

Environmental Monitoring of the construction works for the Torino 2006 Winter Olympic Games



AGENZIA TORINO 2006

Agenzia per lo svolgimento del XX
Giochi Olimpici Invernali "Torino 2006"

Presented by
Roberto Mezzalama - Golder Associates
Monica Livini - Golder Associates
Matteo Massara - Golder Associates
Vittorio Salusso – Agenzia Torino 2006
Cristina Chianale – Agenzia Torino 2006



Overview

- Geographic context
- Type of facilities
- Objectives of the monitoring
- Methodology
- Organisation
- Results

Geographical context

Il Sistema Olimpico di Torino 2006



SEDI OLIMPICHE UFFICIALI DI ALLENAMENTO

Pattinaggio di Figura

Short Track

SEDI OLIMPICHE DI ALLENAMENTO DELL'AREA MONTANA

CLAVIERE
Sci Alpino
Sci di Fondo

CHIAMONTE
Sci Alpino

PRALI
Sci Alpino
Sci di Fondo

SEDI OLIMPICHE DI ALLENAMENTO DELL'AREA METROPOLITANA

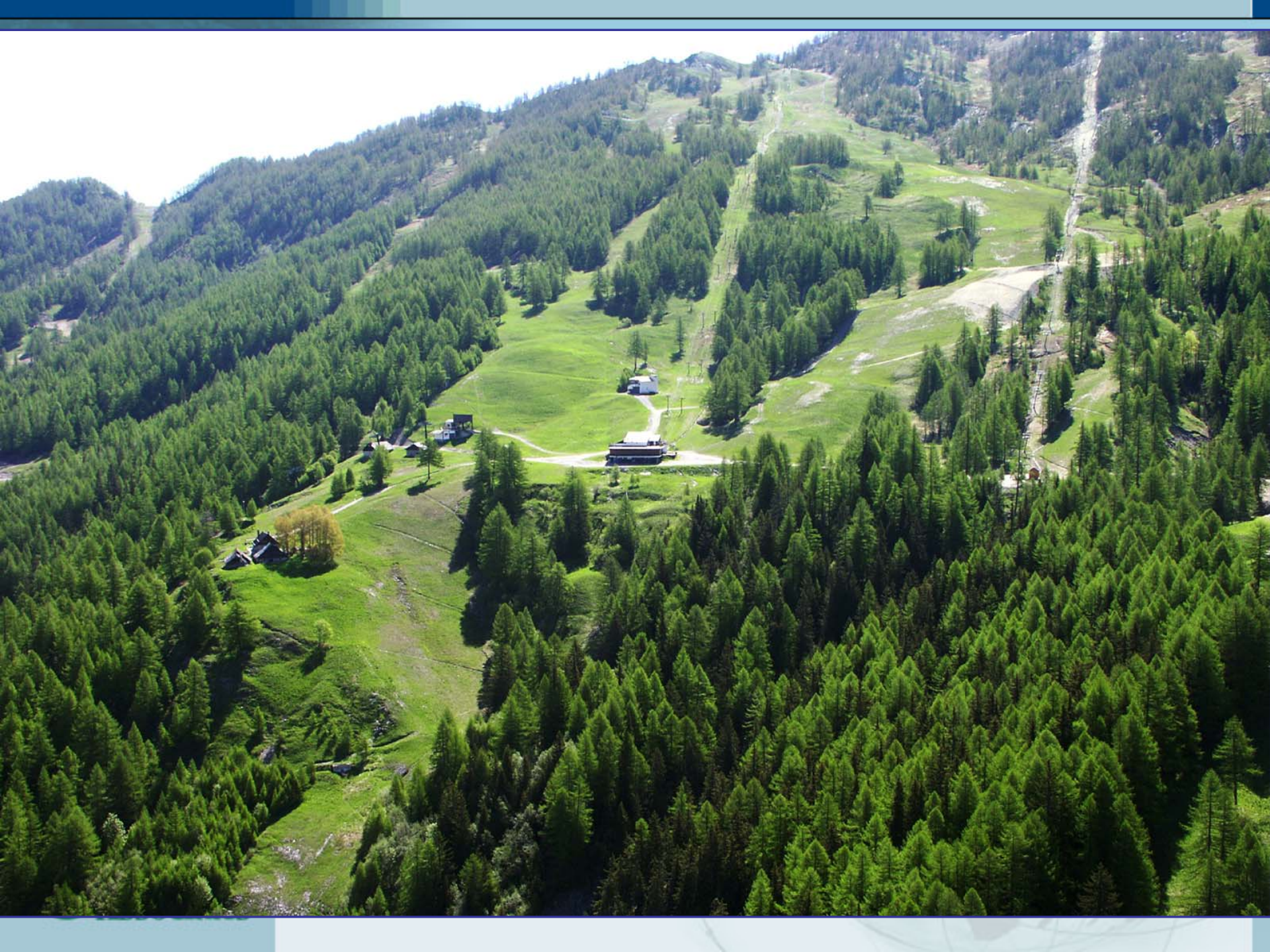
TORRE PELLICE
Hockey su Ghiaccio

Strada

Autostrada

Ferrovia

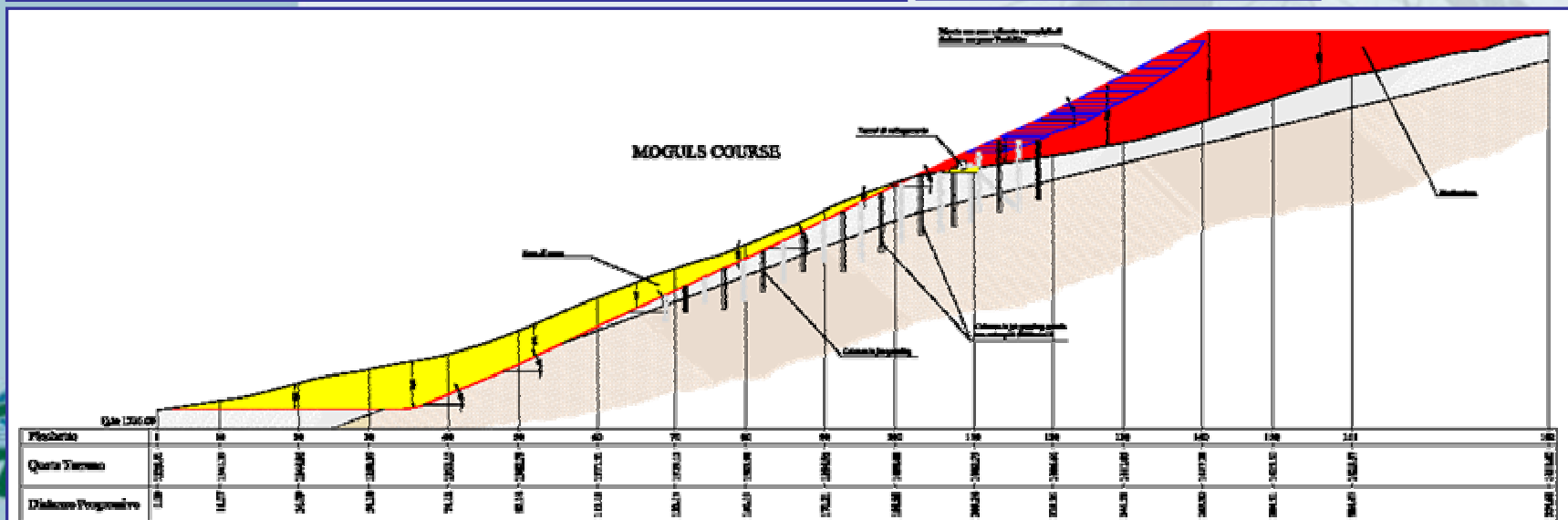
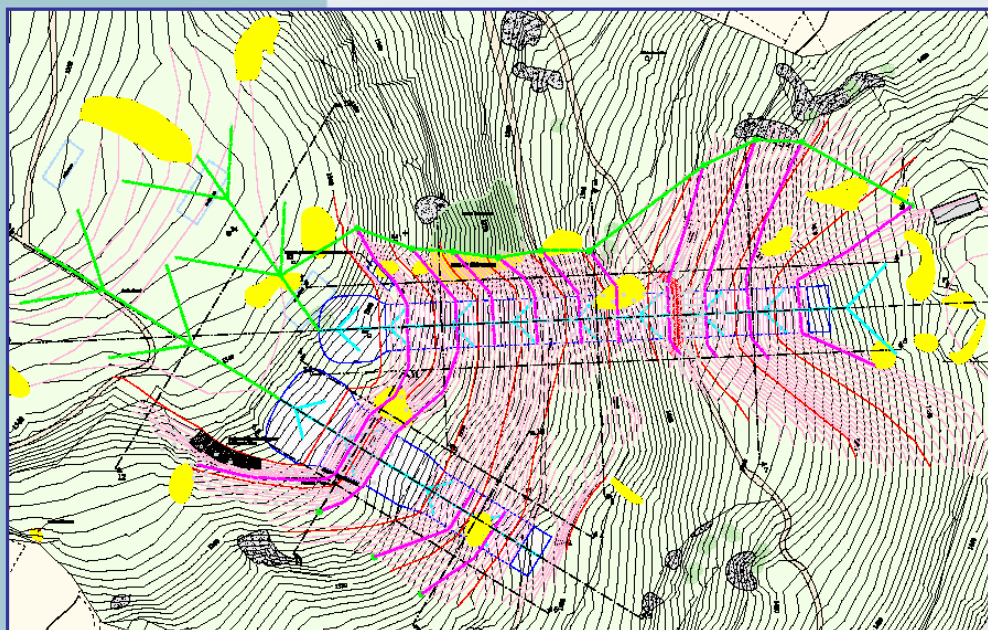




Bob Sleigh Stadium



Freestyle Stadium



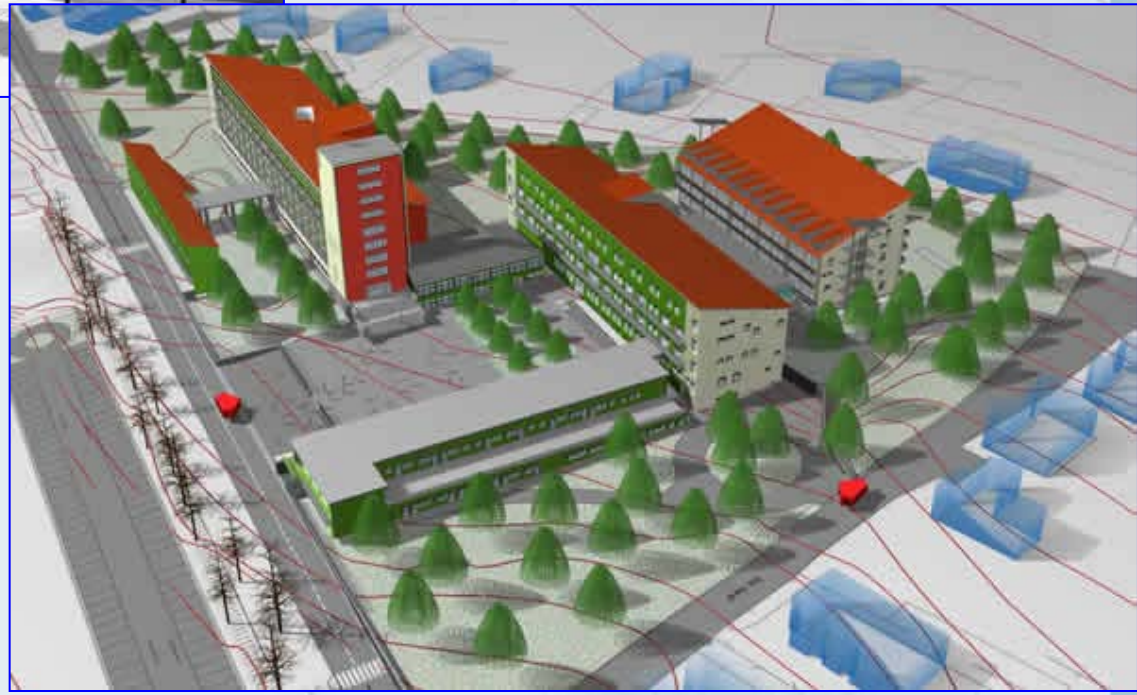
Freestyle Stadium



Skate Stadium



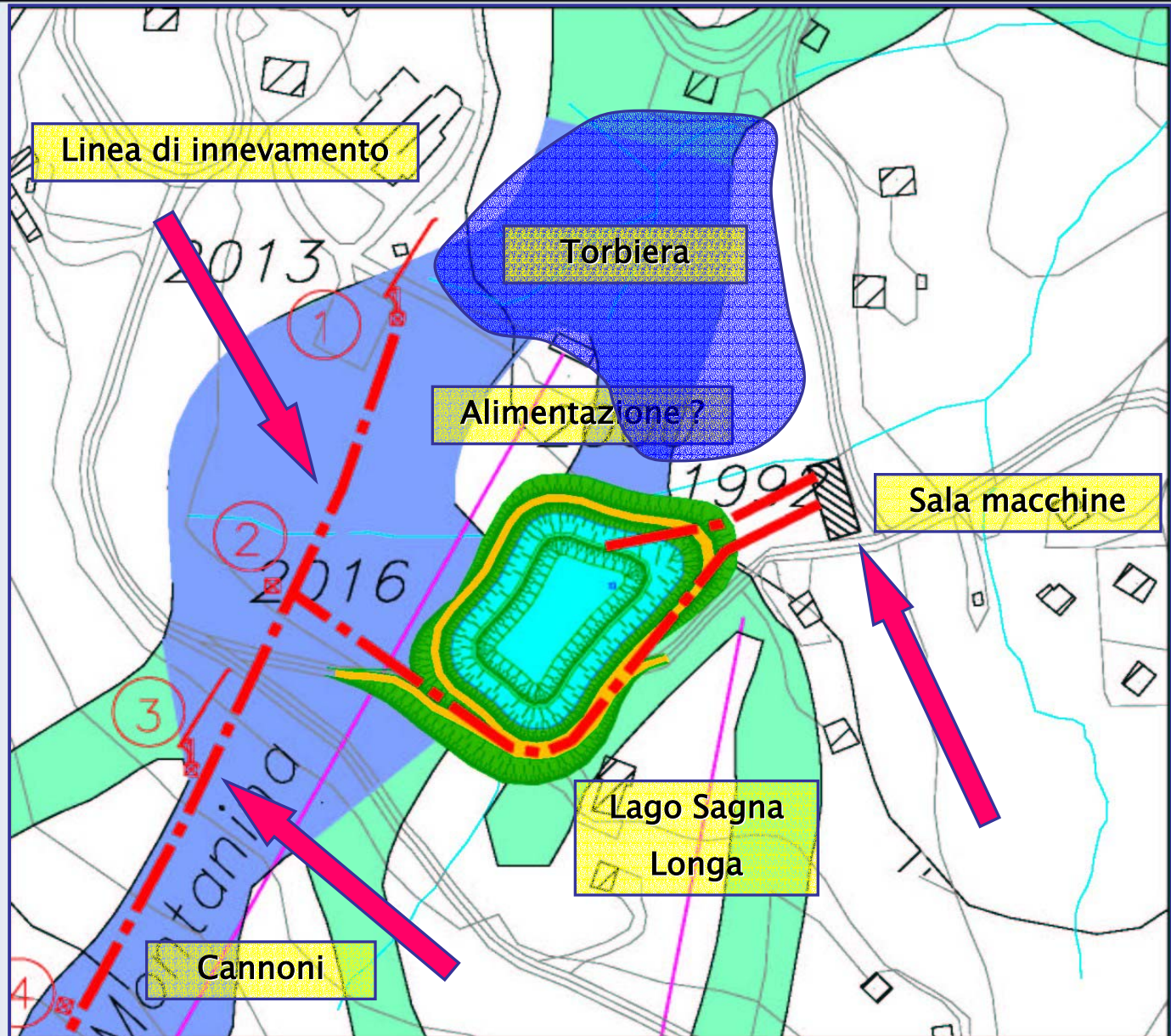
Olympic Village: Colonia Medail



Ski lifts - Chair lifts



Reservoirs



Reservoirs



Construction



Specific problems

- Facilities located in areas with high ecological value, and within or beside protected areas.
- Facilities located very close to permanently or temporarily inhabited areas.
- Various types of facilities:
 - Buildings – demolition works
 - Special infrastructures
 - Hydraulic works (storage, drainage)
 - Roads improvement
- High number of facilities (ab. 35)

Specific problems

- Many construction works in the same location in different times or contemporarily.
- Works undertaken by different contractors and supervised by different engineering firms.
- Permitting activities conducted separately for each facility – difficulties in assessing the cumulative impacts.
- Short seasons – high seasonality in the construction activities.
- Asbestos containing rocks in part of the construction area.

Objectives of the monitoring program

- Ensure compliance during construction.
- Assess the cumulative effects due to construction works insisting on the same receptors.
- Optimize the monitoring activities, reducing redundancy.
- Only one entity collecting data in the field and one independent entity validating the data.
- Present the data to the relevant authorities in a coordinated way.
- Timely and effective feedback and counter measures in case of non compliance.

Methodology

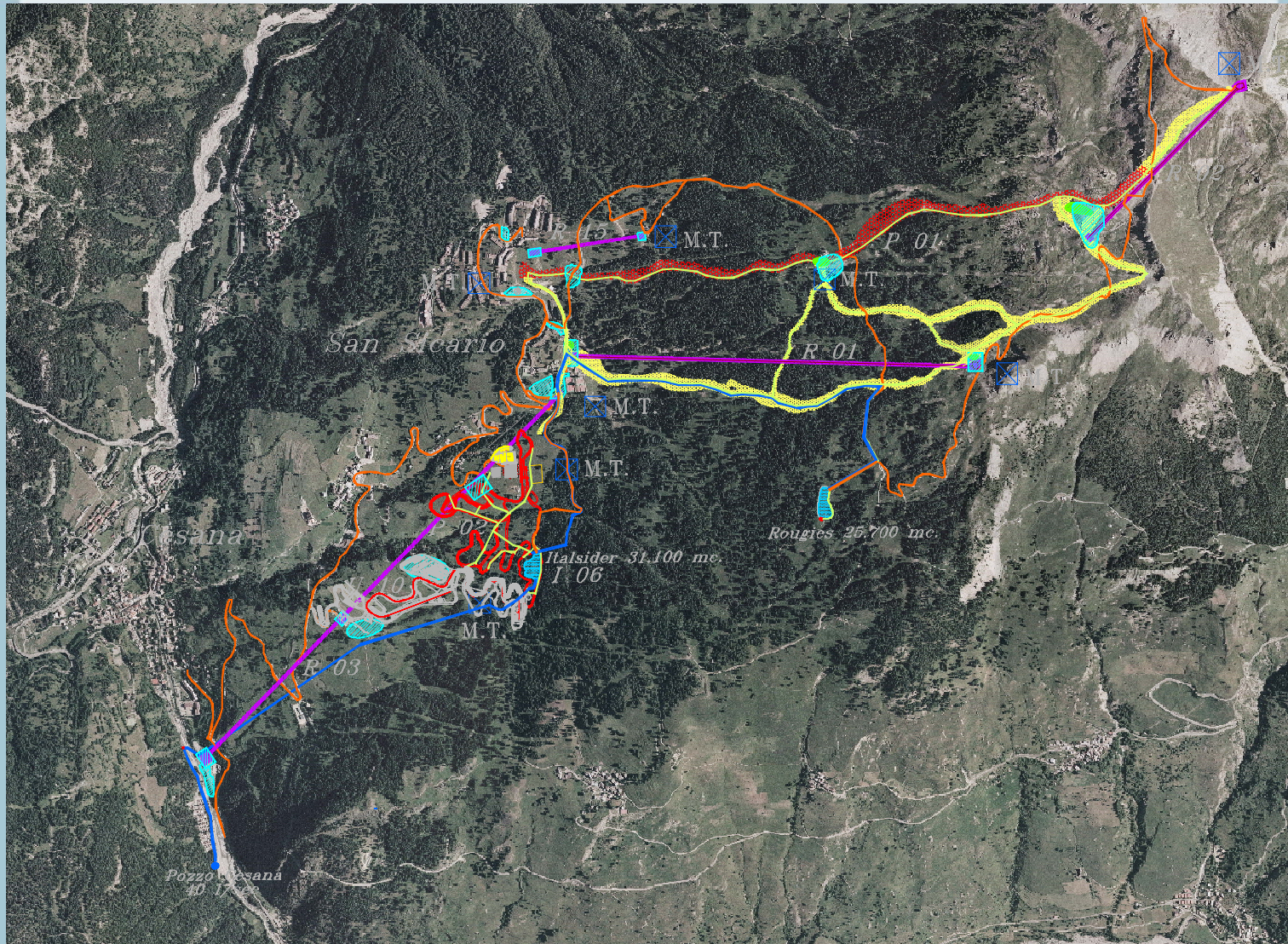
- Analysis of existing documents:
 - Planning documents (Strategic Environmental Assessment, Olympic Program, etc.)
 - Design documents
 - Permitting documents
 - Environmental reports
 - Maps and aerial pictures

Methodology

- Definition of 6 monitoring areas
 - Area 1 – Cesana T.se, Sagna Longa e Claviere
 - Area 2 – Sestriere
 - Area 3 – Pragelato
 - Area 4 – Oulx e Sauze d'Oulx
 - Area 5 – Cesana T.se e San Sicario
 - Area 6 - Bardonecchia

Methodology

All the projects included in each area have been coordinated and the layout put on aerial pictures at 1:5000 scale.



Methodology

- The projects have been categorized according to the specific construction methodologies and therefore action with a potential impact.
 - Ski lifts Chair lifts
 - Snow making facilities
 - Competition grounds
 - Olympic villages
 - Roads

Methodology

- For each environmental component a series of indicator has been identified

AIR

- Total suspended particles (PTS) and <10 um suspended particles (PM10)
- Dust deposition
- Suspended asbestos fibres
- Indicators related to traffic (NO_x, SO₂, VOCs, etc.)

NOISE

- Noise generated by traffic
- Noise generated by construction activities

Methodology

VIBRATIONS

- Vibrations generated by the traffic
- Vibrations generated by the construction activities

SURFACE WATER

- Hydrological, chemical and biological indicators

GROUND WATER

- Hydrological, chemical and biological indicators

SOIL

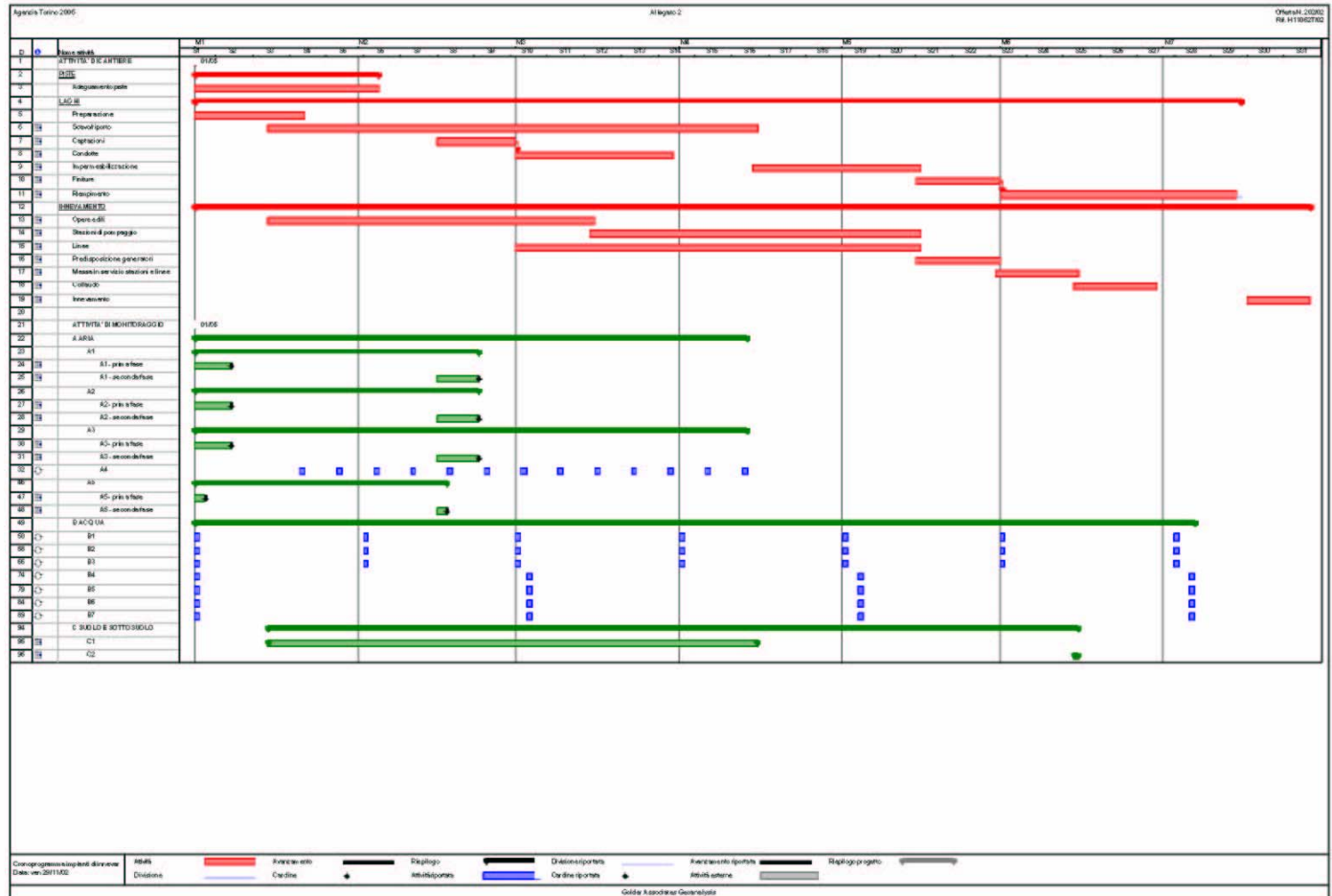
- Physical, chemical and biological indicators

VEGETATION, WILDLIFE AND ECOSYSTEMS

- Quantitative censuses for target species (Red deer, Chamois, Alpine grouse, Ptarmigan, Woodpeckers)
- Screening surveys (semi-quantitative transects) on all habitat types
- Detailed surveys (quantitative transects) on wetlands

Methodology

Construction activities schedules have been coordinated to identify most critical periods



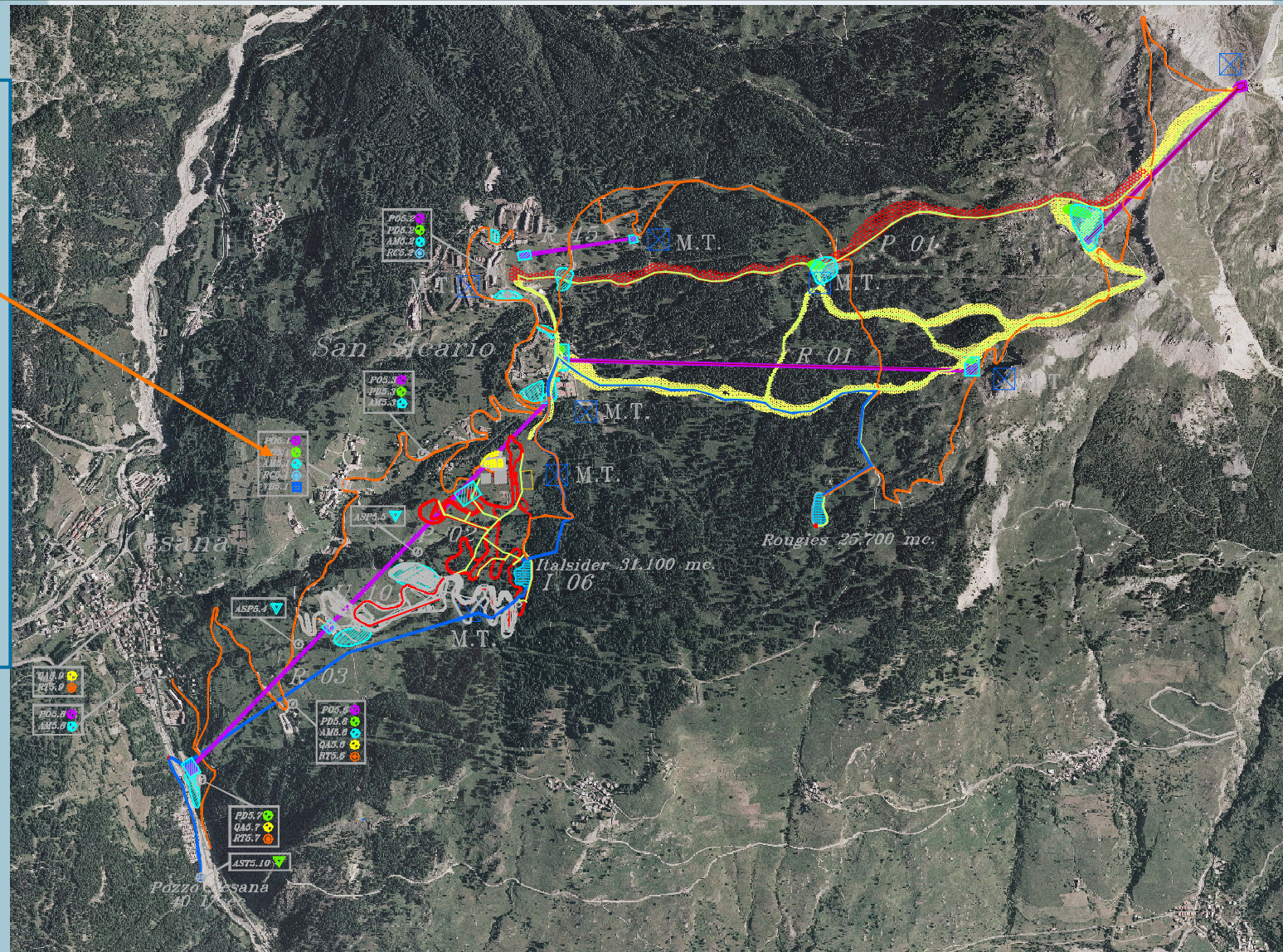
Methodology

- Potential receptors have been identified in two stages:
 - Aerial maps analysis
 - Field surveys
- Monitoring station representative of receptors have been identified and described in details.
- Monitoring activities for each station have been selected.
- Monitoring documents have been prepared:
 - Aerial photographs
 - Construction activity – monitoring activity matrices

Methodology

Example:

- Suspended particles
- Dust deposition
- Traffic noise
- Vibrations
- Air quality



Methodology

- Technical specification for each monitoring activity including sampling, handling of samples, analysis and reporting (with reference to Italian legislation and international norms ISO, UNI, ASTM)
- All the above mentioned documents coordinated in 6 “Monitoring plans” and submitted to the Regional Environmental Agency for approval.

Organisation

➤ Parties involved:

- Agenzia Torino 2006
- Construction supervisors
- Company executing monitoring
- Project coordinator (GA)
- Regional Environmental Agency

Organization

- Planning of field and lab activities
 - Weekly or bi-weekly planning based on the schedule of the construction works
 - Share of information with the construction supervisors
- Reporting of field and lab activities.
 - Field data forms
 - Lab data forms
 - Preliminary reports (48 hours)
 - Final reports (15 days)

Organization

- Data management
 - Database
 - Non compliance reports
 - Corrective actions documents
- Reporting of results
 - Before construction “ante operam”
 - During construction (quarterly)
 - After reclamation

Collecting data



Collecting data



Collecting data



Collecting data



Results

DATI GENERALI	RISULTATI
<u>Stazioni di monitoraggio'</u>	<u>Polveri sospese</u>
	<u>Polveri depositabili</u>
<u>Coordinate geografiche</u>	<u>Amianto aerodisperso</u>
	<u>Qualità dell'aria</u>
<u>Unità di misura</u>	<u>Rumore</u>
	<u>Vibrazioni</u>
<u>Limiti di legge</u>	<u>Acque superficiali</u>
	<u>Acque sotterranee</u>

Conclusions

- Organization proved to be able to manage the monitoring system effectively and timely.
- Non-compliance situations managed without significant effects on the construction schedules and costs.
- Costs of monitoring contained within 0.6 % of the overall construction costs.
- Conflicts and complaints sporadic.