

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPr)

for the management of activities relating to the protection of the natural environment during the
construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the

Section 24G Application THE UNLAWFUL CLEARANCE OF VEGETATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF A DAM ON FARM 91, RIVERSDALE

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Compiled by:

EnviroAfrica cc

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1. INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of this Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) is to prevent avoidable damage and/or minimise or mitigate unavoidable environmental damage associated with any construction, operational, maintenance, or decommissioning/ demolition work where there is a risk of environmental damage and to enhance positive benefits of the project.

The EMPr forms part of the contractual obligations to which all contractors/employees involved in construction, maintenance, or demolition work must be committed. It serves as a guideline and baseline information document for the construction and operational of the proposed project and aims to comply with Section 24N of the National Environmental Management Act (Act no 107 of 1998) also known as NEMA, as well as the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (Government Notice No R 326) and any additional specific information requested by any State Department, including the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (WCDEADP) for specific projects.

This EMPr:

- Identifies project activities that could cause environmental damage (risks) and provides a summary of actions required
- Identifies persons responsible for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and provides their contact information
- Provides standard procedures to avoid and/or minimise the identified negative environmental impacts and to enhance the positive impact of the project on the environment
- Provides site and project-specific rules and actions required, including a site plan/s showing:
 - Areas where construction, maintenance, or demolition work may be carried out
 - Areas where any material or waste may be stored
 - Allowed access routes, parking and turning areas for construction or construction-related vehicles
- Forms a written record of procedures, responsibilities, requirements and rules for Contractor/s, their staff and any other person who must comply with the EMPr
- Provides a monitoring and auditing programme to track and record compliance and identify and respond to any potential or actual negative environmental impacts
- Provides a monitoring programme to record any mitigation measures that are and will be implemented

The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) is both prescriptive and adaptable. It specifies particular individuals or organisations assigned to carry out designated tasks, thereby ensuring the minimisation of environmental impacts. Additionally, the document remains open-ended, as insights gained during construction activities and the monitoring of onsite procedures may necessitate adjustments to the EMPr.

This Environmental Management Plan Report (EMPr) was prepared by Ms. Bianca Gilfillan, a Registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) (2023/7929) affiliated with the Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa (EAPASA) and EnviroAfrica cc. Ms. Gilfillan possesses a Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Environmental Sciences from the University of the Western Cape, as well as a National Diploma and a Bachelor of Technology in Environmental Management. With over two decades of experience in

environmental management, environmental impact assessments, renewable energy, environmental compliance auditing, and public participation processes, she brings a wealth of expertise to her work.

1.1.1 PURPOSE

The objective of the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) is to provide direction and guidance to all responsible parties, who are expected to collaborate closely in order to mitigate or prevent unnecessary environmental impacts or delays. The Environmental Control Officer (ECO) will oversee compliance with the EMPr and other environmental considerations, conducting regular site visits during the construction phase, with additional visits conducted at the discretion of the ECO or relevant authorities based on professional judgment related to the project.

This EMPr binds all contractors, sub-contractors and other persons working on the site to adhere to the terms and conditions of the EMPr throughout the construction activities of the project and any other construction activities associated with the upgrade of the site.

Any other site-specific additional activities decided and agreed upon at the “On-Site Start-Up Meeting” must be included to form part of this EMPr.

1.1.2 SCOPE

This EMPr addresses the construction phase (CEMPR) and operational phase (OEMPr), and all activities associated with the project. In addition, it will deal with all the requirements of regulation 19 (4) of the EIA regulations (R. 982, 04 December 2014) as well as any additional specific information requested by the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (WCDEADP) pertaining to some developments.

Compliance with this EMP (which serves as a basis for all the phases of the project) will be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer (ECO). The Construction Engineer/Project Managers, the Contracting Agent(s) and the Client will be responsible for the implementation of this Environmental Management Programme.

1.1.3 SITE LOCATION

The site is located on Farm 91, Riversdale, located approximately 14km north-east of Heidelberg and 20km north-west of Riversdale.

The existing access road is in use (just off the N2) on a gravel road.

Site coordinates (estimated central point): 33° 28' 01.40" South, 18° 45' 07.70" E.

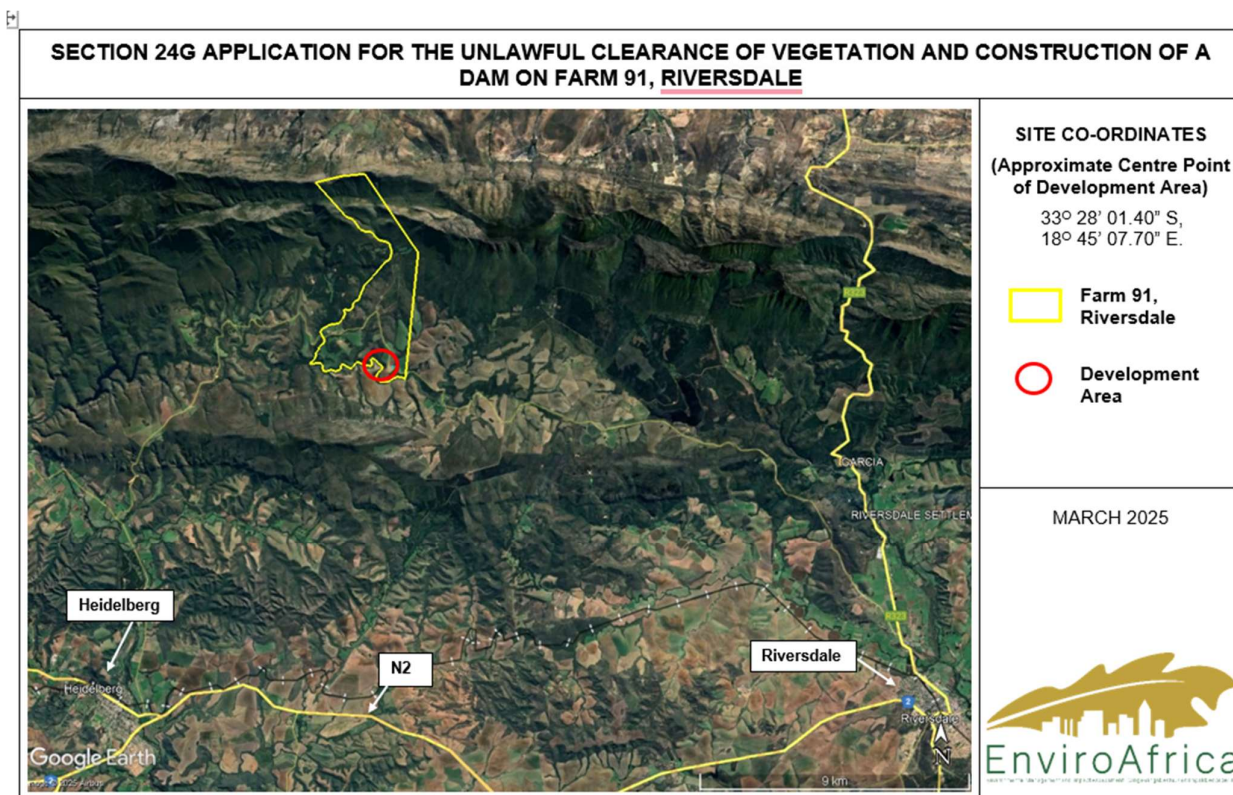


Figure 1: Google Earth image showing the locality of the site.

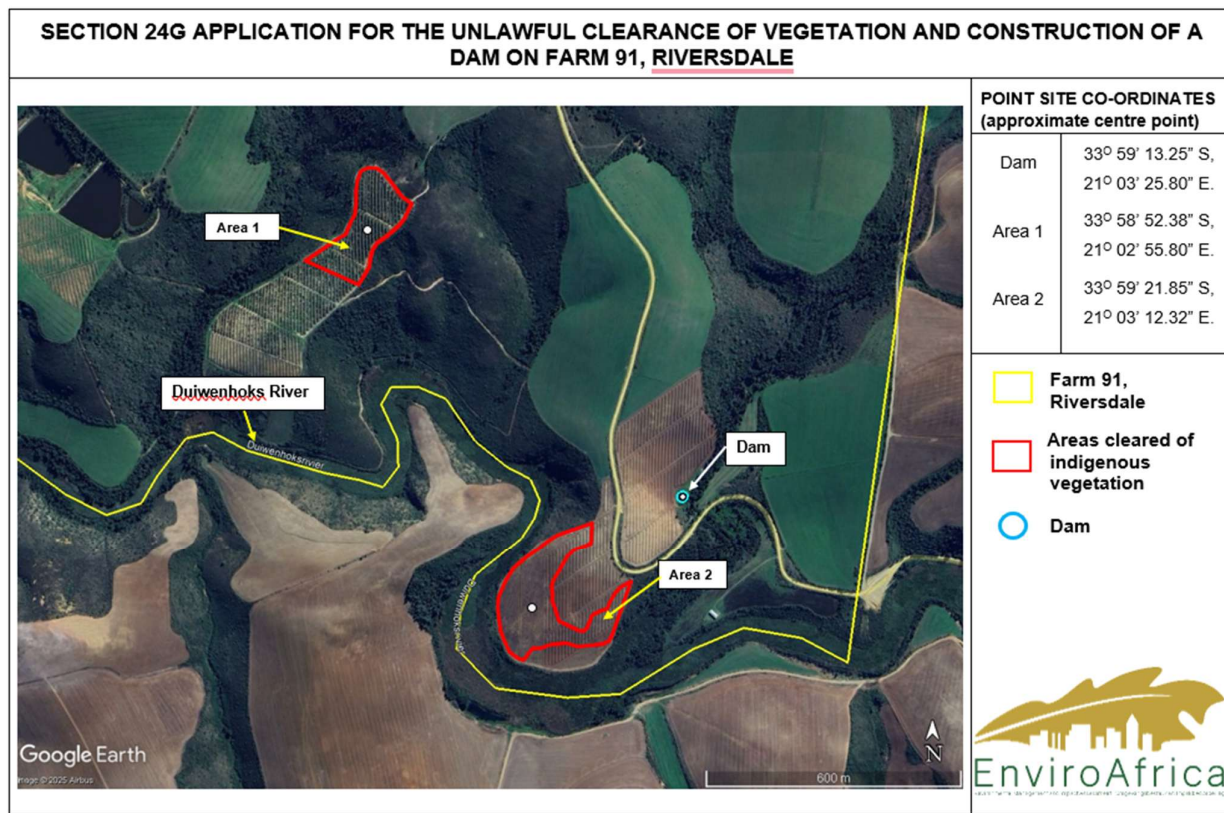


Figure 2: Site Plan showing the development footprint areas.

1.1.4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed development entails the expansion of irrigated orchards and the construction of a farm dam on Farm 91, Riversdale, within the Hessequa Local Municipality, Western Cape Province. The property, owned by the CJ Engelbrecht Familie Trust, has historically been used for dairy farming on irrigated pastures. As part of the transition to a high-value, export-oriented agricultural model, the landowner initiated the establishment of avocado and macadamia orchards, supported by water infrastructure improvements.

Two orchard blocks, measuring approximately 7.42 hectares in total, were developed in 2022 without prior environmental authorisation. These included 2.78 ha planted to macadamia nuts and 4.64 ha planted to avocados. The development involved the clearing of indigenous vegetation within areas mapped as Garden Route Shale Fynbos, which was classified as Vulnerable at the time of clearing and later reclassified as Endangered in terms of the Revised National List of Ecosystems (GN 2747 of 18 November 2022). The footprint is also located within a Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA 1), as per the 2017 and 2023 Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plans.

In addition, the dam was constructed prior to 2014 in a natural depression within an area historically identified as a wetland or Ecological Support Area (ESA1). Although the area was historically mapped as part of a valley-bottom wetland, site verification confirmed that it had already been degraded and incorporated into the agricultural landscape. The dam receives runoff from a nearby road and is used for irrigation, with an estimated 12,500 m³ of water abstracted for this purpose. While the dam may provide some incidental biodiversity and wetland support functions (e.g., birdlife attraction), it primarily functions as part of the farm's water supply system.

The total development footprint is approximately 7.42 ha, situated within a broader agricultural property of 1,179 ha. All activities occurred within land previously used for cultivation or pasture and are located within a Protected Agricultural Area (PAA) under the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (CARA). The farm's water supply is sourced from three river abstraction points and stored in multiple dams, with the new orchards irrigated using a precision drip irrigation system designed to minimise water use and return flow.

This Section 24G application has been triggered due to the unlawful commencement of listed activities in terms of the 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (as amended), including the clearing of indigenous vegetation, alteration of a watercourse, and the construction of infrastructure within regulated areas. The application seeks to regularise these activities, assess their environmental impacts, and implement mitigation measures were required to ensure legal compliance and long-term environmental sustainability.

1.1.5 THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

The development includes the construction of a dam as part of broader agricultural expansion activities on a property historically used for grazing and cultivation. As part of the Section 24G rectification process, the receiving environment was assessed through specialist input, historical imagery, and site verification. According to the 2018 Vegetation Map of South Africa, the affected areas were originally covered by Garden Route Shale Fynbos, which was listed as Vulnerable at the time of the initial clearing in 2022 and subsequently reclassified as Endangered in the Revised National List of Ecosystems (GN 2747 of 18 November 2022).

Although the site is mapped as a Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA), specialist verification confirmed that the areas cleared were already significantly disturbed due to historical agricultural activities, with no remaining intact vegetation or plant species of conservation concern. According to the 2017 Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (WCBSP), the dam may fall within an Ecological Support Area (ESA1), but field observations and aerial imagery confirm that the original watercourse had long been degraded and incorporated into the agricultural landscape, with no remaining riparian vegetation or intact aquatic habitat.

The dam was constructed in a natural depression and is filled by natural runoff, including from nearby roads. It will be used as part of the farm's irrigation system, with approximately 12,500 m³ of water abstracted for agricultural purposes. While this introduces a water use component, the freshwater assessment concluded that the dam's location in a historically degraded area and its scale of use is unlikely to cause further significant ecological degradation, provided appropriate water use licensing and runoff management measures are implemented.

1.1.6 VEGETATION TYPES

The property, Farm 91 near Riversdale in the Western Cape, lies within the Garden Route Shale Fynbos vegetation type as per the 2018 South African National Vegetation Map (VegMap). This vegetation type was listed as Vulnerable at the time the first orchard expansion (Field 1) was undertaken in 2022 and later reclassified as Endangered under the *Revised National List of Ecosystems That Are Threatened and in Need of Protection* (GN 2747 of 18 November 2022) by the time Field 2 was cleared. The site is located within a mapped Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA 1) for the orchard expansions and CBA 2 for the dam, according to both the 2017 and 2023 Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plans (WCBSPs). Despite these mapped sensitivities, historical evidence, including Google Earth imagery and landowner accounts, confirms that the affected portions of the farm had long been subjected to agricultural use, including pasture cultivation and ploughing, particularly from 2008 onward. As such, the indigenous vegetation had already been largely transformed prior to the recent clearing activities that triggered the Section 24G process.

A Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment (June 2025) was conducted by a suitably qualified botanical specialist to evaluate the biodiversity value of the affected areas and determine the impact of the unlawful clearance of indigenous vegetation and the construction of a farm dam. The assessment followed the national procedures and protocols for environmental theme sensitivity, as well as the National Biodiversity Offset Guidelines (GN 380 of 2023). Site inspections were conducted to verify current vegetation condition, identify species composition, and determine whether any plant species of conservation concern (SoCC) or protected species were present. The specialist also verified whether the areas retained ecological integrity and contributed meaningfully to biodiversity conservation objectives.

The site inspection confirmed that the cleared areas, both the orchard expansion fields and the dam footprint, were situated in disturbed or previously cultivated landscapes with little remaining indigenous vegetation. The species composition was dominated by early successional and hardy species typically associated with disturbed habitats. No species of conservation concern or provincially/nationally protected plant species were recorded within the affected footprints. While the site falls within a formally listed Endangered ecosystem and CBA zones, the actual ecological value of the impacted areas was determined to be low, given the absence of intact vegetation structure, function, or rare species. The overall impact of the activities was assessed as Medium-Low Negative, largely due to the historical transformation of the site and limited residual biodiversity value.

As a result, the specialist concluded that no formal biodiversity offset is required, as the activities do not result in significant residual loss of irreplaceable biodiversity. The report recommends that any future agricultural

expansion be preceded by environmental screening and compliance with environmental authorisation requirements. In the interim, the current impacts should be rectified through the Section 24G process, and no further encroachment into remaining natural or semi-natural vegetation should be permitted without authorisation. Passive rehabilitation of natural vegetation around the development footprint is encouraged, but no active restoration is considered necessary due to the low ecological potential of the affected areas.

The cumulative impact of the activities on terrestrial biodiversity is assessed in the botanical report as **Medium-Low Negative**. Although the site is located within an ecosystem currently listed as Endangered (Garden Route Shale Fynbos) and mapped as a Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA 1 and 2), the actual impact on biodiversity is limited by the historically transformed nature of the affected areas. The land had been previously cultivated or used for pasture, and no species of conservation concern or intact habitat features remain. As a result, the loss of biodiversity is localised and not expected to contribute significantly to ecosystem degradation at a broader scale. No irreversible impacts were identified, and no biodiversity offset is deemed necessary. The impact significance remains below the threshold that would trigger critical concern, particularly since no additional transformation is proposed and the current activities are being addressed through regulatory rectification.

1.1.7 FRESHWATER ASSESSMENT

The agricultural development on Farm 91, Riversdale, entails the transformation of historically cultivated and pasture-based land into a modern, export-oriented orchard operation focusing on avocado and macadamia nut production. The property, situated on the southern slopes of the Langeberg Mountains, is owned by the CJ Engelbrecht Trust and has undergone significant changes, including the construction of irrigation infrastructure, dams, and the conversion of former dairy pastures into permanent crops.

Two orchards (7.42 ha total) were unlawfully established near regulated watercourses, triggering a Section 24G environmental rectification process and a Water Use Licence Application (WULA). In support of this, a Freshwater Report (WATSAN Africa, February 2025) was commissioned to assess the ecological status and legal compliance of the water uses on the farm, particularly Dam No. 7, which was built in a historically identified wetland area.

The report found that while the upper reaches of the farm remain pristine, the lower two-thirds are extensively farmed and heavily invaded by alien vegetation, especially black wattle. Biomonitoring conducted on the Plattekloof River indicated that agricultural activities on the farm have not negatively affected water quality, with downstream conditions even showing improvement. The Present Ecological State of the rivers ranged from moderately to largely modified (Class C–D), while the wetland at Dam No. 7 was classified as seriously modified (Class E), with low ecological sensitivity and limited restoration potential.

The report concluded that the continued operation of Dam No. 7 and the orchards poses a low environmental risk if appropriate mitigation measures, such as runoff containment and irrigation return flow management, are implemented. It recommends that the activities be authorised under a General Authorisation and that compliance with NWA and NEMA regulatory requirements be pursued through the current rectification processes.

1.1.8 SOIL ASSESSMENT

The development on Farm 91, Riversdale, involves the expansion of high-value, irrigated orchards for avocado and macadamia nut production, replacing a historically dairy-focused operation. Located within the Hessequa

Municipality, the farm spans 1179 ha and lies partially within a Protected Agricultural Area (PAA) under the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (CARA). As part of the Section 24G environmental rectification process, a Soil Suitability Assessment and Agricultural Compliance Statement were undertaken to evaluate the land's potential and confirm alignment with agricultural policies.

The report confirms that the area under cultivation is of very high agricultural potential, suitable for orchard establishment, and already benefits from advanced irrigation and soil conservation practices. The two orchard blocks assessed (totaling 7.42 ha) lie within areas previously used for pasture and wheat farming and thus do not represent virgin land in the strictest sense.

The soil survey found no significant physical or chemical limitations to continued agricultural use. Although CARA consent is still required for the clearance of land in a PAA, the report concludes that the activity has a positive agricultural impact and supports the sustainable intensification of farming on suitable land.

Furthermore, no mitigation measures were deemed necessary due to the compatibility of the land use with national and municipal agricultural policy objectives. The activity is therefore considered compliant with the spatial agricultural planning intentions of the Western Cape Department of Agriculture, provided regulatory rectification steps are completed.

1.1.9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HERITAGE AND PALAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

In terms of archaeological and heritage sensitivity, the area where the listed activities occurred does not fall within a zone of high significance as identified in heritage sensitivity screening tools. The development footprint is located within historically cultivated land that has been subjected to intensive agricultural use, including ploughing and irrigation, over multiple generations.

No visible heritage resources, structures older than 60 years, or palaeontological indicators were identified during the site visits or from aerial imagery review. The disturbance of soil associated with the dam construction and orchard development took place in previously modified environments, reducing the likelihood of intact sub-surface archaeological or palaeontological materials. Nevertheless, as a precautionary measure, a Notification of Intent to Develop (NID) will be submitted to Heritage Western Cape to confirm that no formal Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is required under the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999).

Should any heritage resources, including evidence of graves and human burials, archaeological material and paleontological material be discovered during the execution of the activities above, all works must be stopped immediately, and Heritage Western Cape must be notified without delay.

1.2 RECOMMENDATIONS ON IMPACT MITIGATION/MINIMISATION

The following are site/project specific impact mitigation measures recommended by the Specialists and must be enforced if the proposed development is approved.

Agriculture:

- No specific mitigation measures are required as the development aligns with agricultural land use planning and is consistent with the zoning and suitability of the site.
- The area developed for orchards had already been used for cultivation and pasture, and no virgin land was disturbed in the strictest sense.
- Continued implementation of good agricultural practices (GAP) is recommended, including:

- Soil conservation techniques such as cover cropping and contouring on sloped areas.
- Regular irrigation system maintenance to avoid over-irrigation and soil erosion.
- Nutrient management to prevent excessive leaching or accumulation in soil.
- Future expansion should follow all legal processes, including prior CARA consent where applicable, and environmental screening to ensure land transformation occurs only on suitable soils.
- Monitoring of soil health and productivity over time is advised to maintain long-term agricultural viability.

Freshwater:

- The continued operation of Dam No. 7 is acceptable, provided that:
 - No further expansion or infilling occurs in the area of the historical wetland.
 - The dam footprint is maintained within its current limits.
- Prevent runoff and irrigation return flow from reaching rivers or drainage lines by:
 - Installing collection berms or retention ponds at the base of orchards.
 - Reusing collected water in the irrigation system using perforated pipe or pump-based systems.
- Implement alien invasive species clearing, particularly black wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*), in riparian and wetland zones to improve ecological functioning and reduce erosion.
- Maintain riparian buffers along watercourses wherever feasible; avoid further planting or infrastructure development within 32 m of defined watercourses.
- Conduct regular maintenance of irrigation and water abstraction infrastructure to minimise leakages and erosion at riverbanks.
- Continue with biomonitoring and ecological assessments to track potential long-term impacts on water quality and river health.

Biodiversity:

- No further clearing of natural or semi-natural vegetation should be undertaken without environmental screening and authorisation, especially in areas mapped as CBA or containing Endangered ecosystems.
- Passive rehabilitation is encouraged in buffer zones and disturbed edges where natural vegetation may regenerate, but active restoration is not required due to the already degraded condition and limited ecological potential of the impacted areas.
- Preserve remaining vegetation fragments, if any occur near the cleared areas, as stepping stones or buffers to support broader landscape connectivity and prevent further ecological erosion.
- All future agricultural expansion must be preceded by protocol-based sensitivity screening, with site verification to determine the presence of protected species or high-sensitivity habitats before any land transformation.
- Implement a clear demarcation of orchard boundaries to prevent unintended expansion or encroachment into adjacent natural or semi-natural areas.
- Monitor and manage alien invasive species along disturbed boundaries and irrigation infrastructure to prevent secondary spread into surrounding areas.
- Maintain open communication with conservation authorities (e.g. CapeNature) for any land use changes near mapped CBAs or endangered vegetation types to ensure continued compliance with biodiversity objectives.
- Biodiversity offsets are not required in this case, as per the botanical assessment, because the residual impacts are not significant, the affected areas are not ecologically intact, and no species of conservation concern were present.

Heritage

No specific mitigation measures required.

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

The Conditions of approval of the Environmental Authorisation (EA) and other relevant approvals/licences from other authorities will be included as Appendix 1 in the final EMPr. The conditions of approval must be adhered to as part of the EMPr.

2. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

2.1 DEFINITIONS

Applicant:	The person or responsible person from an organisation who applied for the proposed activity described in the Environmental Authorisation.
Audit (Site Completion):	Environmental Site Inspection and verification of construction activities to the EMPr
Bund:	Enclosure under / around a storage facility to contain any spillage
Batch plant:	A concrete or plaster mixing facility and associated equipment and materials.
Construction:	Means the period of the project during which the actual works are carried out, deemed to include site establishment, site preparation, the works, maintenance period and decommissioning.
Construction phase:	The construction phase period of a cellular communications Construction site is defined as from the commencement of site establishment up to and including the practical site handover.
Construction site:	Means the area influenced and affected by the construction activities or under the control of the Contractor, often referred to as "the Site".
Construction Supervisor:	The person responsible (appointed by the owner) to ensure that the construction is carried out to completion on time, within budget and that the Contractor fulfils his obligations in terms of the EMP.
Contaminated water:	Means water contaminated by the Contractor's activities, e.g. concrete water and runoff from plant/ personnel wash areas.
Contractor:	The principal persons / company and all other sub-contractors involved in the construction of the project.
Contractor's camp:	Means the designated and suitably demarcated areas on the Site within which all site offices and staff facilities are situated and within which equipment will be stored, for instance, a batching plant, crusher plant, sand washing plant, workshop, offices, rest areas, ablution areas, etc., whichever is applicable.
Contaminated water:	Means water contaminated by the Contractor's activities, e.g. concrete water and runoff from plant/ personnel wash areas.
Declaration of understanding:	Form that is signed by all contractors involved in the construction works of their understanding and acceptance of the EMP and site-specific additions to the EMP.
Development site:	The boundary and extent of development works and infrastructure.
Environment:	Means the surroundings within which humans exist and that are made up of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the land, water and atmosphere of the earth; • micro-organisms, plant and animal life; • any part of the combination of the above two bullets and the interrelationships between them;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and well-being
Environmental Aspect:	Any element of any construction activity, product or service that can interact with the environment
Environmental Audit Report:	Report done by the ECO and submitted by the Applicant to the satisfaction of the Chief Directorate Environmental Affairs, within six months after construction has been completed and also after the site(s) have been rehabilitated
Environmental Authorisation	This means the authorisation by the competent authority of a listed activity or specified activity in terms of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 ("NEMA");
Environmental Control Officer:	The registered Environmental Scientist (<i>in terms of section 20(3) of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003 (Act 27 of 2003)</i>) is responsible for overseeing the environmental aspects of the Construction phase of the EMPr.
Environmental Completion Statement:	A report by the ECO to the relevant authorities stating completion of the project and compliance with the EMPr and its conditions.
Environmental Impact:	Any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from any construction activity, product or service.
Method statement:	The Contractor shall provide a comprehensive statement detailing the scope of the proposed construction activities in a step-by-step manner. This documentation is intended to ensure that both the Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO) and the Construction Supervisor fully comprehend the Contractor's plans. Furthermore, it will enable them to offer informed comments and recommendations, thereby facilitating the implementation of necessary mitigating measures to prevent any potential environmental impacts.
No-Go Area(s):	An area of such (environmental/aesthetical) importance that no person or activity is allowed within a designated boundary surrounding this area.
Owner:	The owner, or dedicated person, responsible for the management of the property on which the proposed activity (in terms of the Environmental Authorisation) will be performed.
Stop Works Order:	An order may be issued by the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) or the Construction Supervisor to the Contractor, including any subcontractors, in the event that significant environmental damage is imminent or occurring as a consequence of construction activities. Upon receipt of such an order, the Contractor is required to immediately cease all activities, including any planned operations that are related to the specific concern, until a resolution that is environmentally sustainable has been duly approved by the ECO.
Site:	The area and extent of the development works and infrastructure, including any areas off the main site on which works are to be carried out, in order to allow the development to proceed successfully.

Site meetings:	Periodic (weekly or monthly) meetings between the ECO, Construction Supervisor and Contractor to discuss construction activities that relate to the environment or any other environmental issues that might arise.
Works:	The works to be executed in accordance with a contract.
On-site start-up meeting:	A preliminary meeting will be conducted on-site prior to the commencement of any construction activities. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and to identify site-specific additions that will be incorporated as the foundation for the EMPr.
Potentially hazardous substance:	A substance that, in the reasonable judgment of the Engineer, may have a harmful (detrimental) impact on the environment.
Method statement:	A formal written proposal detailing the work to be carried out by the Contractor, submitted to the Engineer or the designated responsible individual.
Reasonable:	Means unless the context indicates otherwise, reasonable in the opinion of the Engineer/Project Leader after he has consulted with a person, not an employee of the client, suitably experienced in "environmental implementation plans" and "environmental management plans", both as defined in the Environmental Management Act (Act No 107, 1998).
Solid waste:	Means all solid waste, including construction debris, chemical waste, excess cement/concrete, wrapping materials, timber, tins and cans, drums, wire, nails, food and domestic waste (e.g. plastic packets and wrappers).

2.2 ABBREVIATIONS

CA	Competent Authority
CARA	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983)
CEMP	Construction Phase Environmental Management Plan
DEADP	Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
ECO	Environmental Control Officer: - Must be a suitably qualified independent environmental consultant appointed to ensure compliance with the EMP
EMP	Environmental Management Plan or Programme
ESO	Environmental Site Officer - Must be a person with adequate environmental knowledge to understand and implement the EMP by conducting on-site inspections determined by the ECO and the client
ER	Engineers' representative or the Main contractors' representative
EA	Environmental Authorisation (Record of Decision) issued by the relevant authority for the authorisation to commence construction under certain environmental compliances
HWC	Heritage Western Cape
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet(s)
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no. 107 of 1998)
OEMP	Operational Environmental Management Programme
OSSM	On-site Start-up Meeting
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

3. CONSTRUCTION PHASE EMPR

3.1 STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITY

Implementation of the EMPr and environmental control and management of the construction phase will be achieved through the responsibility structure set out below. The role players include the Owner, the Construction Supervisor, the Environmental Control Officer and the Contractor. All role players must familiarise themselves with the prescriptions of the EMPr.

3.2 THE CLIENT / APPLICANT / OWNER

The client (or the designated responsible person appointed by him / her) is responsible for:

- Appointing a suitably experienced ECO, the Construction Supervisor and the Contractor for the duration of the construction contract, and
- Ensuring that the Construction Supervisor and Contractor fulfil their obligations in terms of this EMPr.

3.3 THE CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISOR

The Construction Supervisor is responsible for ensuring that the construction is carried out to completion on time, within budget and that the Contractor fulfils his obligations in terms of the EMPr. In addition, the Construction Supervisor and the ECO are expected to develop a close working relationship and to stay in contact with each other.

The responsibilities of the Construction Supervisor include:

- To issue site instructions to the Contractor
- To serve as a conduit for all communication between the ECO and the Contractor. The sole exception pertains to situations where the ECO or the Construction Supervisor is required to issue a "**STOP WORKS**" order to the contractor. This action is necessary when there is an imminent threat of serious environmental harm occurring or about to occur due to construction activities. The issuance of the "**STOP WORKS**" order must be promptly confirmed by the other party at the earliest reasonable opportunity.
- Discussing any problems that might lead to environmental damage with the ECO
- When the ECO is not on site, the Construction Supervisor will be responsible for the implementation of the EMP

3.4 THE CONTRACTOR

The Contractor shall be responsible for:

- Ensure that all sub-contractors, employees, suppliers, agents, etc., are fully aware and adhere to the environmental conditions detailed in the EMPr
- Liaise closely with the Construction Supervisor and the ECO
- Ensure that work on the site is conducted in an environmentally sensitive manner and in full accordance with the EMPr
- Carry out instructions issued in the site instruction book
- Assist with solutions to environmental problems that may arise during the construction phase; and
- Ensure that all "**No-Go**" areas are adequately demarcated and fenced off

- Will report any deviation from the requirements of this EMPr to the Principal Agent, and any pollution or environmental contaminant spill events
- Agrees to work stoppage and/or payment of penalties as required by this EMPr and directed by the ECO/Construction Supervisor
- Agrees to bear full costs for any work stoppage resulting from contravention of the requirements of this EMPr, and/or the costs of remedying environmental damage resulting from their or their sub-contractors or employees' contravention of the requirements of this EMPr

NB: All contractors must sign the "Declaration of Understanding" (*Appendix 1*) of this Environmental Management Programme before construction commences.

3.5 THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OFFICER (ECO)

ECO will be responsible for overseeing the environmental aspects of the Construction phase and will work in close coordination with the Construction Supervisor.

3.5.1 ECO QUALIFICATIONS

The ECO must be independent and suitably qualified (a diploma or degree in environmental management with at least 2 or more years of environmental site management experience) and must have a sound knowledge of the environment in which the activity will take place.

3.5.2 ECO DUTIES

An ECO must be appointed for the duration of the construction phase (or as required by the EA) and:

- Will be primarily responsible for ensuring the implementation of the EMPr and will perform regular site inspections/audits with the specific aim of ensuring environmental conformance by the Contractor
- Will visit the site on a regular basis while construction is in progress. Frequency of site visits is recommended at 1 x site visit per month, or as determined by the Competent Authority
- Will keep environmental records (including photographs) of the construction activities
- Must ensure that "No-Go" and "Open Space" areas are adequately protected and adhered to
- Must approve and be present during the demarcation of the necessary areas for storage of materials, ablutions, eating areas of contract workers, etc.
- A start-up meeting will be conducted prior to the commencement of construction. Environmental training will be provided at the outset of the project, with ongoing environmental awareness training offered throughout the project's duration.
- Must be informed of site and technical meetings to be able to comment and report on environmental issues
- Will call for, and approve, method statements for construction activities that might pose an environmental impact and must ensure that method statements are approved before commencement of the work
- Must implement immediate mitigating action in the case of critical environmental impacts
- Must deal with public complaints/queries regarding environmental issues
- Will record his findings and all environmental non-conformances in an environmental completion report (which will be forwarded to the Client and the Construction Supervisor)
- Will conduct a closing-down visit as soon as possible after completion of the Development

- Will commission an independent Environmental Compliance Audit within 6 months after completion of the contract

3.5.3 ECO AUTHORITY

The ECO has the authority to stop works if there is a serious threat to or impact on the environment as a direct cause of construction. However, this authority is limited only to emergency situations where immediate consultation with the Construction Supervisor is not possible.

- The ECO is to inform the client/developer and site representative of the reasons for the stoppage as soon as possible. A relevant reason should be supplied as soon as possible after the stoppage of such works
- Upon failure by the contractor or his employee to show adequate consideration to the environmental aspects of this contract i.e. wilful destruction of the environment, the ECO may recommend to the client/developer or site representative to have the contractor's representative, or any employee(s) removed from the site or work suspended until the matter is remedied
- No extension of time will be considered in the case of such suspensions and all costs will be borne by the contractor

3.5.4 HEALTH AND SAFETY OFFICER

A Health and Safety (H&S) Officer for the project must be designated or appointed by the Contractor or Principal Agent, and his/her role is to support the successful implementation of the EMPr through:

- Site evaluation on a regular basis
- Identifying issues relating to day-to-day construction activities that can have a detrimental effect on the environment
- Subcontractor audits to ensure compliance
- Assist in the direct implementation of the EMPr
- Ensure that the requirements of the EMPr are communicated and understood by personnel on site via induction sessions
- Ensure that the contractors on site develop, implement and monitor the required H&S management functions
- Evaluate the applicability and accuracy of the EMPr and the method statements throughout the construction phase
- Coordinate all statutory requirements, including permit authorisation and license requirements
- Conduct or have conducted a hazard analysis and take the necessary corrective action
- Where it is not possible to remove any remaining hazards, inform employees thereof and what precautionary action is to be taken
- Detail mitigation measures required to be taken, and the procedures for their implementation by the project manager
- Representing H&S issues at the production meetings
- Coordinate H&S training of personnel
- Coordinating spill response personnel
- The H&S officer shall inspect the integrity of the hazardous waste containers/bins/skips on a weekly basis

3.5.5 HEALTH AND SAFETY OFFICER QUALIFICATIONS

The Health and Safety Officer must be independent and suitably qualified, with a sound knowledge of the Occupational Health & Safety Act (Act no. 85 of 1993) and must have experience in the implementation of the act with regard to the construction and environmental environments in which the activity will take place.

3.6 COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS

The site project contractors must receive a copy of the construction phase EMPr (CEMPr) and any other additional information that pertains to site conditions/amendments, or deviations from the original site plan.

- This EMPr must be included to form part of the Contractor's site specification documentation
- A copy of the EMPr must be on site at all times and available for presentation to any authority requesting to see such document.

NO WORK ON SITE MAY TAKE PLACE UNTIL:

- The Declaration of Understanding/Environmental Contract is signed between the relevant parties
- At least one week's written notice (or as specified in the EA) given to the Department before commencement of any construction activity (As per EA – if required)
- On-Site Start-Up Meeting has been held
- Site and No-Go areas have been identified **and demarcated**
- Contractors are in possession of the EMPr and other relevant documentation
- Contractors/Subcontractors have signed the Declaration of Understanding
- All mandatory site equipment is in place
- An on-site Environmental Education and Awareness training session has taken place with all relevant construction personnel present

NB: Work refers to: Camp Establishment, Earthmoving activities and any preliminary construction activities.

3.7 ISSUES OF CONCERN

Issues of concern that were identified in the Pre-compliance notice and included in the EA must be addressed during the "On-Site Start-Up Meeting" and must be included in the On-Site Start-Up Report. Issues of Concern include, but shall not be limited or restricted to, the following:

- Site demarcation
- Demarcation and protection of any "no-go areas"
- Establishment of temporary laydown areas
- Waste management and disposal
- Mandatory site equipment
- Establishment of construction site compound
- Above-ground bulk fuel storage facilities (if required)
- Ablution & Toilet Facilities
- Refuse Management
- Concrete works & batching plant facilities (if required)
- Soil erosion and sediment control
- Firefighting equipment & emergency fire reaction plan
- Rehabilitation

3.8 SITE SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS & CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES

Please note that all recommendations summarised in the S24G Application Report must be addressed and read as part of the site-specific arrangements & construction procedures, which will include:

- General recommendations
- Site-specific mitigations
- Conditions of approval of the Environmental Authorisation (if required)

3.8.1 ON-SITE START-UP MEETING

The mandatory **On-Site Start-Up Meeting** must be conducted at least **14 days but not less than 5 working days** prior to commencement of any site/camp establishment, earthworks and/or construction activities and will relate to additional discussed information that must be complied with during the entire construction phase.

On-Site Start-Up Meeting points of discussion are:

- The Construction EMPr & other relevant site documents
- Project to be discussed, and all uncertainties are cleared
- Method statement/s to be discussed
- Road and construction area to be demarcated
- Materials stockpile and lay down areas to be demarcated
- Method of stockpiling to be discussed
- Firefighting procedures
- Mandatory firefighting equipment & fire preventative measures
- Solid waste removal intentions
- Placement, type and service of toilets to be agreed on
- Placement and type of rubbish bins and removal of rubbish to be agreed on
- Labour overnight camp to be demarcated and services agreed on
- Environmental Education and awareness training session to all contractors & onsite staff/labour

3.8.2 START-UP MEETING PARTICIPANTS

Minutes of the onsite Start-Up Meeting will be condensed to a report format and circulated to all attendees of the above-named meeting for their perusal and comments. The On-site Start-up Meeting Report will form part of this EMPr. If any discrepancies between the start-up report and the EMPr arise, then the EMPr will take precedence until clarification on the discrepancy is clarified. If any discrepancies between the EMPr and the EA arise, then the EA will take precedence until clarification on the discrepancy is clarified.

Participants in the start-up meeting can include:

- Applicants Representative
- Main Contractor's Representative
- Resident Engineer
- Site foreman
- Environmental Consultant
- Environmental Control Officer

NB: It is the responsibility of the main contractors to ensure that all sub- contractors, who work on the site during and after the civils contract, are informed of the environmental conditions pertaining to the site.

3.9 ENVIRONMENTAL & AWARENESS TRAINING

3.9.1 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS COURSE

Environmental awareness training courses shall be run for all personnel on site. The ECO will be responsible for the initial awareness course, which shall include all relevant management, the Construction Supervisor, the Contractor and all foremen. All attendees shall remain for the duration of the course.

The Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring that all personnel and subcontractors (if applicable) are informed and made aware of the environmental constraints and shall also supply the ECO with a monthly report indicating the number of employees used. If refresher courses are deemed necessary, for instance, where personnel disregard the requirements of the EMP, the time lost and the cost of the course would be for the account of the Contractor.

3.9.2 SPECIFIC TRAINING

All contractors and workers shall be informed about any special habitat, biodiversity feature, vegetation and/or rare plant species that might be present on the specific construction site (if applicable).

3.10 METHOD STATEMENTS

Method statements from the contractor will be required for specific sensitive actions on request of the authorities, the Applicant and/or ECO.

A method statement forms the baseline information on which sensitive area work takes place and is a “live document” in that modifications are negotiated between the Contractor and ECO/applicant, as circumstances unfold.

All method statements will form part of the EMP documentation and are subject to all terms and conditions contained within the EMP main document.

These documents must be available to the authorities for inspection or on request.

A method statement describes the scope of the intended work in a step-by-step description in order for the ECO and Applicant to understand the contractor’s intentions. This will enable them to assist in devising any mitigation measures, which would minimise environmental impact during these tasks.

The Contractor must submit the method statement before any construction activity is due to start. Work may not commence until the ECO and applicant have approved the method statement.

Method statements need to be compiled by the contractor for approval by the Applicant and the ECO. The contractor must submit written method statements to Applicant for the purposes of the environmental specification, a “Method Statement” is defined as a written submission by the contractor to Applicant setting out the plant, materials, labour and method the contractor proposes using to carry out an activity, in such detail that Applicant and the ECO is able to assess whether the contractor’s proposal is in accordance with the specifications and/ or will produce results in accordance with specifications.

The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to:

- Construction procedures

- Materials and equipment to be used
- Getting the equipment to and from the site
- How the equipment/ material will be moved while on site
- How and where the material will be stored
- Location & establishment of concrete batching plant facility
- The containment (or action to be taken if containment is not possible) of leaks or spills of any liquid or material (of any potential hazardous material) that may occur
- Timing and location of activities
- Compliance/ non-compliance with the Specifications, and
- Any other information deemed necessary by the Applicant and the ECO

The Contractor must abide by these approved method statements, and any activity covered by a method statement must not commence until the Applicant and the ECO have approved of such method Statement.

NB: No work may commence or take place before all relevant parties have approved the Method Statement.

The list of possible Method statements includes, but is not limited to:

- Demarcation
- Demarcation and protection of “no-go areas”
- A traffic management plan for the site access road
- A stormwater management plan
- An erosion management plan
- Clearing of vegetation and topsoil removal
- Clearing and disposing of alien vegetation
- Stockpiling
- Temporary storage facilities
- Construction camp and site offices
- Fuel storage
- Labourers’ facilities
- Mandatory site equipment
- Waste control
- Cement mixing (if required)
- Construction vehicle maintenance
- Heavy earthmoving equipment
- Dust control
- Noise control
- Rehabilitation

3.10.1 ADDITIONAL METHOD STATEMENTS

Any additional method statements (with regards to a specific aspect of construction) that may be required must be **submitted** and approved before commencement of the specific works and must be available at the site offices.

3.11 NON-COMPLIANCE

Applicant (on recommendation by the ECO) reserves the right at all times for the duration of this agreement to impose restrictions and associate penalties on the contractor with respect to the specific nature, timing and extent of construction activities on environmentally sensitive sites.

3.11.1 CORRECTIVE ACTION INSTRUCTION

The ECO may issue an onsite corrective action instruction to the site agent, or, by means of an entry into the Site Instruction Register, for remedial work to be carried out to rectify any non-compliance that has been carried out within a reasonable and agreeable time frame to carry out and complete the remedial work.

3.11.2 WRITTEN WARNING

In instances of non-compliance with the EMPr by the contractor (or any of their employees) or sub-contractor/s (or any of their employees) that move on or off the site, the ECO must issue a written warning indicating the non-conformance to the contractor.

If repeated instructions by the ECO to the site agent to respond to the corrective action instruction have not been carried out, the ECO can issue a written warning notation instructing the site agent to timeously carry out the corrective measures as per the original non-compliance.

3.11.3 PENALTY FINES

In the event of the site agent's negligence and correct the noted non-compliance, the ECO may, in collaboration with the relevant parties, recommend that a penalty fine be imposed on the contractor.

- The applicant, in consultation with the ECO, must determine the amount of the penalty applicable in accordance with the penalties for the Non-Compliance Schedule of Tariffs
- Such a penalty amount must be in writing and presented to the contractor within seven (7) days of the written warning
- The applicant may recover penalties by deducting the fine from the offending contractor
- The contractor will be responsible for all costs incurred where emergency procedures are implemented to deal with accidents impacting on the environment, as well as the rehabilitation of such damage in conjunction with the ECO and site engineer
- In serious cases, at the discretion of the Applicant and the Environmental Consultant/ECO, multiple offences can be added together

3.11.4 STOP WORKS

The ECO (after consultation with Environmental Consultant/Applicant/Engineer) may also stop the works or part thereof until the situation is resolved; no extension of time is claimable by the contractor. These penalties do not preclude any prosecution under any law or regulation.

3.12 CHANGES TO EMP

Although care has been taken to address all known relevant environmental issues for the construction phase, it may become necessary to add or amend certain procedures or instructions to improve the efficiency of the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr).

- Only those additions or amendments of this EMPr that will either improve environmental protection or can be proved not to have any negative effect on the immediate and surrounding environment will be considered
- Changes or deviations have to be motivated in writing by means of a Method Statement and the same procedures for a standard Method Statement have to be followed
- Any additions or amendments must be submitted by the ECO to the Competent Authority (if so requested and required) after the ECO has consulted with the Environmental Consultant and Applicant
- No deviation from the contents of the EMP is allowed without the above-named prescribed procedures

3.13 RECORD KEEPING

All records relating to the implementation of this Environmental Management Programme must be kept together, be readily retrievable and available for scrutiny by any relevant authority. Records include the following:

- Declarations of understanding
- ECO Checklist, audits and/or diary
- Method Statements
- Environmental incident reports
- Photographs (must be taken before, during and immediately after construction as a visual reference)
- The Environmental Completion Statement

These records must be available for scrutiny by any relevant authorities.

3.14 STANDARD MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

3.14.1 ACCESS AND HAUL ROUTES

The Contractor must control all access (vehicles and plant) to and from the construction site, including that of suppliers used, to ensure that they remain on the pre-approved designated routes. In addition, such vehicles and plants must be so routed and operated as to minimise disruption to regular users of the routes.

- Where heavy-duty vehicles and construction plant are required, both the type of vehicles/machinery and the area/s these are to access shall be specified in a Method Statement and/or Traffic Management Plan
- Access routes/haul roads will utilise only existing roads or tracks, unless such routes are not available or new routes are to be constructed as part of the project, in which case a Method Statement must be submitted for the construction of any new access/ haul roads (including temporary routes)
- No new roads or tracks may be created except where such routes are specifically approved by the ECO, in the EA or this EMPr
- Any new access roads/haul roads must be designed to minimise erosion and must run across slopes and not directly uphill
- All vehicles and access to the site must remain within demarcated access routes and working areas on the site

- All reasonable measures must be implemented to minimise impacts on road users
- On gravel or earth roads on site, the vehicles of the Contractor and his suppliers may not exceed a speed of 25 km/h
- On public roads adjacent to the site, vehicles will adhere to municipal and provincial traffic regulations
- Any temporary access routes must be rehabilitated at the end of the contract to the satisfaction of the ECO
- All vehicles used for transportation or construction purposes must be limited to the designated routes to avoid unnecessary compaction of topsoil or to prevent disturbance of animals and plants outside of construction areas
- The access roads must be covered with gravel to minimise dust pollution and the gravel must be extracted from a permitted quarry

If required by the owner of the land, the following may also apply with regard to access and vehicular movement on the site:

- All Contractors, subcontractors and staff shall be identified by clothing with company logos and be in possession of valid SA identity documents
- Deliveries, removals, etc., to be completed during normal working hours (unless otherwise agreed upon by the Construction Supervisor)
- No personnel shall stay permanently on site, unless permission to stay on site is provided as part of the construction contract
- Access route diversions must be clearly demarcated by orange twine/danger tape on steel posts or temporary fencing
- The Contractor shall, at their own cost, document the existing condition of all access roads prior to commencement
- Should any damage occur to the access road as a result of the upgrade activities, the road will be rehabilitated to its original state, with all costs borne by the contractor

3.14.2 APPROPRIATE USE OF MACHINERY

Contractors must always carefully consider what machinery is appropriate to the task while minimising the extent of environmental damage.

- The contractor may not operate any machinery, including a fuel driven compressor, outside the demarcated area
- All vehicles and equipment must be routinely inspected for fuel and oil leaks and kept in good working order and serviced regularly. Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or removed from the Site. When servicing equipment, drip trays must be used to collect the waste oil and other lubricants. Drip trays must also be provided in construction areas for stationary plant (such as compressors) and for "parked" plant (such as scrapers, loaders, vehicles). Drip trays will be kept free of water, which will prevent the oil from overflowing. All drip trays/bungs are to attain a 120% capacity of the plant's fuel/oil capacity
- Where practical, all maintenance of plant and machinery on site must be performed in workshops. If it is necessary to do maintenance outside of a workshop area, the Contractor must obtain the approval of the Engineer and the ECO prior to commencing activities

- Appropriate 4.5 kg (minimum requirement) dry powder SABS-approved and service-certified fire extinguisher must be a mandatory item on all vehicles working and moving on or off the construction site
- The servicing, repairs and maintenance of all construction machinery must take place at the designated service and maintenance yard and not along the proposed new road construction route

3.14.3 “No-Go” AREAS

Specifications of the Environmental Authorisation (EA), the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) or the On-Site Start-Up Meeting (OSSM) can require that certain areas are to be considered as "No go" areas as a result of their environmental significance or proximity to environmentally significant features.

- Any areas identified in site sensitivity overlays as “no-go” areas are to be considered as such, and appropriately demarcated as such
- All areas of natural vegetation and streams/rivers outside of the development footprint should be considered “no-go” areas
- A Method Statement is to be submitted to the ECO by the Contractor, detailing the method of demarcation for the protection of such conservation areas
- No-Go areas are out of bounds to the Contractor and staff, sub-contractors and staff or suppliers and staff or any other person involved in the project, without the written permission specified by the ECO
- The Contractor must ensure that, insofar as he has the authority, no person, machinery, equipment or material enters the designated "No Go" areas at any time
- All contractors must be made aware of the importance of these features and the consequences of non-compliance. All staff are to be made aware of the “no-go” areas in the induction and environmental awareness training
- Any areas identified by the applicant/landowner within the property outside of the development footprint
- All private property/farms outside of the works area are considered “no-go” areas, unless permission has been received from the ECO and written permission has been received from the landowner
- Natural vegetation outside of the development area will be considered no-go areas, unless for the purpose of alien vegetation clearing

3.14.4 RESTRICTION OF WORKING AREAS

The approved layout plans will be used to establish the site demarcation (footprint). All relevant parties responsible for the day-to-day activities on the site will be present and made aware of the implications of the site demarcation. They include the:

- Environmental Consultant: EnviroAfrica
- Principal Agent
- Main Contractor: Project Site Manager
- Sub-contractor: Project contractor
- ECO: Environmental Control Officer

The proposed site will be demarcated prior to the commencement of any construction whatsoever, including site establishment, the moving of construction material or any other items onto the site, etc.

- The site will be demarcated with appropriate dropper poles. A single strand of orange baler twine is to be attached to the dropper poles to indicate boundaries and no-go areas for site personnel and vehicular

movement. (Alternative fencing may be decided upon, dependent on-site requirements). Other demarcation measures can be used if approved by the ECO

- The construction area, i.e. road, stockpile areas and development footprint, etc., must be demarcated and fenced off with dropper poles and orange baler twine approximately 1m high is considered adequate. The demarcation will be agreed on during the start-up meeting
- All fencing and fence placement/positioning must be approved by the ECO on-site
- Work areas and access routes must be clearly demarcated to minimise environmental impact
- In the event that sensitive features are threatened by construction activities, temporary fencing off of these areas (for individual areas such as trees or rocks) or the construction area (when working in a mainly natural environment) is recommended
- NB: Also note the requirements discussed under the following paragraphs: 3.14.5; 3.14.2; 3.14.8; 3.14.6; 3.14.7
- The Contractor must maintain in good order all demarcation, fencing and barriers for the duration of construction activities, or as otherwise instructed
- Demarcation may not be moved, relocated or altered or changed without the approval of the ECO
- Any temporary fencing removed for the execution of any portion of the works is to be reinstated by the Contractor as soon as practicable.
- The Contractor at the end of the contract must remove all demarcation, fencing or barriers not forming part of the final works on site

3.14.5 PROTECTION OF NATURAL VEGETATION

Habitat fragmentation is usually defined as a landscape-scale process involving both habitat loss and the breaking apart of habitat. Habitat loss has large, consistently negative effects on biodiversity. Habitat fragmentation per se has much weaker effects on biodiversity but could be just as negative. As such, the construction activities must endeavour to minimise its impact on any remaining natural features and natural corridors.

- All significant biodiversity features identified during the environmental assessment stage must be mapped and identified as “No-Go” areas on the site plans and protected measures must be installed (demarcated). Only alien vegetation clearing may take place within the natural areas outside the demarcated works area
- Except to the extent necessary for the carrying out of the works, no natural indigenous flora may be removed, damaged or disturbed
- Trapping, poisoning and/or shooting of animals is strictly forbidden. No domestic pets or livestock are permitted on the Site
- Where the use of herbicides, pesticides and other poisonous substances is to be used, the Contractor must submit a Method Statement
- The Contractor may not deface, paint, damage or mark any natural features, if these should occur (e.g. trees, rock formations, buildings, etc.) situated in or around the Site for survey or other purposes unless agreed beforehand with the Engineer and the ECO. Any features affected by the Contractor in contravention of this clause must be restored/rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the Engineer and the ECO
- All incidents of harm to any animal or natural vegetation (apart from the agreed-upon areas) must be reported to the ECO

3.14.6 PROTECTION OF FAUNA AND AVIFAUNA

Trapping, poisoning and/or killing of animals and birds is strictly forbidden. No domestic pets or livestock are permitted on site. Many slow-moving animals, local amphibians and other species follow instinctive movements along roadside corridors where they travel from place to place.

- Every effort must be implemented on a daily, ongoing basis by the contractor to ensure that the construction areas have been checked for any animals and to ensure their removal and protection from direct and indirect impacts during the construction activities. Special cognisance of tortoises must be taken on site
- Any open trenches must not be left open for extended periods of time. If trenches are to be left open for extended periods, these should be fenced/secured to prevent livestock and other animals from falling into the trenches
- The removal of fauna from the site must be done in accordance with the requirements of the Nature Conservation Ordinance regulating these activities
- Environmental corridors and “No-Go” areas must be demarcated and protected

3.14.7 CLEARING OF VEGETATION, STRIPPING AND CONSERVATION OF TOPSOIL

The contractor shall take all reasonable steps to minimise the impact of their activities on the environment. If natural vegetation must be removed for construction purposes, the natural vegetation shall be rescued, re-used (e.g. stabilising the area after construction or re-vegetating other impacted areas) in such a way that it enhances the remaining natural veld. By the same principle, topsoil (which contains the remaining natural seeds as well as possibly many bulb species) must be carefully removed and stored or reused for rehabilitation of impacted areas in the immediate vicinity.

Vegetation clearing:

- A Method Statement must be submitted detailing the methods to be used for vegetation clearing
- All cleared areas must be stabilised as soon as possible
- Burning of cleared vegetation on site is prohibited
- The burying of cleared vegetation or use as part of backfill or landscape shaping is prohibited unless written approval is obtained from the ECO
- Cleared vegetation may be used for mulch or slope stabilisation of the Site
- Should bulk vegetation be removed from the designated working areas (footprint area), then tall vegetation shall first be removed through brush cutting and chipping of larger shrub material; this may be added to the topsoil material stockpiles as mulch
- Unless otherwise agreed upon, only indigenous plant material shall be used for this purpose

Topsoil removal

- Prior to any activities within the demarcated work areas, topsoil material shall be removed to a depth of 300 mm or deeper if specified by the engineer in consultation with the ECO and stockpiled in a designated area for use in rehabilitation of the site post construction. Only sufficient topsoil is to be stored for rehabilitation purposes
- Topsoil from the still relatively natural area (the top 15 -20 cm) should be removed and used for rehabilitation after construction on site or in the immediate vicinity of the site
- Any area where the topsoil will be impacted by construction activities, including the construction offices and storage areas, must have the topsoil stripped and removed and covered with herbaceous vegetation

(other than alien species), overlying grass and other fine organic matter and stockpiled for subsequent use in rehabilitation

- Topsoil storage areas must be convex and should not exceed 2 m in height. The Contractor must ensure that the material does not blow or wash away. The use of a bund wall should be considered, if appropriate, for the storage of the topsoil
- The topsoil should be stored outside the 1:50 flood level within a demarcated area
- Topsoil shall be kept separate from overburden and shall not be used for building or maintenance of access roads
- Topsoil must be treated with care, must not be buried or in any other way be rendered unsuitable for further use (e.g. by mixing with spoil) and precautions must be taken to prevent unnecessary handling and compaction
- In particular, topsoil must not be subject to compaction greater than 1 500 kg/m² and must not be pushed by a bulldozer for more than 50 m. Trucks may not be driven over the stockpiles
- Topsoil from different soil types must be stockpiled separately and replaced in the same areas from which they were taken if this proves to be the case. Specific attention should be given to the areas that may house rare and threatened species
- Topsoil areas must be demarcated in order to ensure the safekeeping of topsoil and to separate different stockpile types

3.14.8 EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL

The Contractor must take appropriate ongoing and active measures to prevent erosion resulting from his own construction activities and operations, as well as storm water control measures to the satisfaction of the ECO. During construction, the Contractor must protect areas susceptible to erosion by installing all the necessary temporary and permanent drainage works as soon as possible.

In order to achieve erosion and sediment control, the following are applicable to all sites:

- No new development, without written authority approval, will be allowed on slopes greater than 12% (CARA, regulation 3). If applicable, terraces will be made in accordance with agricultural regulations.
- Install erosion and sediment controls before work starts and maintain these features throughout the construction and operational phases (as applicable)
- Leave as much vegetation as possible
- Install temporary fences to define “No Go” areas in those areas that are not to be disturbed.
- Divert run-off from upslope away from the site, but ensure that it does not cause downstream erosion. For example, dig drainage channels (catch drains sized to accommodate the upslope catchment)
- Install sediment controls down slope of the site to catch sediment (if applicable)
- Inspect and maintain erosion and sediment controls regularly
- Limit vehicle movement to the site and control access points. Clearly mark such access points and inform all suppliers
- Save and re-use topsoil during revegetation. Never store topsoil around trees as this may kill them. Spread the topsoil back when the work is finished and revegetate the site as soon as possible to control erosion. Remove the sediment and erosion controls only after revegetation was successfully implemented
- Store all stockpiles and building materials behind sediment fences. Cover them with plastic to prevent erosion by wind

- It is illegal to discharge water into a public stream if the quality does not conform to the required health or water standards. Other measures as may be necessary must be taken to prevent the surface water from being concentrated in streams and from scouring the slopes, banks or other areas. Any potential hazardous fluids / materials must be protected from the rain to prevent them from being washed into stormwater channels. All such measures must be discussed with and approved by the ECO
- If required, build a dam below any work areas. Surround the wash-out area with a sediment fence that slows down the water flow. Filter or settle out all water pumped off the site. The water must be clear before it enters the stormwater system or creeks. Gypsum can be applied to muddy (turbid) water to help clay particles settle
- Fill in all trenches immediately after services have been laid
- As far as possible, work must be done during the dry season, low-flow conditions
- Downstream placement of sediment containing measures
- Due diligence to limit sediments washing down the river
- Vegetation of ramps and shoulders

3.14.9 ALIEN INVASIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

In accordance with Regulations 15 and 16 of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act no. 43 of 1983) (CARA) as amended, all listed alien invasive plant species must be managed on any land in SA. As such, an alien invasive management plan may be required to be implemented during the construction and operation phase of the project. If such a plan is required, it must include mitigation measures to reduce the invasion of alien species and ensure that the removal of alien species is undertaken. Wetlands and rivers are especially susceptible to many species.

- In accordance with CARA, all identified alien invasive plants encountered on the property and its immediate surroundings must be controlled
- All invasive alien plants must be cleared from the site and the remainder of the landowner's property
- An invasive alien plant monitoring, eradication and control plan should be compiled to effectively remove all infestations on the property. This will allow for a degree of natural passive restoration of natural vegetation
- All alien invasive species must be identified and removed from each site and its immediate surroundings. This is especially true for any remaining natural corridor on site
- Any exotic trees currently growing in riparian zones on site should be cut and the stumps treated with herbicide to prevent re-growth
- No vegetation may be buried or burned on site
- Where the use of herbicides and other poisonous substances is to be used, the Contractor must submit a Method Statement

The invader status of the various invasive alien species in South Africa is described in accordance with Regulations 15 and 16 of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act no. 43 of 1983) (CARA) as amended (the 3 categories and its control are summarised underneath).

Category 1 (Declared Weed)

- Prohibited on any land or water surface in South Africa
- Must be controlled or eradicated (except in biological control reserves)

Category 2 (Declared Invader – commercial value)

- Allowed only in demarcated areas under controlled conditions
- Outside of controlled areas, invaders must be controlled or eradicated where possible
- Prohibited within 30 m of the 1:50 year flood line of watercourses or wetlands unless authorisation has been obtained

Category 3 (Plant Invaders – ornamental value)

- Allowed only in areas where they were already in existence with the promulgation of the regulations.
- Prohibited within 30 m of the 1:50-year flood line of watercourses or wetlands unless authorisation has been obtained.
- All reasonable steps must be taken to ensure that they do not spread.
- Propagative materials of these plants (e.g. seeds or cuttings) may no longer be planted, propagated, imported, bought, sold or traded in any way.

3.14.10 PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL REMAINS

Archaeological remains are ancient man-made objects, structures, or ancient burials that have been preserved on the earth's surface, underground, or underwater and serve as the historical sources that make it possible to reconstruct the past history of human society, including mankind's prehistory. Palaeontology, on the other hand, is the study of prehistoric life. It includes the study of fossils to determine organisms' evolution and their interactions with each other and their environments (their paleoecology). Palaeontology lies on the border between biology and geology, and shares with archaeology a border that is difficult to define.

- Basic archaeological remains include work tools, weapons, domestic utensils, clothing, and ornaments; settlements including campsites, fortified and unfortified settlements, and separate dwellings; ancient fortifications; the remains of ancient hydraulic structures; ancient agricultural fields; roads; mining pits and workshops; ancient burial grounds and various burial and religious structures (stelae, stone figurines, stone fish monoliths (vishaps), menhirs, cromlechs, dolmens, sanctuaries); drawings and inscriptions carved into individual stones and cliffs; and architectural monuments. Archaeological remains also include ancient ships and their cargoes that sank in rivers and seas and settlements that came to be underwater as a result of shifts in the earth's crust
- Should any archaeological remains or palaeontological resources (including but not limited to fossil bones and fossil shells, coins, indigenous and/or colonial ceramics, any articles of value or antiquity, stone artefacts and bone remains, structures and other built features, rock art and rock engravings) are discovered during construction they must immediately be reported to Heritage Western Cape and/or SAHRA and must not be disturbed further until the necessary approval has been obtained from HWC/SAHRA
- Should any human remains/burial or archaeological material be disturbed, exposed or uncovered during construction, these should immediately be reported to the HWC and/or South African Heritage Resources Agency (021 462 4502). The ECO and ER are also to be informed. An archaeologist will be required to remove the remains at the expense of the developer
- Note that the Contractor may not, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resource authority, destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological site or archaeological material. The latter is a criminal offence under the Heritage Resources Act

- A Fossil Find Procedure must be implemented, should any fossil material be discovered during construction, this must be safeguarded (preferably *in situ*) and the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should alert HWC/SAHRA so that appropriate mitigation (*e. g.* recording, sampling, or collection) can be taken by a professional palaeontologist

3.14.11 STORAGE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL AND STOCKPILING

The Contractor must provide a method statement (for approval by the ECO) of the construction activities, which will indicate:

- The type and quantity of material to be stored
- Whether any oil-contaminated/containing equipment will be stored
- How (including what type of vehicles will be required) it will deliver the material on site at the necessary storage area
- Whether there is any risk of spill or runoff of any building materials or chemicals and how this is to be mitigated
- No material is to be stored or stockpiled within any riparian zones or areas of natural vegetation. Disturbed areas should be used for stockpiling

In addition:

- The Contractor must ensure that any delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including "no-go" areas) required to comply with the Specifications. The Contractor must ensure that these delivery drivers are supervised during off-loading by someone with an adequate understanding of the requirements of the Specifications
- All manufactured and/or imported material must be stored within the demarcated area, and, if so required, out of the rain. All lay down areas outside of the construction camp must be subject to the Engineer and the ECO's approval in such a way as not to cause a nuisance or environmental damage
- All building materials are to be prepared at the batching plant, to enable the effects of cement and other substances, and the resulting effluent to be more easily managed
- It is essential that any imported material, i.e. base material for road works, building sand, bedding base sand for pipe / cable lines, etc., must be screened and that the origins must be identified prior to arriving at the receiving environment; this must be approved by the Engineer/ECO
- Special care must be taken to prevent bringing in materials contaminated with the seed of Invasive Alien Plants. Contractors shall not import construction materials such as sand, gravel or fill contaminated with seed of Invasive Alien Plants, or quarried from areas surrounded by Invasive Alien plant species such as Port Jackson or Rooikrans
- The Contractor must negotiate appropriate space on for this purpose on an area away from natural vegetation and any wetland habitat with the ECO
- The Contractor must ensure that all staff, contractors and subcontractors are aware of and keep materials within these designated storage areas. The Construction Supervisor shall ensure that the consultant team is familiar with the same
- Contractors will not be allowed to store new construction material on the sides of the access road, or within natural vegetation or next to the existing access road
- Stockpiling of gravel, cut, fill or any other material, including spoil, should only be allowed in degraded areas or areas within the development footprint.

- Any area used for stockpiling and not covered by building development must be returned to at least the state they were in before stockpiling and it must be ensured that the erosion potential of these areas is not increased
- The Contractor must ensure that the material does not blow or wash away (especially into riparian zones) or mix. If the stockpiled material is in danger of being washed or blown away, the Contractor must cover it with a suitable material, such as hessian, netting or plastic

3.14.12 OIL STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT

An important potential environmental impact is oil spills from any oil-filled equipment and machinery that may occur during transportation, operation or storage. The following conditions shall apply:

- Vehicles must be checked for oil leaks prior to going on site
- Care should be taken to prevent any potential oil spillage during upgrading activities
- Sufficient measures should be put in place to ensure that any potential oil spills are mitigated
- An oil spill kit should be available on site at all times during the construction activities
- Oil containment facilities should be provided for any oil-filled equipment on-site
- All oil spills must be reported to the ECO within 24 hours, indicating the containment and rehabilitation measures implemented

3.14.13 STORING OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Petroleum fuels contain harmful substances known to cause health problems and can easily have adverse effects on water quality and the environment. Petroleum spills can move rapidly into the soil and quickly contaminate drinking water. In order to prevent pollution, it is important to use proper methods when handling, using, and storing diesel fuel, gasoline, kerosene, or other petroleum products.

The South African National Standards pertaining to the installation of a storage tank include:

- SANS 310, which requires that an aboveground storage tank be of sufficient structural strength, based on sound engineering practices, to withstand normal operations and use
- SANS 1668, for fibre-reinforced plastic tanks for the underground storage of petroleum products
- SANS 10089-1, which deals with the storage and distribution of petroleum products in aboveground bulk installations
- SANS 1535, for glass-reinforced polyester-coated steel tanks, for the underground storage of hydrocarbons and oxygenated solvents, which are intended to be buried horizontally

Above-ground fuel storage tanks (if required)

Any fuel storage proposals must be cleared by the ECO before any storage or stockpiling takes place. If the contractor proposes to install above-ground fuel storage tanks for use during the construction phase of the project, the following basic requirements must be adhered to:

- A Method Statement, explaining the method of storage and mitigation measures to prevent spillages, must be submitted to the ECO and accepted prior to the installation of such a fuel storage facility (please note that storage of any dangerous goods/fuel of 30 cubic meters or more requires environmental authorisation)
- The fuel tank must be placed within a completely sealed concrete bund (containment structure) which must be able to contain at least 120% of the total capacity of the fuel tank

- The bunded area should be built to be at least a third wider (on all sides) than the base of the fuel tank in order to maximise its capability to contain spillages and leakages
- The fuel distributor must also be located within a bunded area to better prevent accidental spillages during refuelling
- In addition, drip trays are to be used during refuelling
- All vehicles, equipment, fuel and petroleum services and containers must be maintained in good condition that prevents leakage and possible contamination of soil or water supplies
- Fuel storage areas must comply with general fire safety requirements
- Fuel storage areas must be at least 100m from any watercourses

Storing of smaller quantities of fuel or oil

Any fuel storage proposals must be cleared by the ECO before any storage or stockpiling takes place. If the contractor proposes to use only small fuel storage facilities (< 200 litres), the following basic requirements must be adhered to:

- Fuels and oils must be safely located out of harm's way from the elements and safety and fire prevention must be strictly adhered to
- All fuel oil containers must be placed within suitable drip trays to prevent accidental spillage of oils and fuels
- A suitable leak-proof container for the storage of oiled equipment (filters, drip tray contents and oil changes, etc.) must be established
- All spills are to be recorded in the ECO diary

3.14.14 STORING OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

If potentially hazardous substances are to be stored on site, the Contractor must submit a Method Statement detailing the substances and/or materials to be used, together with the storage, handling and disposal procedures of the materials to the ECO.

- Hazardous materials must be stored under lock and key in designated areas with properly displayed and visible warning signs
- No works related to the submitted Method Statement may commence until the Method Statement has been studied and approved in writing
- An effective monitoring system to detect any leakage or spillage of all hazardous substances during their transportation, handling, use and storage must be implemented. This must include precautionary measures to limit the possibility of oil and other toxic liquids from entering the soil or stormwater systems
- Measures to protect hydrological features such as streams, rivers, pans, wetlands, dams and their catchments, and other environmentally sensitive areas from construction impacts, including the direct or indirect spillage of pollutants, must be implemented
- **Paints:** No paint products may be disposed of on Site and brush/roller wash facilities must be established to the satisfaction of the Engineer and the ECO. Oil-based paints and chemical additives and cleaners such as thinners and turpentine must be strictly controlled. A Method Statement detailing the paint management procedures is required
- **Hazardous building materials:** Hazardous building materials must be identified and dealt with in accordance with the relevant safety and health legislation. All such material must be separated on Site

and disposed of at appropriate licensed disposal sites. The Contractor must supply the ECO with a certificate of disposal

3.14.15 USE OF CEMENT OR CONCRETE

The Contractor is advised that cement and concrete are highly hazardous to the natural environment because of the high pH levels of the material and the chemicals contained therein. Wash-out water with high pH is the number one environmental issue for the ready-mix concrete industry. The alkalinity levels of wash water can be as high as pH 12, which is toxic to fish and other aquatic life.

The Site Supervisor or Contractor must indicate the need for and the proposed location of concrete batching plants, which includes the location of cement stores, sand and aggregate stockpile areas. A Method Statement indicating the layout, type of concrete batching preparation (dry or wet mix). The site agent must indicate on the Method Statement the proposed total volume of concrete that is needed for the completion of the entire project.

Concrete/cement mixing:

- Concrete and cement may only be mixed on existing hard surfaced areas, or on edged mortar boards or a suitable container. Concrete may not be mixed or stored directly on the ground under any circumstances
- The visible remains of the batch and concrete, either solid or from washings, must be physically removed immediately and disposed of as hazardous waste
- Washing of equipment shall be done in a container to prevent any runoff of contaminated washing water
- Extreme care must be taken to limit the amount of water contaminated by washing equipment. Water from concrete washing can be reused in concrete mixes or must be stored in drums, then removed from the site and disposed of at a licensed municipal dump site

Concrete batching plants (if required)

The following procedures must be implemented to control wastewater run-off from concrete batching plant locations:

- The location of concrete batching areas must be approved by the ECO (if possible/appropriate, the use of ready-mix concrete is preferred)
- Concrete batching facilities must have suitable bunding methods in place to ensure minimal wastewater run-off occurs during batching operations
- Contaminated water may not enter a natural or man-made (e.g. trench / sloop or dam) water system. Preventative measures include establishing sumps from where contaminated water can be either treated in situ or removed to an appropriate waste site
- Dry mixing batching areas to be carefully placed in consultation with the ECO
- Cement bags are to be stored securely out of harm's way from the elements (wind and rain). Bags have to be covered and placed on plastic sheeting. Used cement bags must be disposed of on a regular basis via the solid waste management system, and must not be used for any other purpose
- Sand and stone used for cement or concrete batching must be stored on plastic layers (or on ECO-approved disturbed areas) in order to prevent contamination of the natural environment

- Cleaning of equipment and flushing of mixers must not result in pollution of the surrounding environment. All wastewater resulting from the batching of concrete must be disposed of *via* the contaminated water management procedure
- Excess or spilt concrete must be confined within the works area and all visible remains of excess concrete must be physically removed and disposed of on completion of cement work. Washing the remains into the ground is not acceptable. All excess aggregate must also be removed
- Wash-down areas must be confined to within the concrete batching areas only

3.14.16 FIREFIGHTING

Adequate firefighting equipment, according to the fire hazard during the construction period, must be available on site and in good working order (at least one type of ABC (all-purpose) minimum 4.5 kg extinguisher and 3 fire beaters per working area). The personnel on site must be trained in the use of such equipment.

- The main contractor must provide a list of all authorities involved in firefighting in the region. This list must include emergency contact numbers and must be visible at the site office
- Welding, gas cutting or cutting of metal will only be permitted inside the working areas
- The Contractor must pay the costs incurred by organisations called to put out any fires started by him. The Contractor must also pay any costs incurred to reinstate burnt areas as deemed necessary by the landowner
- It is required that contractors have available the emergency telephone numbers of the nearest local Fire Fighting Station and that an emergency firefighting reaction plan has been drawn up with on-site workers and the resident landowner / farmer
- No on-site fires are permitted
- No firewood may be collected on site or from the surrounding natural area

3.14.17 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

It is the responsibility of the contractor to assess the potential risks to the environment as a result of the project. As such, the contractor must have the necessary standard emergency operating procedures in place to deal with any potential emergency, such as oil spills or fire.

- All staff should be made aware of the necessary basic emergency procedures in the event of an emergency, including injuries to staff. The appropriate equipment and identified personnel to deal with such basic emergencies should be available on site
- All staff on site should wear hi-viz vests when on site
- **Fire:** The Contractor must advise the relevant authority of a fire as soon as one starts and must not wait until he can no longer control it. The Contractor must ensure that their employees are aware of the procedure to be followed in the event of a fire
- **Hazardous Material Spills:** The Contractor must ensure that his employees are aware of the procedure to be followed for dealing with spills and leaks, which must include notifying the Engineer, the ECO and the relevant authorities. Treatment and remediation of the spill areas must be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ECO and Local Authority

3.14.18 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste refers to all solid waste, including domestic waste, hazardous waste and construction debris. The Contractor is responsible for the establishment of a refuse control system (which must consider recycling

wherever possible) that is acceptable to the ECO. Disposal arrangements must be made in advance and cleared with the ECO before construction starts.

- No littering or on-site burying or dumping of any waste materials, vegetation, litter or refuse may occur.
- All solid waste must be disposed of off-site at an approved landfill site in terms of section 20 of the Environment Conservation Act (Act No. 73 of 1989). The Contractor must supply the ECO with a certificate of disposal
- The Contractor must provide problem animal- and weatherproof bins with lids of sufficient number and capacity to store the solid waste produced on a daily basis. The lids must be kept firmly on the bins at all times. Bins must not be allowed to become overfull and must be emptied regularly
- Waste from bins may be temporarily stored on Site in a central waste area that is weatherproof and scavenger-proof and which the Engineer and the ECO have approved
- Any hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered hazardous waste disposal site and certificates of safe disposal must be obtained
- All waste generated during the decommissioning and reconstruction activities must be removed by the Contractor as soon as possible, and within the period specified in the EMP and disposed of at a registered landfill site
- The Contractor must make provision for workers to clean up the Contractor's camp and working areas on a daily basis so that no litter is left lying around and so that the site is in a neat and tidy state. The Contractor must remove from the site the refuse collected at least once a week
- Waste and any excess material (and concrete slabs and pipes) should not be dumped into any riparian zones

3.14.19 TOILETS AND ABLUTION FACILITIES

The Contractor must provide suitable sanitary arrangements at designated points of the construction site for all site employees. A minimum of one toilet must be provided per 15 persons at each working area (station) or as stipulated in the Management plan.

- The toilet must be within easy reach (max 300 m) of the working area and be in good working condition and cleaned on a daily basis. Toilet paper must be provided. The toilets must be emptied on a weekly basis or when full or when instructed by the ECO on site
- Toilets should be placed at least 50m from any watercourses
- Toilets should be adequately screened from any public areas or residences
- Disposal arrangements must be made in advance and cleared with the ECO before construction starts. Sanitation provision and servicing must be to the satisfaction of the ECO
- The Contractor must ensure that toilets are emptied prior to any builders' holidays, and/or weekends
- Toilets must be of a neat construction and must be provided with doors and locks and must be secured to prevent them from blowing over
- NB: No burying of any waste material on or near the construction site, nor anywhere on the surrounding property, is permitted
- Eating areas that are allocated for workers must be established in an environmentally acceptable manner and in line with all Environmental Health & Safety Act regulations. All on-site and on-route workers' temporary eating areas must have acceptable toilet and refuse management systems in place

and these areas must have suitable refuse receptacles available for the containment and disposal of general litter and refuse

3.14.20 DISCHARGE OF CONSTRUCTION WATER

Potential pollutants of any kind and in any form must be kept, stored, and used in such a manner that any escape can be contained and the water table not endangered. This particularly applies to water emanating from runoff from construction areas/fuel depots/workshops/truck washing areas.

- The contractor, being responsible for the construction and effective containment and maintenance of settlement ponds, must ensure that the surrounding environment is not adversely affected as a result of construction activities
- Wash down areas must be placed and constructed in such a manner so as to ensure that the surrounding areas are not polluted. Contaminated water includes water that is carrying excess sediment due to construction activities
- Contaminated water storage facilities must not be allowed to overflow and appropriate protection from rain and flooding must be implemented
- Contaminated water that is removed from the site must be disposed of at a facility approved by the ECO and Local Authority
- No contaminated water that does not meet the water quality standards and criteria under the National Water Act may be released into a natural system, whether it is to surface or groundwater
- All cement effluent from mixer washings, and run-off from batching areas and other work areas must be contained in suitable sedimentation ponds
- Sedimentation ponds must be allowed to dry out on a regular basis to allow for solid material to be removed
- This material must be disposed of in a suitable manner, depending on the nature of the material, and at the discretion of the ECO

3.14.21 EATING FACILITIES

The Contractor must designate eating areas for the approval of the ECO, which must be clearly demarcated. No eating of meals must take place outside these designated areas without the approval of the Contractor/ESO.

- The feeding or leaving of food for animals is strictly prohibited
- Sufficient waste bins must be present in this area and emptied regularly
- The contractor must supply cooking facilities that are suitable for the environment and are not liable to cause the outbreak of fires
- The contractor must supply all construction staff with adequate clean water, and may not be sourced from surrounding farms/ landowners, unless written permission is granted by the landowner
- No overnight camping/staying on site allowed. If overnighing is necessary for security purposes, then it must be cleared with the ECO on site
- No washing in dams or streams is allowed

3.14.22 DUST CONTROL

The Contractor must take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of construction activities (but must also take into account possible water constrictions of the area).

- The onsite construction site agent must take into account prevailing wind strength and wind direction and must have preventative measures on standby to minimise dust pollution that may cause damage to people and property
- The liberation of dust into the surrounding environment shall be effectively controlled by the use of, inter alia, water spraying and/or other dust-allaying agents. The speed of haul trucks and other vehicles must be strictly controlled to avoid dangerous conditions, excessive dust or excessive deterioration of the road being used
- In agricultural areas, earthworks should be done after the harvest season, or as agreed upon by the landowner

3.14.23 RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

The Contractor must ensure that all structures, equipment, materials and facilities used or created on site for or during construction activities are removed once the project has been completed. On completion of the project or phase, all areas impacted by the construction activities must be reinstated and/or rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the ECO with emphasis on the following:

- Immediately after the demolition of the campsite or once construction has been completed, the contractor shall restore the site to its original state, paying particular attention to its appearance relative to the general landscape. This must be done as soon as possible after construction has ended to ensure no possible environmental degradation of the site as a result of erosion, alien vegetation establishment, etc.
- The contractor's procedure for rehabilitation shall be approved by the ECO and the Engineer
- Site offices must be removed and the areas rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO
- Labourer's facilities (if applicable) must be removed and the areas rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO
- All construction site areas must be rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO
- All temporary fencing and demarcation must be removed and the areas reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO
- Temporary storage areas must be rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO
- All remaining construction material must be removed and the areas rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO
- Any old road sections not used for operational purposes during the operational phase should be rehabilitated after construction to allow for the regrowth of vegetation

Any additional **disturbed** areas must be rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO. This shall include, but not be limited to:

- Earthworks to reinstate the physical characteristics of the site. Here, attention to the natural vertical and lateral heterogeneity in landform shall guide the reinstatement of natural areas
- Replacement of topsoil material – care shall be taken to ensure that the same material that was removed from each area is replaced there, since this will carry the seed complement appropriate for re-establishment of each plant community type
- Final landscaping by machine, but landscaping by hand may be required in many areas under rehabilitation
- Re-seeding and / or replanting of rehabilitated areas
- The Contractor shall not be permitted to use fertilisers or pesticides

- It is imperative that any potential erosion problems are addressed. This may require subsequent site visits to monitor the efficacy of erosion control measures

3.14.24 LAND MANAGEMENT

- Vehicles accessing the construction site must be made aware of driving in hazardous road conditions, sharp bends, narrow roads, bad weather, and on or near children or domestic animals along the road
- Vehicle movements should be kept to a minimum during rain to avoid damage to access roads
- No fences or gates on the relevant construction property must be damaged. All access gates to the property (construction site) are to be kept closed at all times to prevent domestic and or wild animals from getting out. Access by unauthorised personnel should be controlled. The access gates to the construction areas must always be closed
- Soil erosion must be prevented at all times along the access roads and around construction areas

3.14.25 SOCIO-CULTURAL ISSUES

- Neighbouring community, adjacent landowners and occupiers, etc., must be treated with respect and courtesy at all times
- The cultural lifestyles of the communities living in close proximity to the construction areas must be respected
- Hours of work on the site shall be limited to normal working hours, as accepted by the local authority
- Should construction be required outside of these times, permission is to be obtained from the local municipality, in consultation with the ECO and the surrounding landowners

3.15 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

The following potential emergency situations have been identified and include the procedure for responding to, and for preventing and mitigating the environmental impacts that may be associated with them (also refer to Penalties and Fines).

3.15.1 ACCIDENTAL FIRES

Fire safety is a very real risk and must be stringently controlled. No fires will be permitted on site for any reason. If required, a designated smoking area will be provided, and clearly demarcated and signposted, with a facility for safe containment and disposal of cigarette butts.

The following measures must be implemented:

- Adequate firefighting equipment must be available on site and in good working order (including at least one type of ABC (all-purpose) minimum 4.5 kg fire extinguisher and 3 fire beaters per working area). The personnel on site must be trained in the use of such equipment
- The main contractor must provide a list of all authorities involved in firefighting in the region. This list must include emergency contact numbers and must be visible at the site office
- The contractors must establish an emergency procedure (with contact numbers) to the satisfaction of ECO (whenever work is done in any fire-prone areas)

3.15.2 HYDROCARBON SPILLS

Since the project is relatively small, no fuel storage or distribution facilities are expected to be established. As a result, the significance of any spill is much reduced. The following must be observed:

- Vehicles will arrive on site already fuelled for the project
- If additional fuel is needed, it will be brought in as needed (minimal volumes) and refuelling will be done using a pump and not a funnel (to minimise the risk of spills)
- Spill trays shall be used during refuelling
- In the case of accidental spillages or leakage, the contractor will be responsible for immediate containment and corrective action (e.g. stopping the leakage), and to inform the Construction Supervisor and ECO
- The ECO will recommend the best possible environmental solution
- The Contractor will be liable for any costs incurred

3.15.3 CONCRETE/CEMENT SPILLAGES

The Contractor/supplier will be liable for the safe and correct delivery of substantial loads of concrete or cement.

- Should a spill occur, the Contractor/supplier will be liable for all costs of the rehabilitation needed

4. OPERATIONAL EMP (OEMP)

The most important part of the operational phase will be to ensure that the site is meticulously maintained and that the operations are carefully monitored. The Applicant will remain overall responsible for the environmental performance of the site and must be aware of the legal requirements and obligations. The applicant must also be aware of the legal action that can be taken against him/her as a person with regard to negligence leading to environmental pollution.

The owner or delegated responsible person must implement an operational and maintenance management plan for the lodge development. This plan must include:

- Water management and monitoring
- Erosion management
- Waste and pollution management
- Fire Management
- Minimise dust
- Protection of indigenous natural vegetation and fauna
- Alien vegetation removal
- Specific monitoring and operational instructions
- Emergency plans which will cover all reasonable aspects of the operations which might lead to environmental pollution or degradation

4.1 ENERGY MANAGEMENT

All reasonable steps must be taken to ensure the efficient management of energy. Energy management and conservation measures must be propagated and encouraged. The objective of energy management will be to encourage the conservation of energy, for example:

- Using alternative energy sources such as solar
- Install energy-efficient pumps

4.2 WATER MANAGEMENT

- Ensure that all additional water uses are correctly registered with the Department of Water and Sanitation (e.g. agri-industrial use) (if required)
- Water conservation measures including water-wise irrigation practices, focusing on maximising water efficiency and minimising waste
- Every reasonable effort must be made to reduce the long-term water demand
- Environmental training of personnel must include water conservation awareness
- A monthly water monitor program with the aim of ever reducing the water usage must be implemented (records must be kept)

4.3 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

Soil erosion (through wind & water) removes valuable topsoil, which is the most productive part of the soil profile (containing plant nutrients, seeds and bulbs). Development disturbs and loosens soils, which can easily lead to erosion. The plants and animals that depended on that soil can no longer survive, and the plants that once grew cannot re-establish itself because the seed store is gone. Soil may then have to be brought back from

elsewhere, increasing the cost of the project and the risk of importing weeds and other waste or toxic material. In accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983) (CARA), the aim of erosion management is to prevent any form of soil erosion through proactive thinking and prevention as well as immediate rehabilitation.

In order to achieve erosion and sediment control, the following are applicable to all properties:

- Inspect and maintain erosion and sediment controls on a regular basis and ensure that it can accommodate the upslope catchment
- Leave as much vegetation as possible
- Install permanent fences to define 'no-go' areas in those areas that are not to be disturbed
- Install sediment catchment controls down slope of the site to catch sediment (if applicable). This must be done as soon as possible by the Applicant and should be permanent
- Driving off-road, or over the edge of the road to avoid puddles or obstacles, should be avoided. Obstacles should be removed to avoid vehicles from having to drive off the road surface
- The road surface must be maintained
- Maintain stormwater management infrastructure
- Due diligence to limit sediments washing down the river

4.4 WASTE & POLLUTION MANAGEMENT

An integrated waste management approach based on waste minimisation (e.g. reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal) must be encouraged. Poor waste management can lead to adverse environmental impacts (e.g. odours, pollution and visual impact) as well as health risks. Sound waste management is thus non-negotiable.

- No on-site burying or dumping of any waste materials, vegetation, litter or refuse may be allowed
- Organic waste can be disposed of, buried on-site or used as mulch
- Domestic waste must be stored in approved containers (e.g. bins with removable lids)
- All solid waste will be disposed of at a landfill licensed in terms of section 20 of the Environment Conservation Act (Act No. 73 of 1989)
- No material should be disposed of in any riparian zone, including organic waste
- All possible pollution sources must be identified and all reasonable steps taken to prevent pollution or accidental spillages
- Ensure that all concentrated potential sources of pollution are protected (bunded) in order to minimise the risk of accidental spillage or pollution. Storage tanks should be bunded in such a way as to contain at least 120% of the storage tank's capacity

4.5 MINIMISE DUST

Refer to the erosion and sedimentation control paragraph 4.3.

4.6 MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL AREAS

The objective regarding the management of natural areas is to identify critical or conservation-worthy features and to manage such areas and gardens in such a manner as to promote biodiversity and ecological processes.

- Natural areas must be managed as close to natural as possible (no interference wherever possible)
- Alien vegetation should be removed from the remaining natural areas and disturbed areas that are within or adjacent to any riparian zone and the areas should be kept clear of alien vegetation. This should

be implemented as soon as possible, and the alien vegetation removal programme should be in place permanently to address any new growth which may occur. The landowner is responsible for the implementation of the alien vegetation removal and control on the site and the property

- All listed invasive alien vegetation must be removed in accordance with CARA legislation (The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983)) as revised

4.7 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

The following potential emergency situations have been identified and include the procedure for responding to, and for preventing and mitigating the environmental impacts that may be associated with them.

4.7.1 ACCIDENTAL FIRES

The following measures must be implemented:

- Adequate firefighting equipment must be available at an area where work or maintenance is taking place and in good working order (including at least one type of ABC (all-purpose) minimum 4.5 kg fire extinguisher and 3 fire beaters per working area). The personnel on site must be trained in the use of such equipment
- The owner must provide a list of all authorities involved in firefighting in the region, including neighbouring landowners. This list must include emergency contact numbers and must be visible at the office
- The owner must establish an emergency procedure (with contact numbers)
- Accidental fires are to be dealt with in terms of the local fire protection association or local regulations

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT PROGRAMME

A Final Construction Phase Audit Report is to be undertaken 6 months post-construction. This must be undertaken by a qualified Independent Environmental Auditor and is to be submitted to the Competent Authority.

Since the development includes an operational phase, annual audits for the initial two years are recommended.

In terms of the 2014 EIA Regulations, Audit Reports must be submitted to the registered Interested & Affected Parties within 7 days of submission to the competent authority.

6. DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

The facility is not expected to be decommissioned.

7. IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES

Impact Management Outcomes

Planning, Design and Pre-Construction					
Impact	Management Outcomes	Management Actions	Responsible Person/Party	Implementation Monitoring Method	Monitoring Frequency
Demarcation of work areas	Prevent impacts on “no-go areas”, including undisturbed areas, drainage lines and/or natural vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site will be demarcated with appropriate dropper poles. Alternative fencing may be decided upon dependent on site requirements. Other demarcation measures can be used if approved by the ECO Work areas and access routes must be clearly demarcated to minimise environmental impact 	Contractor	Method Statement	Once-off
Demarcation of no-go areas	Prevent impacts on sensitive features on site, seasonal streams and natural vegetation on or adjacent to the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No-Go areas will be demarcated and indicated on a site plan Natural vegetation outside of the development area will be considered no-go areas, unless for the purpose of alien vegetation clearing 	Contractor	Method Statement	Once-off
Site camp establishment and access roads	Prevent unnecessary impacts on natural vegetation through the establishment and operations of the site camp and access roads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site camp, lay down areas, and access roads must be clearly defined on a plan, taking no-go areas into consideration, as well as proximity to water resources 	Contractor	Method Statement	Once-off

Fuel Storage (if required)	Prevention of fuel spillages and contamination of the soil and/or water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fuel tank must be placed within a <u>completely sealed concrete bund</u> • All fuel oil containers must be placed within suitable drip trays to prevent accidental spillage of oils and fuels • A suitable leak-proof container for the storage of oiled equipment (filters, drip tray contents and oil changes, etc.) must be established • Fuel storage areas must be at least 100m from any watercourses 	Contractor	Method Statement	Once-off
Mandatory site equipment	Ensure the correct equipment is on site to meet environmental requirements as per the EMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate firefighting equipment must be available on site and in good working order (including at least one type ABC (all-purpose) minimum 4.5 kg fire extinguisher and 3 fire beaters per working area • Drip trays to be used during refuelling or storage of small quantities of fuel on site • Adequate toilet and ablution facilities must be provided on site. Toilets should be placed at least 50m from any watercourses. Toilets are to be serviced and cleaned on a regular basis • Adequate waste bins to be provided on site 	Contractor	Method Statement	Once-off
Waste Management	To prevent and minimise waste generation and contamination of the site and surrounding areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No littering or on-site burying or dumping of any waste materials, vegetation, litter or refuse may occur • All solid waste, except for the organic waste from the removed vineyards and natural vegetation, must be disposed of off-site at an approved landfill site in terms of section 20 of the Environment Conservation Act (Act No. 73 	Contractor	Method Statement	Once-off

		<p>of 1989). The Contractor must supply the ECO with a certificate of disposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Contractor must provide problem animal- and weatherproof bins with lids of sufficient number and capacity to store the solid waste produced on a daily basis. The lids must be kept firmly on the bins at all times. Bins must not be allowed to become overfull and must be emptied regularly 			
Fire Management	Prevent unnecessary fires which may cause damage and risk to the environment, property and human health, and adequately deal with any fires that may occur on site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate firefighting equipment according to the fire hazard during the construction period must be available on site and in good working order (at least one type ABC (all-purpose) minimum 4.5kg extinguisher and 3 fire beaters per working area). The personnel on site must be trained in the use of such equipment • The main contractor must provide a list of all authorities involved in firefighting in the region. This list must include emergency contact numbers and must be visible at the site office 	Contractor	Method Statement	Once-off

Construction					
Impact	Management Outcomes	Management Actions	Responsible Person/Party	Implementation Monitoring Method	Monitoring Frequency
Topsoil removal	Topsoil to be removed (if necessary), protected and stockpiled for rehabilitation after construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to any activities within the demarcated work areas, topsoil material shall be removed to a depth of 300mm or deeper if specified by the engineer in consultation with the ECO, and stockpiled in a designated area for use in rehabilitation of the site post construction Topsoil from the still relatively natural area (the top 15 -20 cm) should be removed and used for rehabilitation after construction on site or in the immediate vicinity of the site 	Contractor	Method Statement	Once-off
Stockpile Management	Avoid impacts on natural areas and watercourses from stockpiling of material, waste etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil stockpiles to be separated from waste, building material, etc., stockpiles. Stockpile areas to be demarcated prior to construction 	Contractor	Method Statement	Once-off
Erosion Management	Prevent erosion as a result of construction activities on site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install erosion and sediment controls before work starts and maintain these features throughout the construction and operational phases Leave as much vegetation as possible. Implement the Stormwater Management Plan. Adherence to the EMPr & Implementation of Standard Management Procedures in terms of erosion and sedimentation. 	Contractor	Method Statement	Continually during construction

Cement mixing	Prevent contamination from cement mixing and cement wastewater on the natural environment, particularly water resources. Due to the highly alkaline pH of cement, it is highly hazardous to the natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concrete and cement may only be mixed on existing hard surfaced areas, or edged mortar boards or a suitable container • The visible remains of the batch and concrete, either solid or from washings, must be physically removed immediately and disposed of as hazardous waste • Washing of equipment shall be done in a container to prevent any runoff of contaminated washing water • Extreme care must be taken to limit the amount of water contaminated by washing equipment. Water from concrete washing can be reused in concrete mixes or must be stored in drums, then removed from the site and disposed of at a licensed municipal dump site. • Concrete batching facilities must have suitable bunding methods in place to ensure minimal wastewater run-off occurs during batching operations • Cleaning of equipment and flushing of mixers must not result in pollution of the surrounding environment. All wastewater resulting from the batching of concrete must be disposed of <i>via</i> the contaminated water management procedure. 	Contractor	Method Statement	Continually during construction
Dust Control	Prevent and minimise dust generation on site, which can become a nuisance to neighbouring landowners and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Contractor must take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of construction activities resulting from a long-construction-route activities (but must also take into account possible water constrictions of the area) 	Contractor	Method Statement	Continually during construction

	residents, as well as being a health risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The onsite construction site agent must take into account prevailing wind strength and wind direction and must have preventative measures on standby to minimise dust pollution that may cause damage to people and property• The liberation of dust into the surrounding environment shall be effectively controlled by the use of, inter alia, water spraying and/or other dust-allaying agents. The speed of haul trucks and other vehicles must be strictly controlled to avoid dangerous conditions, excessive dust or excessive deterioration of the road being used.			
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Rehabilitation					
Impact	Management Outcomes	Management Actions	Responsible Person/Party	Monitoring Method	Monitoring Frequency
Rehabilitation of the Construction site	Rehabilitation of areas impacted by construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All structures, equipment, materials and facilities used or created on site for or during construction activities are removed once the project has been completed. On completion of the project or phase, all areas impacted by the construction activities must be reinstated and/or rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the ECO • Immediately after the demolition of the campsite or once construction has been completed, the contractor shall restore the site to its original state, paying particular attention to its appearance relative to the general landscape. This must be done as soon as possible after construction has ended to ensure no possible environmental degradation of the site as a result of erosion, alien vegetation establishment, etc. • The contractor's procedure for rehabilitation shall be approved by the ECO and the Engineer. • Site offices must be removed and the areas rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO • Earthworks to reinstate the physical characteristics of the site. Here, attention to the natural vertical and lateral heterogeneity in 	Contractor	Method Statement	Once-off

		<p>landform shall guide the reinstatement of natural areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Replacement of topsoil material – care shall be taken to ensure that the same material that was removed from each area is replaced there, since this will carry the seed complement appropriate for re-establishment of each plant community type• Final landscaping by machine, but landscaping by hand may be required in many areas under rehabilitation			
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Operation					
Impact	Management Outcomes	Management Actions	Responsible Person/Party	Monitoring Method	Monitoring Frequency
Erosion Management	Avoid valuable topsoil removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect and maintain erosion and sediment controls on a regular basis and ensure that it can accommodate the upslope catchment Leave as much vegetation as possible Install permanent fences to define 'no-go' areas in those areas that are not to be disturbed If required, install sediment catchment controls down slope of the site to catch sediment (if applicable). This must be done as soon as possible by the Applicant and should be permanent Avoid driving off-road, or off the road surface to avoid puddles or obstacles. During the operational phase of these gravel roads, prone to erosion exacerbated by heavy rainfall, running water must be diverted from the roads with appropriate stormwater management infrastructure. Next to the road shoulders, paved swales will probably be necessary to prevent stormwater from eroding deep trenches 	Owner	Visual monitoring	Weekly/after major rain events
Waste and Pollution Management	Avoid contamination of soil and water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No on-site burying or dumping of any waste materials, vegetation, litter or refuse may be allowed 	Owner	Visual monitoring	Daily - Weekly

	resources with pollutants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organic waste can be disposed of, buried on-site or used as mulch Domestic waste must be stored in approved containers (e.g. bins with removable lids). All solid waste will be disposed of at a landfill licensed in terms of section 20 of the Environment Conservation Act (Act No. 73 of 1989) No material should be disposed of in any riparian zone, including organic waste. All possible pollution sources must be identified and all reasonable steps taken to prevent pollution or accidental spillages Septic tanks are to be checked and serviced on a regular basis Properly maintain the sewerage system 			
Emergency Preparedness - Fire	Prevent unnecessary fires which may cause damage and risk to the environment, property and human health, and adequately deal with any fires that may occur on site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate firefighting equipment must be available on site and in good working order (including at least one type ABC (all-purpose) minimum 4.5 kg fire extinguisher and 3 fire beaters per working area). The personnel on site must be trained in the use of such equipment The owner must provide a list of all authorities involved in firefighting in the region, including neighbouring landowners. This list must include emergency contact numbers and must be visible at the office The owner must establish an emergency procedure (with contact numbers) The project facility must register with the local Fire Fighters Organisation and 	Owner	Visual monitoring	Daily- weekly / when required

		periodically conduct drills in conjunction with the local fire fighter's unit. Fire management and Protection plan should be developed to implement measures that minimise the potential for human-caused fires			
Management of Natural Areas	Prevent impacts on, and loss of, adjacent natural vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural areas must be managed as close to natural as possible (no interference wherever possible) • Alien vegetation should be removed from the remaining natural areas and disturbed areas that are within or adjacent to any riparian zone and the areas should be kept clear of alien vegetation. This should be implemented as soon as possible, and the alien vegetation removal programme should be in place permanently to address any new growth which may occur. The landowner is responsible for the implementation of the alien vegetation removal and control on the site and the property • All listed invasive alien vegetation must be removed in accordance with CARA legislation (The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983)) as revised 	Owner	Visual monitoring	Weekly

APPENDIX 1: DECLARATION OF UNDERSTANDING

FARM 91, RIVERSDALE

DECLARATION OF UNDERSTANDING

I _____

Representing: _____

Declare that the conditions of the EMPr were brought to my attention and that I have read and understood the contents of this Environmental Management Plan as prepared by EnviroAfrica, of which a copy has been made available to me.

Site: _____

Date: _____

I also declare that I understand my responsibility in terms of enforcing and implementing the Environmental Specifications as set out in this Environmental Management Programme.

I also undertake to inform all persons under my supervision of these specifications and the contents of the Environmental Management Programme.

Signed: _____

Place: _____

Date: _____

Witness 1: _____

APPENDIX 2: ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

To be included on approval (before construction begins).

APPENDIX 3: Maps & Drawings

APPENDIX 4: START-UP REPORT

To be included after the start-up meeting.

APPENDIX 5: PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

The contractors / sub-contractors must contact the ECO at any stage if unsure about any matter, or if a pollution incident occurs, or vegetation or animals are damaged.

ECO = Environmental Control Officer ESO = Environmental Site Officer

PHASE	Penalty for Non-compliance	
	Bottom range	Top Range*
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE		
The construction area must be marked off before construction starts.		5000
The demarcated area must be maintained throughout the construction phase	500	1000
Site area for the stockpiling of building material must be demarcated	500	5000
The site area for storing waste material must be demarcated	500	5000
Fencing off the construction site with mesh fencing of 1.8m, where necessary or other suitable material as agreed on by ECO	500	1000
Siting of access road/s to be approved by ECO & demarcated with stakes before any construction starts (if applicable)		5000
Temporary route used for construction must be determined on site with ECO (if applicable)	1000	5000
Telecommunications & AC power routes must be determined with the ECO (if applicable)	1000	5000
Sensitive features that may be harmed must be clearly marked or demarcated.	500	2000
Vegetation that may not be removed must be clearly marked or demarcated.	500	5000
The contractor must make the Construction team and all sub-contractors aware of all environmental aspects that could lead to the imposition of penalties	100	5000
Contractor to sign the Declaration of Understanding (DOU) before construction starts		5000
Contractor to ensure that all subcontractors are informed and sign the DOU	1000	5000
Method statements must be provided on request by the ECO. No work may commence until the Method Statement is accepted by the ECO and Engineer	1000	5000
CONSTRUCTION PHASE		

Information		
A copy of the EMPr & Environmental Authorisation with all the conditions of approval, and the relevant Method Statements, must be at the site at all times.	200	5000
Construction crew behaviour		
Construction crews may not stay overnight on site.	200	5000
No amplified music allowed on site	100	200
The construction crew must stay within the demarcated construction area. (Applicable in sensitive sites)	50	500
Eating meals is only allowed in a demarcated area	50	500
No pets permitted on site		100
Driving, parking, & storing of machinery and vehicles are only allowed inside demarcated areas and existing roads	1000	5000
Machinery may only be used on the road and may not disturb the vegetation on the sides of the road, except if cleared by ECO. Machinery used must be carefully considered to limit environmental damage	500	5000
No vegetation other than that agreed on may be damaged - i.e. no access to areas outside the construction area.	500	2000
No individual may cause unnecessary damage to flora and fauna on, around or near the site	20	2000
No littering allowed (incl. cigarette butts)	50	500
Excavations		
No topsoil may be removed or altered outside the demarcated area and/or which was otherwise specified.		2000
Commercial sources of sand, rock and gravel to be cleared with ECO	200	5000
All surplus material needs to be taken off-site and disposed of at an approved site	500	5000
Toilets		
Sufficient ablution facilities must be provided		3000
Toilets are to be secured to prevent them from falling or blowing over.	100	1000

They must be serviced regularly (according to the manufacturer's instructions) and kept clean.	100	1000
Everybody on site must make use of the ablution facilities	50	1000
Fire Prevention		
All mandatory firefighting equipment (specified at start-up) must be on site at all times	500	4000
Firefighting equipment is to be in good working order and serviced.	500	2000
No fires, including cooking fires, are allowed on site	1000	5000
Cement		
Concrete may only be mixed within the boundaries of the demarcated area and/or were agreed on by the ECO.	500	5000
All excess cement & concrete mixes to be contained on the construction site prior to disposal off-site	200	5000
Any cement / concrete spillage is to be cleaned up immediately.	500	5000
Ready-mix delivery trucks must not carry out the wash down of their trucks on or around the site unless arranged with ECO.	1000	3000
Dust pollution control		
Ensure that loose building material is covered to prevent dust pollution	100	1000
Water run-off		
Contamination of water bodies, rivers, dams or wetlands must be prevented at all costs	500	5000
Rainwater from construction & building site/s must be channelled, contained & allowed to dry out, so as not to transport any pollutants into the surrounding area. Temporary trenches, straw stabilising, and brush cutting can be used	500	5000
Waste control		
Sufficient refuse bins must be placed on site	500	2000
Refuse bins must be cleaned on a regular basis	100	1000
General litter / building refuse must be cleaned up on a regular basis from the site	500	3000

Cement-contaminated water, paint, oil, cement slurries, etc, must be stored in watertight containers or as agreed with ECO	500	5000
Store all refuse & waste material in wind & animal-proof containers	100	1000
Waste must be disposed of at an official waste deposit site on a regular basis.	500	5000
The absence of or inadequate drip trays or bunding facilities	500	5000
Failure to address oil/fuel leaks from on-site machinery	200	5000
Herbicides		
No herbicides or pesticides whatsoever may be used.	200	2000
Construction road		
The road must be upgraded to prevent degradation and erosion of the road and surroundings.	500	5000
Power and Telecommunications supply		
Demarcate the power supply route	500	5000
No vehicles to drive through vegetation unless authorised by ECO	500	5000
Storage of equipment may only take place in an area demarcated by the ECO.	500	5000
Working must be done in phases to prevent trampling of vegetation	N/A	
Use of generators and fuel-powered equipment		
A watertight cover must be placed under the power generator equipment to prevent accidental spillage of fuel & oil seeping into the soil.	500	5000
Drip tray must be able to take 120% of fuel on site	500	5000
All waste material generated from the use of this equipment must be contained and removed from the site	500	5000
Mobile fuel powered equipment must be well-maintained and must not have any fuel or oil leaks.	200	5000
Soil Stabilisation		
Ensure that soil material for filling and stabilisation comes from a source that does not contain seeds alien to the area. The source must be cleared with the ECO.	100	2000
Rehabilitation		

Remove rocks and stones and stockpile in the area recommended by ECO	500	5000
Remove all plants that can be used for rehabilitation and store on- or off-site in an appropriate manner, as agreed with ECO	200	5000
Removal of all old concrete and alien materials from the site	500	5000
The site must be cleared of all waste and building materials	500	5000

*(Large scale / repeated offence)

APPENDIX 6: INFO ON METHOD STATEMENTS

INFORMATION ON METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statements are to be completed by the person undertaking the work (i.e. the Contractor). The Method Statement will enable the potential negative environmental impacts associated with the proposed activity to be assessed.

The Method Statement can only be implemented once approved by the ECO.

The Contractor (and, where relevant, any sub-contractors) must also sign the Method Statement, thereby indicating that the works will be carried out according to the methodology contained in the approved Method Statement.

The ECO will use the Method Statement to audit compliance by the Contractor with the requirements of the approved Method Statement.

Changes to the way the work is to be carried out must be reflected by amendments to the original approved Method Statement; amendments require the signature of the ECO, denoting that the changed methodology or works are necessary for the successful completion of the works and are environmentally acceptable. The Contractor will also be required to sign the amended Method Statement, thereby committing him/herself to the amended Method Statement.

This Method Statement **MUST** contain sufficient information and detail to enable the ECO to apply their minds to the potential impacts of the works on the environment. The Contractor will also need to thoroughly understand what is required of him/her in order to undertake the works.

THE TIME TAKEN TO PROVIDE A THOROUGH, DETAILED METHOD STATEMENT IS TIME WELL SPENT. INSUFFICIENT DETAIL WILL RESULT IN DELAYS TO THE WORKS WHILE THE METHOD STATEMENT IS REWRITTEN TO THE ER'S AND ESO'S SATISFACTION.

The page overleaf provides a *pro forma* method statement sheet, which needs to be completed for each activity requiring a method statement in terms of the EMPr.

APPENDIX 7: EXAMPLE OF METHOD STATEMENT

PRO-FORMA METHOD STATEMENT

CONTRACT:..... **DATE:**.....

PROPOSED ACTIVITY (give title of method statement and reference number):

WHAT WORK IS TO BE UNDERTAKEN (give a brief description of the works):

WHERE ARE THE WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN (where possible, provide an annotated plan and a full description of the extent of the works):

START AND END DATE OF THE WORKS FOR WHICH THE METHOD STATEMENT IS REQUIRED:

Start Date:

End Date:

HOW ARE THE WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN (provide as much detail as possible, including annotated maps and plans where possible):

Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

DECLARATIONS

1) ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT AND/OR ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OFFICER

The work described in this Method Statement, if carried out according to the methodology described, is satisfactorily mitigated to prevent avoidable environmental harm:

(Signed) (Print name)

(Signed) (Print name)

Dated: _____

2) PERSON UNDERTAKING THE WORKS

I understand the contents of this Method Statement and the scope of the works required of me. I further understand that this Method Statement may be amended on application to other signatories and that the ESO will audit my compliance with the contents of this Method Statement

(Signed) (Print name)

Dated: _____

3) THE APPLICANT

The works described in this Method Statement are approved.

(Signed) (Print name) (Designation)

Dated: _____

METHOD STATEMENT REGISTER		Principle Site Agent:			Project Name:		
		Main Contractor:			Project location:		
No.	METHOD STATEMENT ACTIVITY REFERENCE	DATE CREATED	DATE RECEIVED	CREATED BY	ACCEPTED / REJECTED	DATE approved	Approved By
1	Demarcation						
2	Clearing of vegetation and topsoil removal						
3	Stockpiling						
4	Temporary storage facilities						
5	Construction camp and site offices						
6	Fuel storage						
7	Labourer's facilities						
8	Entrance and haul roads						
9	Mandatory site equipment						
10	Waste management/control						
11	Cement mixing and batching areas						
12	Construction vehicle maintenance						
13	Dust control						
14	Erosion control						
15	Noise control						
16	Archaeological and heritage finds						
17	Rehabilitation						
18							
19	<u>Additional MS (Waste Licence requirements)</u>						
20							
21							
22							

APPENDIX 12: ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENT REPORT FORM
--

ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENT REPORT

PROJECT NAME:			
PROJECT LOCATION:			
SITE AGENT:			
DATE OF INCIDENT:		TIME:	
BRIEF DESCRIPTION AND CAUSE OF INCIDENT:			
WHAT IMMEDIATE ACTIONS/CONTROL MEASURES WERE TAKEN:			
WHAT CORRECTIVE ACTIONS WERE TAKEN TO ENSURE NO REPEATS OF THE INCIDENT:			
ECO/ESO RESPONSE TO INCIDENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS:			
IS THIS INCIDENT A:			
<input type="radio"/> FIRST OFFENCE <input type="radio"/> SECOND OFFENCE <input type="radio"/> THIRD OFFENCE			
SIGNATURE OF SITE AGENT: _____ DATE: _____			
SIGNATURE OF ECO/ESO: _____ DATE: _____			
REMEMBER: TO BE FACTUAL WHEN DESCRIBING THE INCIDENT.			

APPENDIX 13: COMPLAINTS REGISTER FORM
--

COMPLAINTS REGISTER FORM

(To be completed by Site Agent/Supervisor)

[illegible]

