until closure activities complete	Public access to the construction site will be limited by a perimeter fence and security booths. Project vehicles will use local roads.	Direct and indirect communities	<b>SE02 – Reduction of public access</b> The Project site will not be accessible to local public who may have used it previously (e.g. to traverse to other locations or for recreational hunting purposes). Includes reduction of access to informal swimming activities in the historic iron ore pit around which the haul road transport route is planned.

**Table 0.1: Project activities and potential impacts**

Project Activity	Impact Pathway	Receptor	Impact Description
Construction and Operation: Use of security personnel on site	Security guards will be posted in the Project site to secure entrances.	Direct and indirect communities	<b>SE03 – Presence of security guards</b> Security personnel may interact with local communities and the potential use of excessive or disproportionate force may occur.
Construction: Start of heavy vehicle use and workforce vehicles	During construction activities, heavy vehicles and workforce commuting will use existing roads until a new road is built.	Local road users, Direct and indirect communities	<b>SE04 – Deterioration of existing public roads and increased traffic</b> Heavy vehicle use can deteriorate and damage existing roads. Their use will increase traffic and transport time for local land users.
Construction: Increased population and vehicle use during construction of haul route.  Operation: Increased population means more road users	Multi-use haul route and increased vehicles on existing roads due to immigration.	Local road users, Direct and indirect communities	<b>SE05 – Increased traffic</b>  Workers' use of private vehicles can strain traffic loads, decrease availability of parking spaces and increase costs of vehicle-related services in the area.
Start of construction activities	Construction activities will require 208 workers on site, between skilled and unskilled labour. Local supplies will be procured.	Economically active population, General local businesses	<b>SE06 – Increased economic opportunities</b> Local employment could lead to increased income stability and a higher demand for specific professional skills. Supply chain growth may lead to higher demand for local goods and services giving way to indirect economic opportunities. These opportunities may incentivise young adults and

Table 0.1: Project activities and potential impacts			
Project Activity	Impact Pathway	Receptor	Impact Description
			sectors of the economically active population that had previously left in search of jobs to return to the Project area.
Operation and procurement	New workers are anticipated to work at the Project site. Project will require additional procurement of goods and services.	Project workforce, Economically active population	<b>SE07 – Diversification of economic opportunities</b> New direct and indirect jobs will be required during the mine operation, leading to a higher demand for skilled staff. As job transition occurs, the job sector might diversify, and local supply chain could become more specialised.
Construction, operation and closure	Payment of taxes and royalties	National, cantonal and Local governments, Economically active population, General local businesses, Direct communities	<b>SE08 – Macroeconomics</b> Positive impact from project royalties and taxes that will be paid at the state and cantonal level, and then distributed to the municipality level. Further economic impacts from Project, employee and contractor expenditures and employee tax contributions.
Construction: Project announcement and construction activities  Operation: Ongoing Project activities	Project activities will be undertaken in an area with historical mining activities and underutilised infrastructure.	Economically active population, General local businesses, Direct communities	<b>SE09 – Increased shared value and sense of place</b> The return of population, particularly those of working age, to the area and the reinvigoration of mining activities could have non-monetary beneficial effects. For example, the rehabilitation of unused infrastructure, restoration of shared community values (esteemed professions) and the continuation of a mining tradition which could reinforce community cohesion.

<b>Table 0.1: Project activities and potential impacts</b>			
<b>Project Activity</b>	<b>Impact Pathway</b>	<b>Receptor</b>	<b>Impact Description</b>
Operation: Use of newly constructed haul road	A new, unlit road will be built as an alternative road with public access.	Land road users, Local businesses	<b>SE10 – Increased public infrastructure</b> Road construction and road improvement activities will benefit local road users, decreasing traffic on existing roads and increasing access routes.
Mine closure	Workers will be laid-off progressively as operations cease.	Project workforce Direct communities Local businesses	<b>SE11 – Job losses</b> Workforce and staff members will be progressively laid-off as mine shuts operations. Economic dependency on mine activities may result in economic losses for local businesses and communities
Post-closure Rehabilitation	Rehabilitated areas and reuse for industrial facilities	Direct communities Local businesses	<b>SE12 – Disruption of place-based attachment</b> Potential unemployment, job transitions and the rehabilitation of Project areas and associated facilities may disrupt the sense of belonging for the community and increase the need for local businesses to diversify their sectoral services.

*Table 1 Project activities and potential impacts*

Potential effects identified during the impact assessment phase are included below.

<b>Community Health, Safety and Humans Rights Impacts</b>			
<b>Project Activity</b>	<b>Impact Pathway</b>	<b>Receptor</b>	<b>Impact Description</b>
Construction: Project announcement and construction activities  Operation:	Workers will be accommodated in, and commute from, local communities.	Project workforce, Direct and indirect communities	<b>CHR01 – Increase in communicable diseases</b> Workforce interactions could occur with local communities, potentially resulting in increased rates of communicable diseases such as Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), respiratory diseases and epidemics (COVID-19).

Operational activities			
Construction: Project announcement and construction Activities  Operation: Operational activities	Changes in consumption habits based on increased income.	Project workforce, Direct and indirect communities	<b>CHR02 – Increase in non-communicable diseases</b> Changes in habits affecting health performance (alcohol, smoking, drugs) and exacerbating risks of non-communicable diseases (hypertension, diabetes, strokes, cancer, among others).
Construction and Operational activities	Hiring practices and income gaps may result in unequal benefits. May affect working environment.	Project workforce, Direct communities, Local organisations	<b>CHR03 – Inequity and potential contribution to existing human rights issues</b> Potential biases in work and labour practices could limit the Project's ability to respect rights of minorities, freedom of movement, protection of the child, health, equality before the law and non-discrimination, as well as labour rights (e.g., freedom of association, child labour, forced labour).
Construction and Operational activities	Greater expendable income in existing households, change in consumption, and influx of workers	Project workforce, Direct communities, Local organisations	<b>CHR04 – Exacerbated conditions for GBVH</b> Paired with a population influx, greater expendable income and consumption of alcohol are linked to increased cases of domestic violence and GBVH.
Construction: earth works, storage of topsoils.  Operation: ore extraction and	Different environmental impacts felt by social receptors.	Project workforce, Direct communities	<b>CHR05 – Increased community exposure to pollution</b> Project workforce and community members may be exposed to potential air emissions, water and soil contamination, and hazardous

waste management			substances, decreasing community health and safety conditions.
Construction and Operation: Use of security personnel on site	Security guards will be posted in the Project site to secure entrances.	Direct and indirect communities	<b>CHR06 – Security Conflict</b> Security personnel may interact with local communities and the potential use of excessive or disproportionate force may occur.
Construction and operational phases	Multi-use haul route and increased vehicles on existing roads due to in migration.	Local road users, direct and indirect communities	<b>CHR07 – Increased Road Traffic Accidents</b> Increased traffic and the dual use of the haul route will lead to an increased risk of road traffic accidents. A higher population will inevitably lead to more pedestrians posing greater risk to increased accidents.
Construction and Operation	Limited health facilities	Direct communities, indirect communities and employees and their families and dependents.	<b>CHR08 – Impact to local health services</b> An increased population and potential for mining related activities will lead to an increased strain on the already limited health care facilities in Vares.

*Table 2 Community Health, Safety and Humans Rights Impacts*

### 5.1. CHR01 – Increase in communicable diseases

The influx of migrant workers, directly or indirectly related to the Project, has the potential to further increase exposure to communicable diseases, such as STIs, respiratory diseases, and exacerbating epidemics. This could occur through the use of local commerce and services by the Project workforce and through other uncontrolled interactions between the workforce and community members.

The following communicable diseases could be increased:

- Respiratory diseases related to housing – acute respiratory infections, pneumonia, tuberculosis, meningitis; and
- Sexual and reproductive health diseases – HIV/AIDS, other STDs, unplanned pregnancies.

Interviewees in the local health centres reported that STDs, HIV and respiratory diseases are minimal in the area. However, the increase in population and uncontrolled interactions could increase these cases.

This impact will be adverse, will have a medium-term duration during the construction and operation stages and its spatial extent could reach local levels. Therefore, this impact has a low magnitude. The social receptor, project workforce and indirect communities have a low sensitivity, and direct communities have a medium sensitivity, resulting in a minor significance for all receptors. No additional measures will be required, assuming the implementation of the Health and Safety Policy and workers' code of conduct, keeping this impact as minor adverse.

Identification of potential factors that can lead to a certain level of impact on human health such as:

- Occurrence of certain vector diseases that come with an increased number of staff in the area where the carriers of these diseases live;
- Occurrence of pandemic / epidemic cases such as COVID - 19. These factors may occur, but are addressed in accordance with the legal regulatory framework at the level of Zenica - Dobož Canton, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

#### 5.1.1. COVID-19

Since 2020, the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has presented a high OHS risk to workers, specifically for workers at project sites and the community members with whom workers may come into contact. The following examples show the type of measures that should be followed to mitigate the potential spread of COVID-19:

- Follow public authorities' guidance regarding prevention measures;
- Work shifts should be split to avoid large numbers of staff working together;
- Peak times in shared use areas should be split;
- Personal protection equipment (PPE) should be provided, including hand sanitizers and masks for all personnel and visitors;
- Temperatures should be taken periodically and, if applicable, staff should be provided with disposable plates and forks to avoid using common utensils;
- Suspected COVID-19 cases should be quarantined for 14 days and taken to the nearest hospital, if required, until they have been cleared after testing or otherwise taken into public healthcare;
- Adriatic Metals should develop an emergency response team comprised of managers for quick decision-making processes;

- Medical awareness campaigns should be provided to the workforce in all the applicable languages; and
- Project risk assessment must consider COVID-19 exposure on the construction site and during Project operation.

Adriatic Metals continue, in close consultation with the local municipal and medical authorities, to monitor the C-19 situation. Guidance and training have been given to all staff and suitable sanitisation and protective equipment have been provided at all workplaces. As a further form of prevention and protection, the company conducts testing of all employees for C-19 twice a month.

Identified health risks	Indicators	Monitoring and prevention measures
<p>Considering that staff from “third” countries and changes in cultural and ethnological terms, the high risk of introduction of foreign and non-specific diseases cannot be identified. The number of foreign experts to be involved in the process has not been identified as a threat to human health;</p> <p>Considering the increase in the number of employees and the working age population in the field of project actions, and the nature of the industry itself, a greater number of traumas can be expected, as well as an increase in non-specific diseases, to an increase in occupational diseases;</p>	<p>Number of occupational diseases, number of occupational injuries, number of registered incidents at work that resulted in injury.</p>	<p>Development of an employee health care plan in cooperation with subcontractors who take care of the health of the working age population with a specific emphasis on the protection of employees in this part of industry;</p> <p>Development of an action plan of emergencies and conditions caused by accidents at work;</p> <p>Creating an action plan in accordance with the occurrence of epidemics and pandemics such as Covid-19, other viral diseases, infections, etc.</p> <p>Connecting with key stakeholders involved in preserving the health of workers;</p> <p>Forming a team (independently or in collaboration) to respond to an accident in the industry;</p>

		Continuous monitoring of the occurrence of specific diseases in cooperation with the competent institutions.
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*Table 3 Overview of identified potential risks*

<b>Section</b>	<b>Potential impact on human health</b>	<b>Care/mitigation management plan</b>
Infectious diseases associated with overcrowding and poor hygienic and epidemiological conditions - acute respiratory infections (bacterial and viral), pneumonia, tuberculosis, the impact of hygienic - epidemiological conditions on respiratory diseases, immunization coverage	Since there will be no large migration of the population, the risks of developing respiratory infections such as TB and the like are very small.	<p>Given that local public health is very well organized and that the existing health institution offers periodic preventive examinations of employees within the occupational medicine service, it is necessary to make contact and make a plan for cooperation and timely examination of employees.</p> <p>Due to the outbreak of the epidemic and the spread of diseases that have a respiratory character within the company and have an external impact, it is necessary to follow the protocols of the competent legislative structures in these processes.</p>
Vector of communicable diseases such as Covid, tick-borne diseases, and other zoonoses	The type of work that will be done by itself carries an increased risk of developing these diseases. Since myrco-location has no reported diseases such as malaria or different types of hemorrhagic fevers, there is not much risk here.	<p>In cooperation with the local competent authorities in charge of maintaining hygienic and sanitary measures, make a maintenance plan and periodization of its implementation.</p> <p>Follow the reports of institutions dealing with the</p>

Section	Potential impact on human health	Care/mitigation management plan
	<p>The risk of tick-borne diseases can be considered very low.</p> <p>The project will not develop any direct or indirect impacts with disease transmission.</p>	<p>monitoring of these diseases and react accordingly.</p>
<p>Diseases related to soil, water and general sanitation</p>	<p>According to the available data and the initiation of operations at the Veovaca and Rupice sites, changes in soil and water quality may occur. However, taken into consideration the information presented in the original project and the presentation of activities this risk is low moderate. The occurrence of the disease due to poor sanitary and hygienic conditions represents a very low risk considering the application of best practices and standards in construction.</p> <p>Since the project itself will use certain amounts of water in its process by applying high standards the risks will be eliminated.</p> <p>Given that there is not a large number of workers and the development of camps / settlements for the same project has no impact on diseases that can occur due to poor sanitation of the local community.</p>	<p>Although a plan already exists, it is necessary to continuously monitor the occurrence of various elements that can lead to the occurrence of diseases caused by these factors.</p> <p>Although there are no written traces or information about specific diseases caused by high amounts of mercury or thallium in the soil, it is necessary to develop a plan for monitoring the value of these elements during the process of implementing activities in this project.</p>

Section	Potential impact on human health	Care/mitigation management plan
Sexually transmitted diseases - HIV / AIDS, syphilis, gonorrhoea, hepatitis B	Considering that there will be no high increase in the population in the Vares municipality or large migrations of staff, the risk of sexually transmitted diseases is very low, ie. negligible, and the project has no impact on the increased number of these diseases.	Develop a plan and collaboration with local health stakeholders that will enable periodic examinations and employee training.

*Table 4 Overview of potential elements that may have an impact on the health of the population*

## 5.2. CHR02 – Increase in non-communicable diseases

Changes in habits affecting health, induced by increased income and economic dynamism in the area, could exacerbate non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, stroke and cancer. Individual factors affecting health determinants include household and workers' habits of alcohol, tobacco, and drug use, in addition to eating habits. In 2019, the five largest causes of death across BiH were ischemic heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, diabetes, and colorectal cancer, which had increased from the last decade. Deaths caused by heart disease had the largest increase of 16.3%. Within the Zenica Doboje Canton the leading diseases are heart and blood vessel diseases (51%), including heart failure, acute heart attack and strokes. Fibrosis and cirrhosis of the liver are the leading causes of death from diseases of the digestive system. These liver diseases are often linked to hepatitis B or C, and heavy drinking, with the potential to advance to liver cancer. In the area, elderly adults were reported as being afflicted with chronic conditions like heart disease, cancer, and diabetes. Mental health problems are also reported as increasing due to stress and the standard of living in the area.

This impact will be adverse, will have a long-term duration during the construction and operation stages and its spatial extent could reach regional levels. This impact has a medium magnitude. The social receptor, Project workforce and indirect communities have a low sensitivity, and direct communities have a medium sensitivity. The impact has a minor significance for the former two, and a moderate significance for the latter. After additional mitigation measures have been applied, such as the development of a Community Health, Safety and Security Management Plan with a focus on cardiovascular, respiratory and digestive diseases linked to consumption habits. Additionally, relevant environmental management

policies referring to the management of substances potentially harmful to human health, such as management plans for air quality, noise, and water. This adverse effect will be reduced to minor adverse.

Identification of potential factors that can lead to a certain level of impact on human health such as:

- Unhealthy lifestyles due to the larger inflow of funds into the local community, and employees are causally and consequently related to each other. This factor can be eliminated by conducting educational and promotional activities in cooperation with the local community.
- Morbidity of chronic non-infectious diseases, which is not directly related to the existence of the Project. The morbidity and mortality of chronic non-infectious diseases is causally related to the demographic / age structure of the population in the observed area, with the infrastructure of the health system and access to health services of remote rural areas (such as areas around mine sites) and other sources of air, water and soil pollution on the micro and macro regions of the observed space.

Section	Potential impact on human health	Care/mitigation management plan
Food and nutrition related diseases - eg. anemia, avitaminosis, food poisoning, etc....	The nutrition of the employees in the project itself is not clearly shown because it represents the next phase of the project. The sector of providing services in the process of food production and marketing, both individually and within large collectives, is extremely well resolved by sanitary-inspection-legislative regulations. However, there is a low moderate risk of the occurrence and occurrence of these diseases that are not directly caused by the project or project activities. The project will not use arable land currently used	The key plan and strategy is to comply with local community legislation in this process.

Section	Potential impact on human health	Care/mitigation management plan
	for food production and will not have any impact on the development of these diseases.	
Non-communicable chronic diseases - hypertension, diabetes, CVI, CVD disorders	Chronic non-communicable diseases are extremely important and regardless of the nature of the project, they always pose a low moderate risk of impact on the local community, because with the development of the project, the income of the local community increases and thus bad lifestyles.	The goal of mitigating this risk is to cooperate with the local community in order to create conditions for the prevention of these diseases, as well as to monitor the factors that can lead to them, such as dust or noise. Focusing on the project itself, to achieve cooperation with local stakeholders who have the opportunity to periodically monitor and prevent the occurrence of these diseases, such as the service for occupational medicine of the Vares Health Centre.

*Table 5 Overview of potential elements that may have an impact on the health of the population*

#### 5.4. CHR04 – Exacerbated conditions for GBVH

An increase in people associated directly or indirectly with the Project is expected during the construction and operational phases. Most of the expected influx will likely be comprised of men, which could worsen the conditions of OHS (work-based harassment) and can also increase the risk of Gender-Based Violence and Harassment (GBVH) during interactions with local communities from both Eastern Mining employees and construction, mining and haulage contractors.

This impact will be adverse, will have a long-term duration during the construction and operation stages, will be reversible, and its spatial extent could reach regional levels. This impact has a medium magnitude. The social receptors are similar to the previous impact, with a low sensitivity for the Project workforce and medium sensitivity for direct communities and

local organisations, resulting in a minor significance for the former and moderate significance for the latter two. After additional mitigation measures have been applied for the latter two, such as specific anti-GBVH training in accordance with EBRD good practice guidance for addressing GBVH, for the workforce and contractors, and collaboration with local organisations to prevent GBVH, this adverse effect will be reduced to minor adverse.

## 5.5 CHR 05 – Increased community exposure to pollution

Impacts from increased air emissions, noise, water and soil contamination, and potential exposure to hazardous substances are environmental determinants with effects on human health. According to the Project's Health Impact Assessment (HIA) (Appendix 4.13.1), the local population is most concerned about pollution from previous mining activities related to environmental aspects such as soil, watercourses and air (presence of dust and other particles) as well as noise from the pre-existing plant. Soil, water, and waste-related diseases could include diarrhoeal diseases, hepatitis A and E, as well as soil-transmitted helminths (parasitic worms).

Interviewees from the health centres reported that cases of chronic lung and respiratory conditions have been elevated in the past, perceived by local communities to be attributable to the iron foundry as well as previous mining operations. The HIA found that potentially high levels of thallium and mercury, identified in basic tests in sediments in groundwater and soils, could potentially contaminate watercourses during the Project operation. Thallium has been found in the ore at Rupice during geochemical test works, and thallium concentrations, reported within baseline surface water, spring and groundwater samples collected from the Rupice mining concession, have been seen to regularly exceed national Maximum Permissible Concentrations. The HIA described that the accumulation of thallium in the human body can cause adverse effects on the nervous system, organs such as the lungs, heart, and kidney, as well as causing temporary hair loss and vomiting.

Thallium has been identified as part of the natural background geology, and not related to ore-forming geological events. During processing of lead and zinc ores the concentration of thallium within process waters can increase[1]. Spills and accidental discharge of untreated, thallium enriched, process waste waters has the potential to contaminate the underlying groundwater as well as surface watercourses. Chapter 5.7 Hydrology and Hydrogeology impact assessment provides a full assessment of the potential impact from thallium on surface water and ground water receptors. It notes that as there is no clear indication of thallium enriched ores combined with the zero-discharge operation of VPP. Heavy metals, including thallium, amongst others, have the potential to cause an occupational health and safety hazard. Worker exposure in the plant/concentrate handling areas is possible and best practices will be implemented such as installation of ventilation and exhausts, PPE, and GIIP operational practices. The impact of contamination and hence human health impact from heavy metals, including thallium, is expected to be of minor significance.

Further impact assessment for noise, air quality and soils have found that there are no significant impacts to human health from environmental pollution, assuming that the appropriate mitigation is implemented, as defined in the appropriate chapters of this ESIA. To retain the potential for limited impacts mining and haulage contractors will be required to implement an Environmental and Social Management System, in line with EBRD requirements and that adopted by Adriatic Metals.

In summary, this impact will be adverse, will have a long-term duration during the construction, operation and closure stages, and its spatial extent could reach regional levels. Therefore, this impact has a medium magnitude. The social receptor, the Project workforce, has a low sensitivity, and the direct communities have a medium sensitivity, resulting in a minor significance for the former and a moderate significance for the latter. Additional mitigation measures such as the development of the Community Health Safety and Security Management Plan, ongoing environmental monitoring, the implementation of measures included in the HIA, and a thorough human health monitoring programme, could reduce this effect to low adverse. Based on the published results in the Information on population health in the area of Zenica-Doboj Canton from 2018, published by the Institute for Health and Food Safety, key sanitary and hygienic problems in the area of Zenica-Doboj Canton have been identified which can affect each individual municipality in the canton.

These problems/factors are:

1. Lack of public health control of drinking water;
2. Poor sanitary and technical condition of local water facilities;
3. Insufficient control over the health safety of water from local water bodies;
4. High percentage of microbiologically defective drinking water samples from local water bodies;
5. High percentage of microbiologically defective drinking water samples from school water facilities;
6. Incomplete and sanitary-technically defective city sewerage network;
7. Insufficient supervision of public baths;
8. Deficiencies in resolving the issue of maintaining common parts of privatized and non-privatized residential and commercial buildings, which results in difficulties in resolving current and incidental environmental problems;
9. Lack of municipal and industrial wastewater treatment systems;
10. Non-existence or sanitary-technical malfunction of local facilities for removal of liquid waste materials;
11. Insufficient technical equipment of utility companies, with insufficient number of workers employed in the immediate maintenance of cleanliness of the settlements;
12. Unsatisfactory general hygienic condition of the settlements;
13. Irregular garbage collection from settlements and unresolved issue of garbage collection and final disposal from most rural settlements;

14. Unacceptably poor sanitary and technical condition and location of most solid waste landfills in the area of Zenica-Dobož Canton.

In the group of diseases that develop under the influence of these factors, intestinal early diseases that are directly related to contaminated food, water and contact most often occur and may have the characteristics of an epidemic in large groups.

Identified health risks	Indicators	Monitoring and prevention measures
<p>Occurrence of pollution in the process of water planting in the local area;</p> <p>Condition of the sewerage system in the microarea of Veovaca and Rupice;</p> <p>The process of nutrition and the way of establishing and preserving the quality of nutrition;</p> <p>Occurrence of diseases associated with poor hygienic-epidemiological situation that directly affect human health;</p> <p>Occurrence of the disease due to increased concentration of naturally deposited thallium in the area of Veovaca and Rupice;</p> <p>Outbreaks of infectious diseases transmitted by contaminated water, food or vectors due to poor hygienic epidemiological diseases (different types of zoonoses).</p>	<p>Number of infectious diseases of the intestinal tract caused by poor hygienic and epidemiological situation.</p> <p>Increased number of zoonoses.</p> <p>Increased number of non-specific diseases associated with natural thallium deposition.</p> <p>Increased number of defective analyzed drinking water samples.</p> <p>Absence or damage to the sewer network.</p> <p>Risky handling of food and groceries.</p> <p>Increased number of defective or contaminated analyzed food samples.</p>	<p>Monitoring of communal hygiene and hygiene in common facilities;</p> <p>Activity on improving the health safety of food and drinking water, hygiene in the production and serving of food, while raising the hygienic habits of employees / population;</p> <p>In cooperation with local stakeholders, improve the control over the health safety of drinking water from local water bodies and undertake the rehabilitation of local water bodies;</p> <p>If necessary, disinfect water in local water facilities, especially rural and local water supply systems;</p> <p>Training for staff for the water disinfection process;</p> <p>Monitoring of health safety parameters (chemical safety of toxic metals, organochlorine and organophosphorus pesticides, polychlorinated biphenols, mycotoxins, additives, and</p>

Identified health risks	Indicators	Monitoring and prevention measures
		<p>microbiological and radiological safety);</p> <p>Monitoring and detection of pollutants in the air and soil;</p> <p>Measures of forest devastation and land degradation, especially in the catchment areas of the main springs. Make a reforestation plan;</p> <p>Regular cleaning of watercourses from sediments that are suitable habitats for harmful rodents and can be a source of dangerous infectious diseases for humans and animals;</p> <p>Rehabilitate sewerage networks;</p> <p>Monitor supervision in cooperation with the competent services for health ecology;</p> <p>Continuous implementation of targeted research in order to collect accurate data on the harmful effects of certain environmental risk factors on human health;</p> <p>Information and education plan in schools, for children and their parents, on the importance and manner of reducing the impact of harmful environmental factors on health in cooperation with stakeholders;</p>

Identified health risks	Indicators	Monitoring and prevention measures
		Strengthening own capacities for water health testing or cooperation with competent laboratories.

*Table 6 Overview of identified potential risks*

There is a certain road infrastructure at the project site that is already in use. The construction of new access roads that will intersect with local roads and road infrastructure is also planned.

The municipality is well connected by road, from the aspect of health needs the local population is 49.1 km away from the nearest hospital, while the location of the surface mine Veovaca is 9.4 km away from the nearest health institution Health Centre Vares, while the location of the mine Rupice is approx. 21 km from the first medical institution Health Centre Vares.

#### 5.6. CHR06 – Security Conflict

Following the fencing of the Project areas, security booths will be installed with a number of security guards present. In addition to fences, security installations could include peripheral and exterior lighting and cameras. Security personnel are assumed to be trained according to Adriatic Metals Human Rights Policy and the Community Health, Safety and Security Management Plan and must be monitored by the Project's security officer.

Security staff will secure the site, monitor site visitors, and assist to direct traffic at access points. Recreational hunters or potential job seekers may have interaction with the Project's security. This interaction may lead to community grievances being raised due to actual or perceived disproportionate use of force.

This impact will be adverse, will have a medium-term duration during the construction and operation stages, will be reversible, and its spatial extent could reach local levels. Therefore, this impact has a low magnitude. The social receptor, direct and indirect communities, have a medium and low sensitivity, respectively, resulting in a minor significance for both receptors. Although no additional mitigation measures will be required, security forces' training on human rights and adherence to the Human Rights Policy, as well as implantation of the grievance mechanism, can reduce this impact to negligible adverse.

#### 5.7. CHR07 – Increased road traffic accidents

Increased road traffic (see impact SE05) could lead to a potential increased risk in road traffic accidents and poses a risk to pedestrians in the area. The haul route has been designed to

avoid communities as far as possible, particularly in the stretch from Vareš town to Rupice. Whilst it will be a publicly accessible route, signage will be installed to advise users of the heavy vehicles using the road. A traffic management plan will be developed, limiting haul truck and heavy vehicle drivers to a low-speed limit (30km/h as per the haul route basis of design). Community members will also be encouraged to use the existing and more direct routes between villages. During winter months there may be some who choose to use the haul route as it will be more accessible due to snow clearance.

This impact will be adverse, will have a medium-long term duration throughout the construction and operational stage and its spatial extent reaches local levels. The local road users have a low sensitivity resulting in a minor significance. The implementation of the traffic management plan and employee code of conduct will ensure that this impact remains as minor adverse.

Identified health risk	Indicators	Monitoring and prevention measures
Increased number of traffic accidents; Increased number of traumas caused by traffic accidents; Increasing the total number of waste particles that affect human health (dust, CO, tar, etc ...); Increasing noise in the area of excavated material transport; Increased risk of water pollution (both drinking water sources and local watercourses).	Number of traffic accidents, increased number of traumas, changes in analyzes and results of water sources, in the results of noise measurements and measurement of the presence of deposited particles in the air in the area of Veovaca and Rupice.	Develop a plan in case of traffic accidents that can lead to more traffic injuries; Develop a continuous plan for measuring sediment particles in the air in the project area; Develop a continuous plan for measuring the presence of particles that are dangerous to human health, and are in direct relation to increased traffic; Make contact with the competent medical institutions that monitor the number of diseases that occur with increased pollution (eg. respiratory diseases); Analyze the impact of other pollutants on the micro and macro region.

*Table 7 Overview of identified traffic risks*

The inspection of the existing project documentation did not determine the risk of bringing employees from third countries or other countries. The workforce and human resources are based on local employees.

Given the increased volume of work and the number of new employees that will increase with the process of excavation and start of the entire operation, and given the specifics of the profession, it is evident that micro migration will occur in Zenica-Dobojski Canton.

Identified health risks	Indicators	Monitoring and prevention measures
Increased number of traffic accidents; Increased number of traumas due to traffic accidents; Increased noise level due to transport; Increased dust levels during transport and transportation; Lack of public transport and impossibility of equal access to health care.	Number of traffic accidents. Number of injuries. Noise values. Dust values.	A plan to promote education on traffic culture and increase the transport of the local population that will be directly exposed to this process; Developing internal safety policies during transport; Adherence to internal protocols and safety standards of transportation.

*Table 8 Overview of identified potential risks*

Section	Potential impact on human health	Care/mitigation management plan
Injuries - traffic trauma and other injuries and trauma	The project envisages the construction of new roads, as well as the intersection with permanent local and regional roads, and as such poses a moderate risk of these injuries. Given that this is a transport not only in the local community but also at the	The strategy of prevention of this factor and reduction of its impact can be achieved by applying the best practices and the highest standards in this area, respecting the necessary technical conditions of vehicle correctness and

	wider community level, this risk needs to be considered.	<p>compliance with the rules during transport.</p> <p>Establish cooperation with local stakeholders who deal with the maintenance and technical correctness of roads as well as their signalization, and part of the roads that are not under the jurisdiction of the company itself.</p>
Veterinary diseases and other zoonoses	According to the available data in the Vares municipality, no such diseases were reported during 2018, so this risk can be considered a very low risk factor for the impact on the health of the population.	Follow the recommendations of relevant stakeholders and comply with preventive measures in accordance with legal acts.
Environmental factors that affect health	<p>Given the location of the project, the local population is at an appropriate distance from the effects of noise and vibration so that there is no impact on these factors.</p> <p>The effect of thallium and mercury accumulation in the project area in groundwater samples may pose a potential risk.</p> <p>There is a possibility of dust as a factor influencing human health together with other pollutants.</p>	<p>Continuous monitoring and measurement of noise and vibration levels as well as air quality.</p> <p>Development of effective communication procedures to transparently present measurement results.</p> <p>By monitoring the results of certain diseases, the factors influencing human health have not been determined.</p> <p>Develop an appropriate system for monitoring the concentration of suspected elements. Continuous monitoring of their concentrations.</p> <p>Air quality monitoring together with the program of assessment of possible risks to human health as well</p>

		as prevention of disease development.
Social factors influencing health: social cohesion, lifestyles, well-being	The municipality of Vares is one of the least developed municipalities in Zenica-Doboj Canton, social styles have a high risk to the health of individuals from the municipality. According to the projected and available data, this project does not have a negative impact on the social factors of the environment, on the contrary, it should have a positive impact with raising welfare and strengthening lifestyles.	Cooperation with the environment, stakeholders and other NGO sector that can have an impact on this process. Development and support of lifestyle improvement programs.
Traditional medicine	Data on the existence of traditional treatment are mostly related to the collection of medicinal herbs in the process of traditional treatment for the preparation of teas, beverages and other types of medicines. Given that the geographical location is suitable for the collection of medicinal plants and comes into close contact with the locations of the project, there is a possibility of influencing this process.	No information is available on the official connection with the official bodies. According to the data of the population survey from the area of Veovaca and Rupice, the local population of both localities pays special attention to picking medicinal herbs and consuming them in the treatment of some ailments or disease prevention. In cooperation with relevant stakeholders, create the promotion of these activities.

*Table 9 Overview of potential elements that may have an impact on the health of the population*

## 5.8. CHR08 - Strain on local Health Services

Considering the impact of the Project, it is necessary to look at the broader picture of the entire regional position of the Vares municipality as part of Zenica - Dobož Canton whose geographical location affects certain characteristics of healthcare, but also the overall organization of healthcare at both local and microregional level.

The age structure in the Vares municipality, which has not changed drastically in the last three years, from the official report of the Federal Bureau of Statistics of Federation of BiH and the official report - Information on the health status of the population from 2018 puts the Vares municipality in the lead with the most unfavourable situation with progressive-regressive structure and thus requires a specific type of healthcare organization.

Medical service	Number of teams	Job description
Occupational medicine	1	Systematic examinations, preventive examinations, counseling
Protection of preschool children	1	Systematic examinations, controls
Protection of school children and youth	1	Systematic examinations, controls
Protection of women	1	Health protection of the female population
Pneumophthysiological protection	1	Protection, monitoring and treatment of the respiratory system diseases
Emergency medical care	1	Emergencies
Patronage service	1	Patronage visits

*Table 10 Overview of the Public Institution Vares Health Centre services*

Increased in-migration by those looking for employment and their families/dependents, as well as those seeking indirect economic opportunities will result in an increase in the population across Vares municipality. At present health services are already strained and limited in the region. Access to health care is a concern currently for many of the key communities, as determined in the household survey, with services only reaching remote villages (Borovica) once per month.

An increased population combined with the potential for accidents associated with project activities will mean that there will be an increased number of people requiring access to health services in Vares. The current facilities do not have the capacity to deal with this increased

demand, and it could be detrimental to vulnerable groups, particularly the elderly and disabled, should this resource be further strained.

Regarding emergency events, Adriatic Metals will utilise the Breza mine rescue service at the beginning of mine life before developing their own. An Emergency Response Plan and Procedure has been developed for the Project.

This impact will be adverse, will have a medium-long term duration throughout construction and operation and its impact will reach local-regional levels. The magnitude of impact is high. The receptors, direct population has a medium sensitivity, whilst indirect communities and employees have a low sensitivity. The impact is therefore moderate significance for indirect communities and employees and major significance for direct communities.

Adriatic have committed to provide a health clinic in Vares and are currently in negotiations with a health care provider. The clinic will be developed in Vares or Vares Majdan in agreement with a private landlord and the municipality. The clinic will provide GP type services, in addition to basic diagnostics including Pathology, CT and X-Ray. They will be able to provide first and second level trauma services via a dedicated high spec ambulance service, which if required could also transport patients to a private hospital in Sarajevo. The intent is that Eastern Mining will provide private health insurance for all staff, their adult spouse/partner, and dependent children. The Clinic will augment the current state facility, and all services will be available to the community. The clinic will also provide pre-employment medical screening and routine assessments for employees; the results of the latter will not be shared with Eastern Mining without employee consent.

Through the development of the medical clinic and employment medical screening, this impact will become moderate beneficial for direct communities, and low beneficial for indirect communities and employees.

The Health Impact Assessment Study carried out demonstrates the seriousness in ADT's approach to the implementation of the Project. The risk factors identified in this study as direct impacts from the Project and the Project activities (noise, vibration, dust, increased traffic, occurrence of metals in groundwater) however cannot be viewed as stand-alone factors but as part of environmental factors consisting of numerous demographic, social and economic factors that existed in this area before the initiation of the implementation of the Project. The Health Impact Assessment Study showed that the Project is not likely to lead to major changes in the structure and demography of the population in the area of the Vares municipality.

## 6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Community Health, Safety and Security Management Plan will be considered as an active document and will be continuously improved as the Project develops. The implementation of all imposed measures, prevention programs will be continuously monitored by the company. Monitoring and evaluation must be based on already established processes and relevant legislation. The competence to monitor the elements of the health condition of the population and health care in the area of Zenica-Doboj Canton is within the competence of the secondary

level of health care, i.e. collection and processing is carried out by the Institutes for Health and Food Safety which perform annual reports / Information on the health status of the population of Zenica-Doboj Canton and health with a focus on each municipality / town of the canton, in accordance with relevant legislation related to data collection and disease reporting.

Monitoring and evaluation of the impact of factors such as noise, dust and the occurrence of metal particles in groundwater are analyzed in accordance with the annual measurement plan by certified institutions whose results can be used for analysis.

Given that there are key stakeholders in the care and monitoring of diseases that have defined the key parameters and indicators for monitoring the health of the population, it is recommended to communicate and cooperate with these institutions and conduct assessments on a monthly, semi-annual and annual basis.

## 7.0. TRAINING

Eastern Mining will ensure that all workers and communities receive training and education on health and safety, both personal and community-related health and safety. The company already has a well-established practice of holding safety meetings once a week with all employees as well as subcontractors with the aim of informing, gaining new knowledge and raising awareness regarding health and safety. Future education and training will be developed according to the needs and risks identified in terms of community health and safety.

## 8.0. REVIEW AND UPDATE

The Community Health, Safety and Security Management Plan will be reviewed on an annual basis, and if Project activities require earlier changes, it will be reviewed as needed.

All necessary audits will be performed in a way that maintains the current status and activity of the Project. An annual audit of the Plan will be conducted to assess the compliance of the Plan as well as its effectiveness. The Community Health, Safety and Security Management Plan should be considered an active document and will be continuously improved and updated as the Project develops. The revision of this Plan is the responsibility of the Department of Environment and Social Management with the cooperation of the Department of Occupational Safety.

## 9.0. LITERATURE

1. ESIA for the Vares Project, 2021
2. Health Impact Assessment – Vares Project – Rupice and Veovaca
3. EBRD Performance Requirement 4
4. IFC Performance Standard 4