

GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPr) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF SUBSTATION INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY



environmental affairs

Department:
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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INTRODUCTION

1. Background

The National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) requires that an environmental management programme (EMPr) be submitted where an environmental impact assessment (EIA) has been identified as the environmental instrument to be utilised as the basis for a decision on an application for environmental authorisation (EA). The content of an EMPr must either contain the information set out in Appendix 4 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (EIA Regulations) or must be a generic EMPr relevant to an application as identified and gazetted by the Minister in a government notice. Once the Minister has identified, through a government notice that a generic EMPr is relevant to an application for EA, that generic EMPr must be applied by all parties involved in the EA process, including but not limited to the applicant and the competent authority (CA).

2. Purpose

This document constitutes a generic EMPr relevant to applications for the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity, and all listed and specified activities necessary for the realisation of such infrastructure.

3. Objective

The objective of this generic EMPr is to prescribe and pre-approve generally accepted impact management outcomes and impact management actions, which can commonly and repeatedly be used for the avoidance, management and mitigation of impacts and risks associated with the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity. The use of a generic EMPr is intended to reduce the need to prepare and review individual EMPrs for applications of a similar nature.

4. Scope

The scope of this generic EMPr applies to the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity requiring EA in terms of NEMA. This generic EMPr applies to activities requiring EA, mainly activity 11 and 47 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Listing Notice 1 of 2014, as amended, and activity 9 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Listing Notice 2 of 2014, as amended, and all associated listed or specified activities necessary for the realization of such infrastructure.

5. Structure of this document

This document is structured in three parts with an Appendix as indicated in the table below:

Part	Section	Heading	Content
A		Provides general guidance and information and is not legally binding	Definitions, acronyms, roles & responsibilities and documentation and reporting.
B	1	Pre-approved generic EMPr template	<p>Contains generally accepted impact management outcomes and impact management actions required for the avoidance, management and mitigation of impacts and risks associated with the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity, which are presented in the form of a template that has been pre-approved.</p> <p>The template in this section is to be completed by the contractor, with each completed page signed and dated by the holder of the EA prior to commencement of the activity.</p> <p>Where an impact management outcome is not relevant, the words “not applicable” can be inserted in the template under the “responsible persons” column.</p> <p>Once completed and signed, the template represents the EMPr for the activity approved by the CA and is legally binding. The template is not required to be submitted to the CA as once the generic EMPr is gazetted for implementation, it has been approved by the CA.</p> <p>To allow interested and affected parties access to the pre-approved EMPr template for consideration through the decision-making process, the EAP on behalf of the applicant /proponent must make the hard copy of this EMPr available at a public location and where the applicant has a</p>

Part	Section	Heading	Content
			website, the EMPr should also be made available on such publicly accessible website.
	2	Site specific information	<p>Contains preliminary infrastructure layout and a declaration that the applicant/holder of the EA will comply with the pre-approved generic EMPr template contained in <u>Part B: Section 1</u>, and understands that the impact management outcomes and impact management actions are legally binding. The preliminary infrastructure layout must be finalized to inform the final EMPr that is to be submitted with the basic assessment report (BAR) or environmental impact assessment report (EIAR), ensuring that all impact management outcomes and impact management actions have been either pre-approved or approved in terms of <u>Part C</u>.</p> <p>This section must be submitted to the CA together with the final BAR or EIAR. The information submitted to the CA will be considered to be incomplete should a signed copy of <u>Part B: section 2</u> not be submitted. Once approved, this Section forms part of the EMPr for the development and is legally binding.</p>
C		Site specific sensitivities/ attributes	<p>If any specific environmental sensitivities/ attributes are present on the site which require site specific impact management outcomes and impact management actions, not included in the pre-approved generic EMPr, to manage impacts, these specific impact management outcomes and impact management actions must be included in this section. These specific environmental attributes must be referenced spatially and impact management outcomes and impact management actions must be provided. These specific impact management outcomes and impact management actions must be presented in the format of the pre-approved EMPr template (<u>Part B: section 1</u>)</p>

Part	Section	Heading	Content
			<p>This section will not be required should the site contain no specific environmental sensitivities or attributes. However, if <u>Part C</u> is applicable to the site, it is required to be submitted together with the BAR or EIAR, for consideration of, and decision on, the application for EA. The information in this section must be prepared by an EAP and must contain his/her name and expertise including a curriculum vitae. Once approved, Part C forms part of the EMPr for the site and is legally binding.</p> <p>This section applies only to additional impact management outcomes and impact management actions that are necessary for the avoidance, management and mitigation of impacts and risks associated with the specific development or expansion and which are not already included in <u>Part B: section 1</u>.</p>
Appendix 1			Contains the method statements to be prepared prior to commencement of the activity. The method statements are not required to be submitted to the competent authority.

6. Completion of part B: section 1: the pre-approved generic EMPr template

The template is to be completed prior to commencement of the activity, by providing the following information for each environmental impact management action:

- For implementation
 - a 'responsible person',
 - a method for implementation,
 - a timeframe for implementation
- For monitoring
 - a responsible person
 - frequency
 - evidence of compliance.

The completed template must be signed and dated by the holder of the EA prior to commencement of the activity. The method statements prepared and agreed to by the holder of the EA must be appended to the template as [Appendix 1](#). Each method statement must be signed and dated on each page by the holder of the EA. This template once signed and dated is legally binding. The holder of the EA will remain responsible for its implementation.

7. Amendments of the impact management outcomes and impact management actions

Once the activity has commenced, a holder of an EA may make amendments to the impact management outcomes and impact management actions in the following manner:

- Amendment of the impact management outcomes: in line with the process contemplated in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations; and
- Amendment of the impact management actions: in line with the process contemplated in Regulation 36 of the EIA Regulations.

8. Documents to be submitted as part of part B: section 2 site specific information and declaration

Part B: Section 2 has three distinct sub-sections. The first and third sub-sections are in a template format. Sub-section two requires a map to be produced.

Sub-section 1 contains the project name, the applicant's name and contact details, the site information, which includes coordinates of the property or farm in which the proposed substation infrastructure is proposed as well as the 21-digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel and, where available, the farm name.

Sub-section 2 is to be prepared by an EAP and must contain his/her name and expertise including a curriculum vitae. This sub-section must include a map of the site sensitivity overlaid with the preliminary infrastructure layout using the national web based environmental screening tool, when available for compulsory use at: <https://screening.environment.gov.za/screeningtool>. The sensitivity map shall identify the nature of each sensitive feature e.g. threatened plant species, archaeological site, etc.

Sensitivity maps shall identify features both within the planned working area and any known sensitive features and within 50 m from the development footprint.

Sub-section 3 is the declaration that the applicant (s)/proponent (s) or holder of the EA in the case of a change of ownership must complete which confirms that the applicant/EA holder will comply with the pre-approved 'generic EMPr' template in Section 1 and understands that the impact management outcomes and impact management actions are legally binding.

(a) Amendments to Part B: Section 2 – site specific information and declaration

Should the EA be transferred, Part B: Section 2 must be completed by the new applicant/proponent and submitted with the application for an amendment of the EA in terms of regulations 29 or 31 of the EIA Regulations, whichever applies. The information submitted as part of such an application for an amendment to an EA will be considered to be incomplete should a signed copy of Part B: Section 2 not be submitted. Once approved, Part B: Section 2 forms part of the EMPr for the development and the EMPr becomes legally binding to the new EA holder.

PART A – GENERAL INFORMATION

1. DEFINITIONS

In this EMPr any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the NEMA or EIA Regulations has that meaning, and unless the context requires otherwise –

“clearing” means the clearing and removal of vegetation, whether partially or in whole, including trees and shrubs, as specified;

“construction camp” is the area designated for key construction infrastructure and services, including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;

“contractor” - The Contractor has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract, are in line with the Environmental Management Programme and that Method Statements are implemented as described.

“hazardous substance” is a substance governed by the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No. 15 of 1973) as well as the Hazardous Chemical and Substances Regulations, 1995;

“method statement” means a written submission by the Contractor to the Project Manager in response to this EMPr or a request by the Project Manager and ECO. The method statement must set out the equipment, materials, labour and method(s) the Contractor proposes using to carry out an activity identified by the Project Manager when requesting the Method Statement. This must be done in such detail that the Project Manager and ECO is able to assess whether the Contractor's proposal is in accordance with this specification and/or will produce results in accordance with this specification;

The method statement must cover as a minimum applicable details with regard to:

- (i) Construction procedures;
- (ii) Plant, materials and equipment to be used;
- (iii) Transporting the equipment to and from site;
- (iv) How the plant/ material/ equipment will be moved while on site;
- (v) How and where the plant/ material/ equipment will be stored;
- (vi) The containment (or action to be taken if containment is not possible) of leaks or spills of any liquid or material that may occur;
- (vii) Timing and location of activities;
- (viii) Compliance/ non-compliance; and
- (ix) Any other information deemed necessary by the Project Manager.

“slope” means the inclination of a surface expressed as one unit of rise or fall for so many horizontal units;

“**solid waste**” means all solid waste, including construction debris, hazardous waste, excess cement/ concrete, wrapping materials, timber, cans, drums, wire, nails, food and domestic waste (e.g. plastic packets and wrappers);

“**spoil**” means excavated material which is unsuitable for use as material in the construction works or is material which is surplus to the requirements of the construction works;

“**topsoil**” means a varying depth (up to 300 mm) of the soil profile irrespective of the fertility, appearance, structure, agricultural potential, fertility and composition of the soil;

“**works**” means the works to be executed in terms of the Contract

2. ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

CA	Competent Authority
cEO	Contractors Environmental Officer
dEO	Developer Environmental Officer
DPM	Developer Project Manager
DSS	Developer Site Supervisor
EAR	Environmental Audit Report
ECA	Environmental Conservation Act No. 73 of 1989
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERAP	Emergency Response Action Plan
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme Report
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
FPA	Fire Protection Agency
HCS	Hazardous chemical Substance
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
NEMBA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act ,2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)
NEMWA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
RI&AP's	Registered Interested and affected parties

3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPr) IMPLEMENTATION

The effective implementation of this generic EMPr is dependent on established and clear roles, responsibilities and reporting lines within an institutional framework. This section of the EMPr gives guidance to the various environmental roles and reporting lines, however, project specific requirements will ultimately determine the need for the appointment of specific person(s) to undertake specific roles and or responsibilities. As such, it must be noted that in the event that no specific person, for example, an environmental control officer (ECO) is appointed, the holder of the EA remains responsible for ensuring that the duties indicated in this document for action by the ECO are undertaken.

Table 1: Guide to roles and responsibilities for implementation of an EMPr

Responsible Person(s)	Role and Responsibilities
Developer's Project Manager (DPM)	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.</p> <p><u>Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; - Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); - Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; - Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and - Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation.

Responsible Person(s)	Role and Responsibilities
Developer Site Supervisor (DSS)	<p><u>Role</u> The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.</p> <p><u>Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor’s Environmental Officer (cEO); - Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; - Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; - Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; - Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and - Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.
Environmental Control Officer (ECO)	<p><u>Role</u> The ECO should have appropriate training and experience in the implementation of environmental management specifications. The primary role of the ECO is to act as an independent quality controller and monitoring agent regarding all environmental concerns and associated environmental impacts. In this respect, the ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters. The Contractor, cEO and dEO are answerable to the Environmental Control Officer for non-compliance with the Performance Specifications as set out in the EA and EMPr.</p> <p>The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested &Affected Parties’ (RI&AP’s), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager, and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract. Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a</p>

Responsible Person(s)	Role and Responsibilities
	<p>variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.</p> <p><u>Responsibilities</u></p> <p>The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development; - Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr; - Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them; - Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required; - Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses; - Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective; - Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements; - In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses; - Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns; - Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr; - Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO); - Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken; - Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;

Responsible Person(s)	Role and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assisting in the resolution of conflicts; - Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor; - In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance; - Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr; - Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.
<p>developer Environmental Officer (dEO)</p>	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor’s Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities.</p> <p><u>Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be fully conversant with the EMPr; - Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures; - Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ; - Confine the development site to the demarcated area; - Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO); - Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site; - Assist in incident management: - Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared; - Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports; - Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;

Responsible Person(s)	Role and Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor; - Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO; - Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date; - Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;
Contractor	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.</p> <p><u>Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment; - employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period; - ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely; - attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones; - ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.

Responsible Person(s)	Role and Responsibilities
contractor Environmental Officer (cEO)	<p><u>Role</u></p> <p>Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:</p> <p><u>Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project; - Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site; - Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements; - Attend the Environmental Site Meeting; - Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes; - Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions; - Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation; - Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO; - Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and - Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE

To ensure accountable and demonstrated implementation of the EMPr, a number of reporting systems, documentation controls and compliance mechanisms must be in place for all substation infrastructure projects as a minimum requirement.

4.1 Document control/Filing system

The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.

4.2 Documentation to be available

At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times:

- Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion;
- Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof;
- Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof;
- All method statements;
- Completed environmental checklists;
- Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings;
- An up-to-date environmental incident log;
- A copy of all instructions or directives issued;
- A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record;
- Complaints register.

4.3 Weekly Environmental Checklist

The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.

The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.

4.4 Environmental site meetings

Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.

4.5 Required Method Statements

The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.

The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to:

- development procedures;
- materials and equipment to be used;
- getting the equipment to and from site;
- how the equipment/ material will be moved while on site;
- how and where material will be stored;
- the containment (or action to be taken if containment is not possible) of leaks or spills of any liquid or material that may occur;
- timing and location of activities;
- compliance/ non-compliance with the EMPr; and
- any other information deemed necessary by the ECOs.

Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity:

- Site establishment – Camps, Lay-down or storage areas, satellite camps, infrastructure;
- Batch plants;
- Workshop or plant servicing;
- Handling, transport and storage of Hazardous Chemical Substance's;
- Vegetation management – Protected, clearing, aliens, felling;
- Access management – Roads, gates, crossings etc.;
- Fire plan;
- Waste management – transport, storage, segregation, classification, disposal (all waste streams);
- Social interaction – complaints management, compensation claims, access to properties etc.;
- Water – use (source, abstraction and disposal), access and all related information, crossings and mitigation;
- Emergency preparedness – Spills, training, other environmental emergencies;
- Dust and noise management methodologies;
- Fauna interaction and risk management – only if the risk was identified – wildlife interaction especially on game farms; and
- Heritage and palaeontology management.

The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements. Completed and agreed method statements between the holder of the EA and the contractor shall be captured in Appendix 1.

4.6 Environmental Incident Log (Diary)

The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued. An environmental incident is defined as:

- Any deviation from the listed impact management actions (listed in this EMPr) that may be addressed immediately by the ECOs. (For example a contractor's staff member littering or a drip tray that has not been emptied);
- Any environmental impact resulting from an action or activity by a contractor in contravention of the environmental stipulations and guidelines listed in the EMPr which as a single event would have a minor impact but which if cumulative and continuous would have a significant effect (for example no toilet paper available in the ablutions for an afternoon); and
- General environmental information such as road kills or injured wildlife.

The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident:

- The date and time of the incident;
- Description of the incident;
- The name of the Contractor responsible;
- The incident must be listed as significant or minor;
- If the incident is listed as significant, a non-compliance notice must be issued, and recorded in the log;
- Remedial or corrective action taken to mitigate the incident; and
- Record of repeat minor offences by the same contractor or staff member.

The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.

4.7 Non-compliance

A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following:

- Time and date of the non-compliance;
- Name of the contractor responsible;
- Nature and description of the non-compliance;
- Recommended / required corrective action; and
- Date by which the corrective action to be completed.
- The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice.

Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Any non-compliance with the agreed procedures of the EMPr is a transgression of the various statutes and laws that define the manner by which the environment is managed. Failure to redress the cause shall be reported to the relevant CA for them to deal with the transgression, as it deems fit. The contractor is deemed not to have complied with the EMPr if, inter alia, There is a deviation from the environmental conditions, impact management outcomes and impact management actions activities, as approved in generic and site specific EMPr as relevant as set out in the EMPr, which deviation has, or may cause, an environmental impact.

4.8 Corrective action records

For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.

4.9 Photographic record

A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.

The Contractor shall:

1. Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions.

The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include:

1. Pictures of all areas designated as work areas, camp areas, development sites and storage areas taken before these areas are set up;
2. All bunding and fencing;
3. Road conditions and road verges;
4. Condition of all farm fences;
5. Topsoil storage areas;
6. All areas to be cordoned off during construction;
7. Waste management sites;
8. Ablution facilities (inside and out);
9. Any non-conformances deemed to be "significant";
10. All completed corrective actions for non-compliances;
11. All required signage;
12. Photographic recordings of incidents;
13. All areas before, during and post rehabilitation; and

14. Include relevant photographs in the Final Environmental Audit Report.

4.10 Complaints register

The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals. The Complaints Record shall:

1. Record the name and contact details of the complainant;
2. Record the time and date of the complaint;
3. Contain a detailed description of the complaint;
4. Where relevant and appropriate, contain photographic evidence of the complaint or damage (ECOs to take relevant photographs); and
5. Contain a copy of the ECOs written response to each complaint received and keep a record of any further correspondence with the complainant. The ECO's written response will include a description of any corrective action to be taken and must be signed by the Contractor, ECO and affected party. Where a damage claim is issued by the complainant, the ECOs shall respond as described in **(section 4.11)** below.

4.11 Claims for damages

In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall:

1. Record the full detail of the complaint as described in **(section 4.10)** above;
2. The DPM will evaluate the claim and associated damage and submit the evaluation to the Senior Site Representative for approval;
3. Following consideration by the DPM, the claim is to be resolved and settled immediately, or the reason for not accepting the claim communicated in writing to the claimant. Should the claimant not accept this, the ECO shall, in writing report the incident to the Developer's negotiator and legal department; and
4. A formal record of the response by the ECOs to the claimant as well as the rectification of the method of making payments not amount will be recorded in the EMPr file.

4.12 Interactions with affected parties

Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts.

The ECOs shall:

1. Ensure that all queries, complaints and claims are dealt within an agreed timeframe;
2. Ensure that any or all agreements are documented, signed by all parties and a record of the agreement kept in the EMPr file;
3. Ensure that a complaints telephone numbers are made available to all landowners and affected parties; and
4. Ensure that contact with affected parties is courteous at all times;

4.13 Environmental audits

Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.

The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA. At a minimum the monthly report is to cover the following:

- Weekly Environmental Checklists;
- Deviations and non-compliances with the checklists;
- Non-compliances issued;
- Completed and reported corrective actions;
- Environmental Monitoring;
- General environmental findings and actions; and
- Minutes of the Bi-monthly Environmental Site Meetings.

4.14 Final environmental audits

On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.

PART B: SECTION 1: Pre-approved generic EMPr template

5. IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

This section provides a pre-approved generic EMPr template with aspects that are common to the development of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity. There is a list of aspects identified for the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity, and for each aspect a set of prescribed impact management outcomes and associated impact management actions have been identified. Holders of EAs are responsible to ensure the implementation of these outcomes and actions for all projects as a minimum requirement, in order to mitigate the impact of such aspects identified for the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity.

The template provided below is to be completed by providing the information under each heading for each environmental impact management action.

The completed template must be signed and dated on each page by both the contractor and the holder of the EA prior to commencement of the activity. The method statements prepared and agreed to by the holder of the EA must be appended to the template as Appendix 1. Each method statement must also be duly signed and dated on each page by the contractor and the holder of the EA. This template, once signed and dated, is legally binding. The holder of the EA will remain responsible for its implementation.

5.1 Environmental awareness training

Impact management outcome: All onsite staff are aware and understands the individual responsibilities in terms of this EMPr.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities; - Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required; - All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr; - Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; 						

<p>c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures;</p> <p>d) Emergency procedures;</p> <p>e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas;</p> <p>f) Wastewater management procedures;</p> <p>g) Water usage and conservation;</p> <p>h) Solid waste management procedures;</p> <p>i) Sanitation procedures;</p> <p>j) Fire prevention; and</p> <p>k) Disease prevention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available; - Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires; - A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available. - Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand. 						
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course; - The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering. 						
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5.2 Site Establishment development

Impact management outcome: Impacts on the environment are minimised during site establishment and the development footprint are kept to demarcated development area.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the 						

<p>workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through; - Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas; - The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and - The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged. 						
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5.3 Access restricted areas

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Impact management outcome: Access to restricted areas prevented.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development; - Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and - Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited. 						

5.4 Access roads

Impact management outcome: Minimise impact to the environment through the planned and restricted movement of vehicles on site.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities; - All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition - All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes. - Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense; - Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads; - In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in 						
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<p>accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands - Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads. 						
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5.5 Fencing and Gate installation

Impact management outcome: Minimise impact to the environment and ensure safe and controlled access to the site through the erection of fencing and gates where required.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible; - Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; 						

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner; - At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner; - Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground; - Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate; - Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires; - All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified; - All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities; - Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable; - Any temporary fencing to restrict the 						
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<p>movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark; - The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided; - Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times; - On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed; - The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely. 						
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5.6 Water Supply Management

Impact management outcome: Undertake responsible water usage.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All abstraction points or bore holes must be 						

<p>registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Contractor must ensure the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented. - Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged. 						
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5.7 Storm and waste water management

Impact management outcome: Impacts to the environment caused by storm water and wastewater discharges during construction are avoided.

Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager; - All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility; - Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO; - Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's 						

approval and support by the ECO.						
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5.8 Solid and hazardous waste management

Impact management outcome: Wastes are appropriately stored, handled and safely disposed of at a recognised waste facility.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach; - Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided; - A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided; - The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner; - Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal; - Staff must be trained in waste segregation; - Bins must be emptied regularly; - General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company; 						

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site; - Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained. 						
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5.9 Protection of watercourses and estuaries

Impact management outcome: Pollution and contamination of the watercourse environment and or estuary erosion are prevented.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities; - In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas; - Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland - No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur; - Development of permanent watercourse or 						

<p>estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries; - Existing crossing points must be favored over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access) - When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained; c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In 						
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this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.						
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5.10 Vegetation clearing

Impact management outcome: Vegetation clearing is restricted to the authorised development footprint of the proposed infrastructure.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<p>General:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed; - Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species; - Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing; - Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they 						

<p>must be filed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals; - Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report; - Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris; - Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained; - A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage; - No herbicides must be used in estuaries; - All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. <p>Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.</p>						
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5.11 Protection of fauna

Impact management outcome: Disturbance to fauna is minimised.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present; - The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme; - Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present; - Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds; - No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas; - No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed; 						

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and - No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits. 						
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5.12 Protection of heritage resources

Impact management outcome: Impact to heritage resources is minimised.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas; - Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance; - All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other 						

archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.						
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5.13 Safety of the public

Impact management outcome: All precautions are taken to minimise the risk of injury, harm or complaints.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.; - All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; - Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; - Ensure structures vulnerable to high 						

winds are secured; – Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.						
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5.14 Sanitation

Impact management outcome: Clean and well maintained toilet facilities are available to all staff in an effort to minimise the risk of disease and impact to the environment.

Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available; – The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances; – Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body; b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause; c) No spillage occurs when the toilets 						

<p>are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;</p> <p>d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;</p> <p>e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;</p> <p>f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;</p> <p>– A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.</p>						
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5.15 Prevention of disease

Impact Management outcome: All necessary precautions linked to the spread of disease are taken.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area; – Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS; 						

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area; - Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable; - Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points; - Medical support must be made available; - Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services. 						
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5.16 Emergency procedures

Impact management outcome: Emergency procedures are in place to enable a rapid and effective response to all types of environmental emergencies.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project; 						

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation; - All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training; - The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts; - In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see <i>Hazardous Substances section 5.17</i>). 						
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5.17 Hazardous substances

Impact management outcome: Safe storage, handling, use and disposal of hazardous substances.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible; - All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement; - Containers must be clearly marked to 						

<p>indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All storage areas must be banded. The banded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers; - Banded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner; - An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis; - All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS); - All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet; - Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available; - The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers; - The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface 						
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<p>(concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator; - Provision must be made for refueling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained; - All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area; - No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted; - No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas; - Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas; - Where refueling away from the dedicated refueling station is required, a mobile refueling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used; 						
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times; - The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations; - An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken; - In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management. 						
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5.18 Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage

Impact management outcome: Soil, surface water and groundwater contamination is minimised.							
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring			
	Responsible	Method	of	Timeframe	for	Responsible	Frequency

	person	implementation	implementation	person		compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area; - During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts; - Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair; - Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills; - Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available; - The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed; - Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: <i>Storm and waste water management</i>. 						

5.19 Batching plants

Impact management outcome: Minimise spillages and contamination of soil, surface water and groundwater.

Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface; - Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water. - Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination - Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains; - A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted; - Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility; - Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site; - Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions) - Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of 	Not Applicable. There will be no batching plants on site.					

<p>construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: <i>Fencing and gate installation</i>. 	
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5.20 Dust emissions

Impact management outcome: Dust prevention measures are applied to minimise the generation of dust.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO; - Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re-vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible; - Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present; - During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether 						

<p>working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind; - Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO; - Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas; - Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10 m² and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks; - For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust. 						
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5.21 Blasting

Impact management outcome: Impact to the environment is minimised through a safe blasting practice.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and - Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting 						

activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.						
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5.22 Noise

Impact Management outcome: Prevent unnecessary noise to the environment by ensuring that noise from development activity is mitigated.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only; - All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; - Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; - Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase in terms of behaviour of construction staff. Operating hours as determined by the environmental authorisation are adhered to during the development phase. Where not defined, it must be ensured that development activities 						

must still meet the impact management outcome related to noise management.						
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5.23 Fire prevention

Impact management outcome: Prevention of uncontrollable fires.

Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant; - Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site; - The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities; - Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site; - Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA. 						

5.24 Stockpiling and stockpile areas

Impact management outcome: Reduce erosion and sedimentation as a result of stockpiling.

Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies; - All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods; - Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height; - During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.); - Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material. 						

5.25 Civil works

Impact management outcome: Impact to the environment minimised during civil works to create the substation terrace.		
Impact Management Actions	Implementation	Monitoring

	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone; - Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards; - Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled; - These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly; - Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation; - All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and - Spoil can however be used for landscaping 						

purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.						
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5.26 Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems

Impact management outcome: No environmental degradation occurs as a result of excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes; - Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes; - Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and - Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with 						

Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.						
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5.27 Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems

Impact management outcome: No environmental degradation occurs during the installation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage system.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and - Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management. 						

5.28 Installation of equipment (circuit breakers, current Transformers, Isolators, Insulators, surge arresters, voltage transformers, earth switches)

Impact management outcome: No environmental degradation occurs as a result of installation of equipment.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; - Management of equipment used for 						

<p>installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and - Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management. 						
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5.29 Steelwork Assembly and Erection

<p>Impact management outcome: No environmental degradation occurs as a result of steelwork assembly and erection.</p>						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts - Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures. 						

5.30 *Cabling and Stringing*

Impact management outcome: No environmental degradation occurs as a result of stringing.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management; - Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; - Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances. 						

5.31 *Testing and Commissioning (all equipment testing, earthing system, system integration)*

Impact management outcome: No environmental degradation occurs as a result of Testing and Commissioning.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management. 						
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5.32 *Socio-economic*

Impact management outcome: enhanced socio-economic development.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation; - Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process; - Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighboring owners and residents - Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and - Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers. 						

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5.33 Temporary closure of site

Impact management outcome: Minimise the risk of environmental impact during periods of site closure greater than five days.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; - Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated; - Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service; - Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed; - Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel; - Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked; - Fire hazards identified and the local authority 						

<p>must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured; - Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented; - Cement and materials stores must have been secured; - Toilets must have been emptied and secured; - Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured; - Drip trays must have been emptied and secured. 						
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5.34 Dismantling of old equipment

Impact management outcome: Impact to the environment to be minimised during the dismantling, storage and disposal of old equipment commissioning.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment; - Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays; - All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers; 						

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment; - The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and - Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site. 						
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5.35 Landscaping and rehabilitation

Impact management outcome: Areas disturbed during the development phase are returned to a state that approximates the original condition.						
Impact Management Actions	Implementation			Monitoring		
	Responsible person	Method of implementation	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible person	Frequency	Evidence of compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site; - All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 						

<p>43 of 1983</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All slopes must be assessed for terracing, and to terrace only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983; - Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition; - Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners; - Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland; - Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition; - Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas); - Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion; - Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed; - Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed; - The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment; 						
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled; - Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly; - Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil. - Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen; b) Pioneer species are included; c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area; d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil; e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area 						
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6 ACCESS TO THE GENERIC EMPr

Once completed and signed, to allow the public access to the generic EMPr, the holder of the EA must make the EMPr available to the public in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 26(h) of the EIA Regulations.

PART B: SECTION 2

7 SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION AND DECLARATION

7.1 Sub-section 1: contact details and description of the project

7.1.1 Details of the applicant

Name of applicant: Mulilo De Aar 2 South (Pty) Ltd

Tel No: 0216853240

Fax No:

Postal Address: PO Box 548 Howard Place, 7450

Physical Address: Top Floor Golf Park 4, Raapenberg Rd, Mowbray, 7450

7.1.2 Details and expertise of the EAP

Name of EAP: Ashleigh Blackwell

Tel No: 0214121529

Fax No:

E-mail address: deaar@arcusconsulting.co.za / ashleighb@arcusconsulting.co.za

Expertise of the EAP (Curriculum Vitae included): Attached

7.1.3 Project name:

The De Aar 2 South Wind Energy Facility On-Site Substation And Battery Energy Storage System, Northern Cape Province

7.1.4 Description of the project:

Mulilo De Aar 2 South (Pty) Ltd ('Mulilo') intend to conduct a Basic Assessment (BA) process, as part of an environmental authorisation application, for an on-site substation with capacity up to 132 kV, a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure ("the proposed development").

The proposed development aims to provide the authorised De Aar 2 South Wind Energy Facility ('DA2S WEF') (Ref: 12/12/20/2463/1/AM7) with energy transmission support via an on-site substation, as well as a stable energy supply for operation via a battery energy storage systems ('BESS'). The on-site substation, BESS and associated infrastructure will be constructed approximately 26 km east of the town of De Aar in the Northern Cape Province, within the authorised DA2S WEF site.

The proposed project will be situated within the authorised DA2S WEF site and adjacent to the proposed DA2S WEF grid connection and switching substation (which is undergoing a separate EA process so that it can be handed over to Eskom in future) as well as the WEF substation (which is already authorised as part of the WEF development).

It is anticipated that the authorised DA2S WEF will be bid in the Risk Mitigation Power Producer Procurement (RMPPP) programme or the next bidding round (or in future bidding rounds) of the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP). The proposed development is strategically situated at the start of the proposed DA2S WEF grid connection transmission line. The following technical details hold relevance for this application:

Technical Detail	Description
EA Period	The anticipated life span of the project is approximately 20-25 years.
Development Footprint	Approximately 8.6 Ha of land will be cleared for the proposed development of the on-site substation, BESS and ancillary infrastructure.
On-Site Substation - up to 132 kV:	<p>The substation component that is to be associated with the but may also be less (e.g. 132kV substation), depending on final Eskom requirements/agreements. The entire substation facility will cover an area of approximately 1.4 ha (approximately 140m X 100m) on the same proposed development site as the BESS.</p> <p>This substation is comprised partly of a control room (which measures performance information), earthing mats and earthing rods, switching gear, step-up transformers and protection equipment. The substation will have various feeder bays and controlled access.</p>
Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)	<p>The battery technology being considered would be Solid-State, Lithium Ion (Li-Ion) batteries.</p> <p>Battery Modules will be housed in containers (similar to shipping containers), and these containers will be delivered pre-assembled. The containers will have approximate dimension ranges of; height 2 m - 5 m, width 1.5 m - 3 m, length 7 m - 20 m. The containers are raised slightly off the ground and may be stacked vertically to a maximum height of 10m.</p> <p>Mulilo anticipate the placement of approximately 450 containers within the remaining 7.2 Ha of the proposed development site. Ancillary (or associated) infrastructure will include (but not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A battery room; • Inverters; • Switch gear room; and • Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) equipment.
Ancillary Infrastructure	<p>Infrastructure coupled with the on-site substation includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal roads and access; • Welfare facilities: ablutions, maintenance rooms, security hut etc.; • Stormwater infrastructure; • Temporary construction areas; and • Perimeter fencing.
Site Access and Internal	As far as possible, existing gravel access roads will be utilised and

roads.	where this is not possible, road will be constructed to run in a 2-way direction, approximately 4 – 6 m wide. It is assumed that the same access roads as approved in the DA2S WEF will be utilised for this project. Caution will be taken to preserve any road infrastructure such as culverts, and where necessary, these may be upgraded. The development site will have one (1) security controlled entry and exit point.
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7.1.5 Project location:

In terms of regional locality, the proposed development is located within the Emthanjeni Local Municipality and Pixley ka Seme District Municipality of the Northern Cape Province. The proposed development falls within the Central Strategic Transmission Corridor which runs from the south of the country to the north of the country. The site is located 26 km east of De Aar in the Northern Cape Province. Smaller towns surrounding the proposed development include Phillipstown at 26 km north east of the proposed development and Hanover, 55 km south of the proposed development.

Farm name	Farm Id	Portion	21-Didgit SG Code
Slingers Hoek	2	2	C03000000000000200002

7.2 Sub-section 2: Development footprint site map

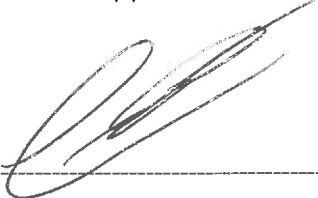
This sub-section must include a map of the site sensitivity overlaid with the preliminary infrastructure layout. The sensitivity map must be prepared from the national web based environmental screening tool, when available for compulsory use at: <https://screening.environment.gov.za/screeningtool>. The sensitivity map shall identify the nature of each sensitive feature e.g. threatened plant species, archaeological site, etc. Sensitivity maps shall identify features both within the planned working area and any known sensitive features within 50 m from the development footprint.

7.3 Sub-section 3: Declaration

The proponent/applicant or holder of the EA affirms that he/she will abide and comply with the prescribed impact management outcomes and impact management actions as stipulated in part B: section 1 of the generic EMPr and have the understanding that the impact management outcomes and impact management actions are legally binding. The proponent/applicant or holder of the EA affirms that he/she will provide written notice to the CA 14 day prior to the date on which the activity will commence of commencement of construction to facilitate compliance inspections.

Signature Proponent/applicant/ holder of EA

Date:



17/09/20

7.4 Sub-section 4: amendments to site specific information (Part B; section 2)

Should the EA be transferred to a new holder, Part B: Section 2 must be completed by the new holder and submitted with the application for an amendment of the EA in terms of Regulations 29 or 31 of the EIA Regulations, whichever applies. The information submitted for an amendment to an environmental authorisation will be considered to be incomplete should a signed copy of Part B: Section 2 not be submitted. Once approved, Part B: Section 2 forms part of the EMPr for the development and the EMPr becomes legally binding to the new EA holder.

PART C: SPECIFIC IMPACT MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Part C forms part of the EMPr for the site and is legally binding.

8. SITE SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES

If any specific environmental sensitivities/attributes are present on the site which require more specific impact management outcomes and actions, not included in the pre-approved generic EMPr template, to manage impacts, those impact management outcomes and impact management actions must be included in this section. These specific management controls must be referenced spatially, and must include impact management outcomes and impact management actions. The management controls including impact management outcomes and impact management actions must be presented in the format of the pre-approved generic EMPr template. This applies only to additional impact management outcomes and impact management actions that are necessary.

If Part C is applicable to the development as authorised in the EA, it is required to be submitted to the CA together with the BAR or EIAR, for consideration of, and decision on, the application for EA. The information in this section must be prepared by an EAP and the name and expertise of the EAP, including the curriculum vitae are to be included. Once approved, Part C forms part of the EMPr for the site and is legally binding.

This section will **not be required** should the site contain no specific environmental sensitivities or attributes.

This Section of the EMPr document must be read in conjunction with the BA Report.

Soil and Agricultural Potential Impacts and Mitigations

Impact Phase: Construction							
Potential impact description: <u>Loss of Agricultural Land Use</u> Agricultural land directly occupied by the development infrastructure will become unavailable for agricultural use. Note: This impact is only relevant to the construction phase, because no further loss of agricultural land use occurs after the construction phase.							
	E	D	I	N (- or +)	Significance	P	Confidence
Without Mitigation	L	M	L	-	L	H	H
With Mitigation	L	M	L	-	L	H	H
Can the impact be reversed?			Yes, once the facility is decommissioned, the footprint of the infrastructure can again be utilised as agricultural land.				

Will impact cause irreplaceable loss of resources?	No, because a very small amount of agricultural land is impacted and such land is not of high potential.
Can impact be avoided, managed or mitigated?	No
Mitigation measures to reduce residual risk or enhance opportunities: None	

Impact Phase: Construction, Operation and Decommissioning							
Potential impact description: <u>Soil Degradation</u>							
Soil degradation can result from erosion and topsoil loss. Erosion can occur as a result of the alteration of the land surface run-off characteristics, which can be caused by construction related land surface disturbance and vegetation removal. Loss of topsoil can result from poor topsoil management during construction related soil profile disturbance. Soil degradation will reduce the ability of the soil to support vegetation growth.							
	E	D	I	N (- or +)	Significance	P	Confidence
Without Mitigation	L	M	M	-	M	M	H
With Mitigation	L	M	L	-	L	L	H
Can the impact be reversed?	Serious soil degradation can be reversed only to some extent and only with substantial inputs over a significant period of time.						
Will impact cause irreplaceable loss of resources?	No, because a very small amount of grazing land is impacted and such land is not a scarce resource.						
Can impact be avoided, managed or mitigated?	Yes, see below.						
Mitigation measures to reduce residual risk or enhance opportunities:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement an effective system of storm water run-off control using bunds and ditches, where it is required - that is at all points of disturbance where water accumulation might occur. The system must effectively collect and safely disseminate any run-off water from all hardened surfaces and it must prevent any potential down slope erosion. - Maintain where possible all vegetation cover and facilitate re-vegetation of denuded areas throughout the site, to stabilize disturbed soil against erosion. - If an activity will mechanically disturb the soil below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. 							

In terms of the protection of soil resources and land use, the Soil specialist has recommended the following environmental management programme inputs for the protection of soil resources. These are presented in the tables below for each phase of the development.

Table 1: Management plan for the planning and design phase

Impact	Mitigation management objectives and outcomes	Mitigation management actions	Monitoring		
			Methodology	Frequency	Responsibility
Aspect: Protection of soil resources					
Erosion	That disturbance and existence of hard surfaces causes no erosion on or downstream of the site.	Design an effective system of storm water run-off control, where it is required - that is at any points where run-off water might accumulate. The system must effectively collect and safely disseminate any run-off water from all hardened surfaces and it must prevent any potential down slope erosion.	Ensure that the storm water run-off control is included in the engineering design.	Once-off during the design phase.	Holder of the EA

Table 2: Management plan for the construction phase

Impact	Mitigation management objectives and outcomes	Mitigation management actions	Monitoring		
			Methodology	Frequency	Responsibility
Aspect: Protection of soil resources					
Erosion	That disturbance and	Implement an effective	Undertake a periodic site	Monthly	Environmental Control

	existence of hard surfaces causes no erosion on or downstream of the site.	system of storm water run-off control, where it is required - that is at any points where run-off water might accumulate. The system must effectively collect and safely disseminate any run-off water from all hardened surfaces and it must prevent any potential down slope erosion.	inspection to verify and inspect the effectiveness and integrity of the storm water run-off control system and to specifically record the occurrence of any erosion on site or downstream. Corrective action must be implemented to the run-off control system in the event of any erosion occurring.		Officer (ECO)
	That vegetation clearing does not pose a high erosion risk.	Maintain where possible all vegetation cover and facilitate re-vegetation of denuded areas throughout the site, to stabilize disturbed soil against erosion.	Undertake a periodic site inspection to record the occurrence of and re-vegetation progress of all areas that require re-vegetation.	Every 3 months	Environmental Control Officer (ECO)
Topsoil loss	That no topsoil is lost	If an activity will mechanically disturb the soil below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-	Record GPS positions of all occurrences of below-surface soil disturbance (eg excavations). Record date of topsoil stripping and replacement. Check that topsoil covers entire disturbed area.	As required, whenever areas are disturbed.	Environmental Control Officer (ECO)

	<p>spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles should be vegetated as much as possible to control erosion. During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface.</p>		
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Table 3: Management plan for the operational phase

Impact	Mitigation / management objectives and outcomes	Mitigation / management actions	Monitoring		
			Methodology	Frequency	Responsibility
Aspect: Protection of soil resources					
Erosion	That existence of hard surfaces causes no erosion on or downstream of the site.	Maintain the storm water run-off control system. Monitor erosion and remedy the storm water control system in the event of any erosion occurring.	Undertake a periodic site inspection to verify and inspect the effectiveness and integrity of the storm water run-off control system and to specifically record the occurrence of any erosion on site or downstream. Corrective action must be implemented to the run-off control system in the event of any erosion	Bi-annually	Facility Environmental Manager

			occurring.		
	That denuded areas are re-vegetated to stabilise soil against erosion	Facilitate re-vegetation of denuded areas throughout the site	Undertake a periodic site inspection to record the progress of all areas that require re-vegetation.	Bi-annually	Facility Environmental Manager

Table 4: Management plan for the decommissioning phase

Impact	Mitigation / management objectives and outcomes	Mitigation / management actions	Monitoring		
			Methodology	Frequency	Responsibility
Aspect: Protection of soil resources					
Erosion	That disturbance and existence of hard surfaces causes no erosion on or downstream of the site.	Implement an effective system of storm water run-off control, where it is required - that is at any points where run-off water might accumulate. The system must effectively collect and safely disseminate any run-off water from all hardened surfaces and it must prevent any potential down slope erosion.	Undertake a periodic site inspection to verify and inspect the effectiveness and integrity of the storm water run-off control system and to specifically record the occurrence of any erosion on site or downstream. Corrective action must be implemented to the run-off control system in the event of any erosion occurring.	Monthly	Environmental Control Officer (ECO)
Erosion	That vegetation clearing does not pose a high erosion risk.	Maintain where possible all vegetation cover and facilitate re-vegetation of	Undertake a periodic site inspection to record the occurrence of and re-	Every 3 months	Environmental Control Officer (ECO)

		denuded areas throughout the site, to stabilize disturbed soil against erosion.	vegetation progress of all areas that require re-vegetation.		
Topsoil loss	That no topsoil is lost	If an activity will mechanically disturb the soil below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles should be vegetated as much as possible to control erosion. During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface.	Record GPS positions of all occurrences of below-surface soil disturbance (eg excavations). Record date of topsoil stripping and replacement. Check that topsoil covers entire disturbed area.	As required, whenever areas are disturbed.	Environmental Control Officer (ECO)

Terrestrial Ecology Impacts and Mitigations

While the proposed development is not within a CBA, the site was identified by the national web-based screening tool as being of very high sensitivity for terrestrial biodiversity due to the presence of an ESA, this ESA has been designated as such because the project site falls within the large Platberg-Karoo Conservancy IBA.

The proposed development site is relatively small in relation to the IBA and would not have any significant negative impact on the functioning and ecological objectives of the IBA and therefore the ESA. The vegetation type on the project site is largely intact with very little prospect of long-term transformation through agricultural practices, the species and habitats found within it are therefore fairly widespread and not unique to the project site.

The mitigation measures below will ensure that the proposed development will have an acceptable level of impact on the terrestrial ecological environment:

- A preconstruction walk-through of the proposed development site is required once the layout is finalised in order to locate and collate a list of species protected by the Northern Cape Conservation Act that may be directly impacted upon in order to comply with permit requirements and conditions;
- Site clearing must commence only after the walk-through has been conducted and the necessary and applicable permits are obtained;
- Pre-construction environmental induction must be mandatory for all construction staff on site to ensure that environmental damage is kept to a minimum, including the appropriate storage, handling and disposal of chemicals to reduce pollution, no littering and the correct waste disposal procedures the avoidance of areas outside the construction site and no-go areas and the avoidance of fire hazards etc.;
- An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must be appointed to provide oversight of the vegetation clearing activities and ensure compliance with permitting requirements;
- Vegetation clearing must be kept to a practical minimum;
- Minimise the development footprint as far as possible and rehabilitate disturbed areas that are not required by the operational phase of the proposed development;
- Existing access roads must be used wherever possible, any new roads or the upgrading of roads should be minimized as far as possible and not be larger than required;
- All construction vehicles should adhere to clearly defined and demarcated roads, no off- road driving should be allowed;
- Ensure that sufficient erosion control measures are constructed on all servitudes and access roads in the project area;
- An environmental management programme (EMPr) must be implemented, and must provide a detailed description of how construction activities must be conducted to reduce unnecessary destruction of habitat.

Only a small section is considered to be of high sensitivity and is present on the extreme western edge of the proposed development site boundary. This area is associated with an ephemeral drainage line. These drainages have been classified as high sensitivity in terms of ecology, and apply to associated infrastructure such as access roads to the site. An area surrounding the Verreaux's Eagle nest is similarly classified as high sensitivity.

- No activities within 500 m of the identified Verreaux's Eagle nest (-30.595564, 24.265331) should be permitted during the breeding season (i.e. May, June, July and August);
- No construction activities or personnel should be permitted to enter the 300 m no-go nest buffer around the identified Verreaux's Eagle nest at any time;
- All construction vehicles should adhere to clearly defined and demarcated roads, no off-road driving should be allowed;
- All construction vehicles should adhere to a low speed limit (30km/h) to reduce noise and avoid collisions with susceptible species;
- 30 km/h speed limits should apply within the project site and as well as on the private gravel access roads to the site
- Night driving must be avoided where possible;
- Site access should be controlled and no unauthorised persons should be allowed onto the site;
- All personnel should undergo an initial environmental induction with regards to fauna and in particular awareness about not harming or collecting species such as snakes or tortoises;
- The illegal collection, hunting or harvesting of animals at the site should be strictly forbidden;
- No animals such as dogs or cats to be allowed on site other than those of the landowners;
- Personnel should not be allowed to wander off the construction site;
- No open fires should be permitted outside of designated areas;
- Any fauna directly threatened by the construction activities should be removed to a safe location by the ECO or other suitably qualified person;
- All discarded waste and rubbish (particularly food waste) must be done so in an appropriate manner and removed from site as soon as possible to reduce the attractiveness of the site to opportunistic species such as Pied Crow;
- All road-kill carcasses seen on the site and access roads must be reported to the ECO, recorded and disposed of in an appropriate manner as soon as possible to reduce the attractiveness of the site to opportunistic species such as Pied Crow;
- Any holes dug should not be left open for extended periods of time to prevent entrapment by ground dwelling avifauna or their young and only be dug when required and filled in soon thereafter;
- The appointed ECO must be trained by an avifaunal specialist to identify the potential priority species as well as the signs that indicate possible breeding by these species;
- The ECO must make a concerted effort to look out for such breeding activities especially of Red Data species;
- If any Red Data species are confirmed to be breeding (e.g. if a nest site is found), construction activities within 500 m of the breeding site must cease, and an avifaunal specialist is to be contacted immediately for further assessment of the situation and instruction on how to proceed;
- All no-go areas such as nest buffers must be demarcated and adhered to.

Aquatic Impacts and Mitigations

Impact Phase: Construction and Decommissioning							
<p>Potential impact description: <u>Loss of mainstem riparian systems and disturbance of the alluvial watercourses in the construction, operational and decommissioning phases</u></p> <p>Loss of mainstem riparian systems and disturbance of the alluvial watercourses in the construction, operational and decommissioning phases</p> <p><i>Note: The proposed development site is well outside of any of these areas, thus this impact would be limited to access roads or tracks to the site.</i></p> <p>Should any of the proposed structures associated with the proposed development site be placed within the delineated watercourse, a physical loss of associated vegetation as well damage to the bed and banks of the observed systems could occur. Although true aquatic obligate vegetation was seldom seen, any disturbance of these areas could result in disturbance of the systems resulting in erosion / sedimentation, loss of habitat and corridor (Ecological Support Area) fragmentation.</p> <p>These disturbances will be the greatest during the construction and again in the decommissioning phases as the related disturbances could result in loss and/or damaged vegetation, while to a lesser degree in the operation phase (i.e. as and when maintenance occurs)</p>							
	E	D	I	N (- or +)	Significance	P	Confidence
Without Mitigation	M	M	M	-	M	M	High
With Mitigation	L	L	L	-	L	L	High
Can the impact be reversed?			Yes – through removal of hard surfaces and careful reinstatement of natural ground levels coupled to revegetation				
Will impact cause irreplaceable loss of resources?			No – significant water courses remain within the greater catchment				
Can impact be avoided, managed or mitigated?			Yes – refer to mitigations below				
<p>Mitigation measures to reduce residual risk or enhance opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A pre-construction walkthrough with an aquatic specialist is recommended and they can assist with the development of the stormwater management plan and Aquatic Rehabilitation and Monitoring plan, coupled to micro-siting of the final roads/tracks as required prior to the commencement of the project. - The layout planning has taken cognisance of Plate 7.11 for the proposed development site, and to further avoid these areas (roads/tracks) where access is required, and such areas should try and make used existing tracks / roads or where the impacts would be low or can easily be mitigated. - Vegetation clearing where required should occur in in a phased manner in accordance with the construction programme to minimise erosion and/or run-off. Large tracts of bare soil will either cause dust pollution or quickly erode and then cause sedimentation in the lower portions of the catchment. - It is also advised that an Environmental Control Officer (ECO), with a good understanding of the local flora be appointed during the construction phase. The ECO should be able to make clear recommendations with regards to the re-vegetation of the newly completed / disturbed areas within aquatic environment, using selected species detailed in this report. - All alien plant re-growth, which is currently low within the greater region must be monitored and should it occur, these plants must be eradicated within the project footprint and especially in areas near the proposed crossings. 							

Impact Phase: Construction, Operation and Decommissioning							
Potential impact description: <u>Increase in sedimentation and erosion within the development footprint</u>							
Impacts include changes to the hydrological regime such as alteration of surface run-off patterns, runoff velocities and or volumes which could occur during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases							
	E	D	I	N (- or +)	Significance	P	Confidence
Without Mitigation	M	M	M	-	M	M	High
With Mitigation	L	L	L	-	L	L	High
Can the impact be reversed?			Yes – through removal of hard surfaces and careful reinstatement of natural ground levels coupled to revegetation				
Will impact cause irreplaceable loss of resources?			No – significant water courses remain within the greater catchment				
Can impact be avoided, managed or mitigated?			Yes – refer to mitigations below				
Mitigation measures to reduce residual risk or enhance opportunities:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any stormwater within the site must be handled in a suitable manner, i.e. trap sediments and reduce flow velocities. - Any management actions must be dealt with in the Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) typically submitted post EA, forming part of any WULA. 							

Impact Phase: Construction, Operation and Decommissioning							
Potential impact description: <u>Impact on localized surface water quality</u>							
During construction / decommissioning and to a limited degree the operational activities, chemical pollutants (hydrocarbons from equipment and vehicles, cleaning fluids, cement powder, wet cement, shutter-oil, etc.) associated with site-clearing machinery and construction activities could be washed downslope via the ephemeral systems.							
Leaks although unlikely from the proposed development would be limited as it is understood that these are contained units, on solid concrete surfaces within bunds.							
	E	D	I	N (- or +)	Significance	P	Confidence
Without Mitigation	M	M	M	-	M	L	High
With Mitigation	L	L	L	-	L	L	High
Can the impact be reversed?			Yes = through typical measures associated with the cleanup of spills				
Will impact cause irreplaceable loss of resources?			No – due to limited flows within these systems				
Can impact be avoided, managed or mitigated?			Yes – see mitigations below				
Mitigation measures to reduce residual risk or enhance opportunities:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strict use and management of all hazardous materials used on site in line with the specific material safety data sheets, e.g. fuels must be stored within a contained / banded site with the necessary and spill kits available. - Strict management of potential sources of pollution (e.g. litter, hydrocarbons from vehicles & machinery, cement during construction, etc.). - Containment of all contaminated water by means of careful run-off management on the 							

development site.

- Appropriate ablution facilities should be provided for construction workers during construction and on-site staff during the operation of the facility.
- Strict control over the behaviour of construction workers, with regard littering, use and storage of chemicals.
- Working protocols incorporating pollution control measures (including approved method statements by the contractor) should be clearly set out in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) for the project and strictly enforced.

Impact Phase: Operation and Decommissioning

Potential impact description: Impact on secondary riparian systems through the possible increase in surface water runoff on downstream riparian form and function, due to impacts to the hydrological regime such as alteration of surface run-off patterns

This could occur within the operational and decommissioning phases. When any of the hard or compacted surfaces (roads or substation areas) increase the volume and velocity of the surface runoff increases. This could impact the hydrological regime through the increase in flows that are concentrated in area, and as most plants are drought tolerant an increase in water will allow for other species to develop and outcompete typical plant species found within the region. This then affects the structure (i.e. larger taller grasses / shrubs / trees) and function (greater attenuation of flows, restricting any runoff from reaching downstream areas). The opposite can also happen. If flows are too concentrated with high velocities, scour and erosion results, with a complete reduction or disturbance of riparian habitat

	E	D	I	N (- or +)	Significance	P	Confidence
Without Mitigation	M	M	M	-	M	M	High
With Mitigation	L	L	L	-	L	L	High

Can the impact be reversed?	Yes – through removal of hard surfaces and careful reinstatement of natural ground levels coupled to revegetation						
Will impact cause irreplaceable loss of resources?	No – significant water courses remain within the greater catchment						
Can impact be avoided, managed or mitigated?	Yes – refer to mitigations below						

Mitigation measures to reduce residual risk or enhance opportunities:

- Vegetation clearing should occur in a phased manner in accordance with the construction programme to minimise erosion and/or run-off. Large tracts of bare soil will either cause dust pollution or quickly erode and then cause sedimentation in the lower portions of the catchment.
- Any stormwater within the site must be handled in a suitable manner, i.e. trap sediments, and reduce flow velocities
- No stormwater runoff must be allowed to discharge directly into any water course along roads, and flows should thus be allowed to dissipate over a broad area covered by natural vegetation.
- Stormwater around the substation and BESS must be managed using appropriate channels and swales when located within steep areas or have steep embankments.

Impact Phase: Cumulative

Potential impact description: Overall cumulative impact

In the assessment of this project, several projects have been assessed by the aquatic specialist within a 35km radius, have been reviewed and or sites accessed during the course of travelling between the various projects.

Of these potential projects, the aquatic specialist has been involved in the initial EIA aquatic assessments or has managed / assisted with the WUL process for several of the projects.

Of all of the projects, this is the first with the intention to create a BESS, thus the cumulative impacts would be limited to the surface area of the site and the access roads, that would have been required.

	E	D	I	N (- or +)	Significance	P	Confidence
Without Mitigation	M	M	M	-	M	M	High
With Mitigation	L	L	L	-	L	L	L
Can the impact be reversed?	Yes – due to the nature of the projects and surrounding aquatic ecosystems						
Will impact cause irreplaceable loss of resources?	No						
Can impact be avoided, managed or mitigated?	Yes – see list below						
Mitigation measures to reduce residual risk or enhance opportunities:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the current stormwater and energy dissipation features not currently found along the tracks and roads within the region - Install properly sized culverts with erosion protection measures at the present road / track crossings 							

Heritage Impacts and Mitigations

Impact Phase: Construction, Operation and Decommissioning							
Potential impact description: <u>Possible impacts to archaeological sites and materials</u>							
	E	D	I	N (- or +)	Significance	P	Confidence
Without Mitigation	L	H	L	-	L to M	H	High
With Mitigation	L	H	L	- Or +	L	L	High
Can the impact be reversed?	No –impacts to archaeological resources cannot be reversed, but can be mitigated.						
Will impact cause irreplaceable loss of resources?	No - the archaeological occurrences recorded are well represented in other areas and provided the recommended mitigation measures are implemented, there should be no irreplaceable loss of resources.						
Can impact be avoided, managed or mitigated?	Yes – impacts can be avoided or mitigated through the implementation of the mitigation measures listed below.						
Mitigation measures to reduce residual risk or enhance opportunities:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is recommended development be avoided where possible within a 30 m buffer zone around the LSA site at JG013. If development is required in this area, the site must be properly documented and the heritage items removed accordingly; - To safeguard the integrity of the archaeological sites recorded in this area, the streambed to the west of the Proposed Development Site must be considered a no-go area for staff and contractors during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development; - Construction and operations staff are not to collect or remove any archaeological artefacts from the site. - Any chance discoveries of human remains or archaeological material must be reported to 							

the project archaeologist and SAHRA.	
Can any residual risk be monitored/managed?	Yes – the continued avoidance of JG013 (where possible, or alternatively the documentation and removal of this site) and the sites around the stream to the west of the Proposed Development Site during the lifetime of the Proposed Development will ensure that residual risk can be managed and is of low significance.
Will this impact contribute to any cumulative impacts?	Yes – There will be cumulative impacts of medium and high significance on archaeological sites and materials and the cultural landscape respectively, arising from the construction of the Proposed Development and other developments, both existing and planned, within the De Aar area. The implementation of measures to mitigate project level impacts can do much to reduce cumulative impacts.

Battery Energy Storage Systems Impacts and Mitigations

A high level Safety, Health and Environmental (SHE) Risk Assessment (RA) was conducted with a particular focus on operational hazards such as potential fires, leaks and thermal run-away events related to the BESS. The RA found that risks associated with Solid State, lithium-ion (Li-ion) battery technologies, are typically well researched and documented, and therefore, with mitigation the majority of risks are reduced to a low magnitude. A number of mitigation measures were recommended, and will be incorporated into the project’s EMP. It was noted that the high-level risk assessment must be replaced with a detailed technology specific risk assessment prior to construction, once the final equipment suppliers have been identified during the detailed design and procurement stage.

Possible Risk	Likelihood of occurrence	Resultant Impact	Management / Mitigation
General leakage: - Leakage of Coolant - Leakage of Electrolyte	Low	- On site fires. - Electrical failure. - Potential spillage of electrolytes or refrigerant - Soil contamination - Groundwater contamination	- Latest BESS technologies to be used as far as possible. - BESS installation is to adhere to the appropriate international standards and SANS requirements - Training of all staff and employees on how to handle spillages, fires and electrocutions - Records kept for well managed operations and maintenance.
Mishandling: - Batteries incorrectly connected - Batteries left disconnected - Short circuits - Forced discharged - Venting of Electrolyte - Punctured/Crushed or damaged modules and battery casing	Low	- On site fires. - Electrical failure - Electrocution - Potential spillage of electrolytes or refrigerant - Vented gasses - Staff and personal injury - Contaminated Runoff - Soil and microbe contamination - Groundwater	- Bunding of containers and batteries to be placed on an impermeable barrier/layer (e.g. concrete surface with acid lining) - In case of a spillage of hazardous chemicals where contamination of soil occurs, depending on the degree of contamination, excavation and removal to a hazardous waste disposal site might be necessary. If the spillage is widespread, a specialist will need to be immediately appointed to deal with the issue, the DEA notified and the

		<p>seepage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Downstream effects on the current terrestrial ecosystem. 	<p>notification process stipulated in the National Norms and Standards for the Remediation of Contaminated Land and Soil Quality (GN 331, 2 May 2014) should be followed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of spill handling and management in line with the generic EMPr - Demarcate all no-go and sensitive areas - Avoid the placement of batteries near watercourses and sensitive features - MSDS Records to be kept, as well as incidents reporting register. - Source batteries from reputable suppliers, and batteries to arrive on site pre-assembled in suitable containers. - Battery inspection prior to installation.
<p>Thermal Runaway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thermal and/or Mechanical failure in one or more battery cells - Overheating - Short circuiting 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On site fires. - Electrical failure - Potential spillage of electrolytes or refrigerant - Downstream effects on the current terrestrial ecosystem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintenance. - Latest BESS technologies to be used as far as possible - Appropriate battery design and venting control - Source from reputable manufacturers. - Safe and appropriate storage in line with the above and the generic EMPr. Safe handling which must include battery inspection prior to installation. - Should electrolyte solutions be stored on site, these should be stored away from incompatible materials such as all peroxides, such as hydrogen peroxide; chemicals that react with acid to generate a gaseous product, such as carbonate and bicarbonates, sulfites and bisulfites; strong reducing agents, such as alkaline metals (Li, Na, K) and alkaline earth metals (Be Mg Ca, Sr, Ba); reactive metals such as aluminum and zinc, all hydrides (such as LiAlH₄, NaBH₄), and some carbides (such as CaC₂). - Development and implementation of Thermal Management Plan prior to installation/construction.
<p>Limited Employee Training and Experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Device Monitoring 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Time lag for first respondent - Inability to contain spillage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the construction phase the proposed project, first responders from the nearest major center (such as fire fighters and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Failure (SCADA) - Poor incidents reporting - Poor first responders training - Distance to nearest fire station and response time. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fire - Electrocution - Damage to exiting/surrounding infrastructure 	<p>paramedics) must be given appropriate training on dealing with any emergency situation that may occur as a result of the operation of BESS. Such training must be provided by the technology suppliers or an appointed service provider.</p>
<p>Inappropriate Storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hydrocarbon Spill - Leaked battery pack coolant - Leaked refrigerant - Leaked cell electrolyte - Rapid heating of individual cells - Fires 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On site fires. - Electrical failure - Electrocution - Potential spillage of electrolytes or refrigerant - Vented gasses - Staff and personal injury - Contaminated Runoff - Soil and microbe contamination - Groundwater seepage - Downstream effects on the current terrestrial ecosystem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solid State Li-Ion technologies to be preferred where possible. - Training of all staff and employees on how to handle spillages, fires and electrocutions - In terms of appropriate design measures, Mulilo must identify a secondary containment facility, which is to be constructed with a capacity of at least 110% of the largest storage tank's capacity and the off-loading point must be located in the bunded area to ensure that any potential spill during the off-loading of the electrolyte solutions is contained. - Records kept for well managed operations and maintenance. - Bunding of containers - Implementation of spill handling and management in line with the generic EMPr which ensures that run-off and dirty water does not mix with electrolyte spill. - Containment areas to be sloped towards a sump. - All drains to be covered. - Demarcate all no-go and sensitive areas - Avoid the placement of batteries near watercourses and sensitive features - MSDS Records to be kept, as well as incidents reporting register. - The batteries should be placed in a well-ventilated area, include vents (where necessary and applicable) and appropriate PPE (appropriate gloves, safety glasses/face shield, appropriate clothing) should be worn when handling the electrolyte solutions. - Source batteries from reputable suppliers - The transport vehicle should be identified with symbols - Transport schedule and map must be implemented and kept on each drivers person, with a copy kept in the admin offices on site.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Battery inspection prior to installation.
Inappropriate disposal at the end of life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landfill Disposal - Heavy Metal Pollution 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential scenario of fluids from the batteries leaking into environment. The release of such chemicals through leaching, spills or air emissions can harm communities, ecosystems and food production. - The potentially toxic materials contained in batteries means that they are classified as hazardous materials in terms of NEM:WA. There are only a few licensed hazardous waste sites in South Africa and recycling of batteries and e-waste has been identified as a sure way of improving the lifespans of such sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The recycling of batteries and their potential use as e-waste. - Disposal at a licensed hazardous waste site. - Prior to construction of the DA2S WEF, Substation and BESS, the Applicant is to develop a dedicated Battery Recycling Programme to be adopted on-site. - Records of disposal at a licensed facility must be kept.

Impact Statement

The findings of the specialist studies provide an assessment of potential negative impacts anticipated as a result of the proposed development. The findings conclude that there are no environmental fatal flaws that should prevent the proposed development from proceeding. Below is the conclusions and recommendations made by each specialist study.

Soil and Agricultural Potential

The specialist study concluded that the proposed development site has very low agricultural potential and is unsuitable for cultivation. Furthermore, the agricultural land use is limited to low density grazing. Due to the low agricultural potential of the proposed development site, and the consequent low, negative agricultural impacts, the proposed development will not have an unacceptable negative impact on the agricultural production capability of the site.

The recommended mitigation measures include the implementation of an effective system of storm water run-off control; maintenance of vegetation cover; and striping, stockpiling and re-spreading of topsoil.

Terrestrial Ecology

While the proposed development is not within a CBA, the site was identified by the national web-based screening tool as being of very high sensitivity for terrestrial biodiversity due to the

presence of an Ecological Support Area (ESA) – the Platberg-Karoo Conservancy Important Bird Area (IBA).

The proposed development site is relatively small in relation to the IBA and would not have any significant negative impact on the functioning and ecological objectives of the IBA and therefore the ESA. The vegetation type on the proposed development site is largely intact with very little prospect of long-term transformation through agricultural practices, the species and habitats found within it are thus widespread and not unique to the site.

The sensitivity of the terrestrial biodiversity of the site relating to the proposed development should therefore rather be low.

Aquatic

The specialist concluded that, based on the site visit and the significance of the impacts assessed for the aquatic systems, after mitigation impacts would be Low.

As the proposed activities have the potential to create erosion the following recommendations are reiterated:

- Vegetation clearing should occur in a phased manner in accordance with the construction programme to minimise erosion and/or run-off. Large tracts of bare soil will either cause dust pollution or quickly erode and then cause sedimentation in the lower portions of the catchment, and suitable dust and erosion control mitigation measures should be included in the generic EMP, if not included already to mitigate.
- All construction materials including fuels and oil should be stored in demarcated areas that are contained within berms / bunds to avoid spread of any contamination / leaks. Washing and cleaning of equipment should also be done in berms or bunds, to trap any cement / hazardous substances and prevent excessive soil erosion. Mechanical plant and bowsers must not be refuelled or serviced within or directly adjacent to any watercourse. It is therefore suggested that all construction camps, lay down areas, batching plants or areas and any stores should be located more than 50 m from any demarcated watercourses.
- All alien plant re-growth must be monitored and should these alien plants reoccur these plants should be re-eradicated. The scale of the operation does however not warrant the use of a Landscape Architect and / or Landscape Contractor.

Heritage

The specialist concluded that, given the mitigation measures set out below are implemented, the overall impact of the proposed development is tolerable and of low heritage significance.

The following recommendations require consideration for this application:

- If possible, development should be avoided within a 30 m exclusion zone is implemented around the Late Stone Age site JG013. If the development cannot be avoided in this zone, it is recommended that the site it is archaeologically recorded and collected before any work on the Proposed Development Site commences;
- The stream valley immediately to the west of the Proposed Development Site and the archaeological sites it contains are designated a no-go area during construction, operation and decommissioning and staff and contractors must be made aware of this. No archaeological material may be collected or removed from the area; and
- In the event of anything unusual of a cultural heritage nature being encountered during the construction of the Proposed Development, the project archaeologist and SAHRA must be notified immediately so that mitigation can be determined and be implemented if necessary.
- Should any human remains be encountered at any stage during the construction of the Proposed Development, work in the vicinity must cease, the remains must be left *in*

situ but made secure, and the project archaeologist and SAHRA must be notified immediately so that appropriate mitigation can be determined and be implemented.

All no-go areas must be avoided. Below are the buffer requirements which must be adhered to for the proposed development, these include:

- No activities within 500 m of the identified Verreaux's Eagle nest (-30.595564, 24.265331) should be permitted during the breeding season (i.e. May, June, July and August);
- No construction activities or personnel should be permitted to enter the 300 m no-go nest buffer around the identified Verreaux's Eagle nest at any time;
- If possible, development should be avoided within a 30 m zone around the Late Stone Age site JG013. If development cannot be avoided in this zone, it is recommended that the site is archaeologically recorded and collected before any work on the Proposed Development Site commence;
- Based then on the information known for the site the buffers provided for watercourses are:
 - During Construction: 18 m
 - During Operation: 15 m
 - Final: 18m

Battery Energy Storage Systems

A high level Safety, Health and Environmental (SHE) Risk Assessment (RA) was conducted with a particular focus on operational hazards such as potential fires, leaks and thermal run-away events related to the BESS. The RA found that risks associated with Solid State, lithium-ion (Li-ion) battery technologies, are typically well researched and documented, and therefore, with mitigation the majority of risks are reduced to a low magnitude. A number of mitigation measures were recommended, and will be incorporated into the project's EMPr. It was noted that the high-level risk assessment must be replaced with a detailed technology specific risk assessment prior to construction, once the final equipment suppliers have been identified during the detailed design and procurement stage.

Conditions Recommended for Inclusion in the Environmental Authorisation

Should DEFF grant an Environmental Authorisation for the proposed development, it should be subject to the following key conditions over and above what is contained within the impact tables and EMPr.

- A preconstruction walk-through of the proposed development site must be undertaken by a suitable qualified Ecologist and Aquatic Specialist. Site clearance may not commence until the walk-through has been completed and permits have been approved;
- Before construction commences, individuals of listed species within the proposed development site that would be affected by the development activities, must be counted, marked and translocated (where deemed necessary) by the Ecologist conducting the pre-construction walk-through survey. Permits from the Relevant Provincial Authority (DENC), must be obtained before the individuals are disturbed;
- No-Go Areas defined by this report may not be infringed. All buffers outlined in this report must be adhered to. No activities may occur within these buffer areas (unless agreed otherwise by the relevant specialist);
- Should any dirty water occur on site, it should be managed in accordance with a stormwater management plan;

- A Chance Find procedure for heritage resources and artefacts needs to be in place. Any chance discoveries of human remains or archaeological material must be reported to the project archaeologist and SAHRA;
- Strict use and management of all hazardous materials used on site in line with the specific material safety data sheets, e.g. fuels must be stored within a contained / bunded site with the necessary and spill kits available;
- Strict management of potential sources of pollution (e.g. litter, hydrocarbons from vehicles & machinery, cement during construction, etc.); and
- The BESS facility should be appropriately designed to ensure that no hazardous or harmful substances can leak in to the environment. Such design may include specific safety design features built in to the battery modules and containers themselves, or where hazardous liquids are present, suitable bunds large enough bunds to contain any leaks should they occur.

Over and above the mitigation measures suggested in the high-level risk assessment, the following conditions of authorisation are proposed:

- Birds must be dissuaded from nesting within the substation and BESS facility through the use of bird spikes or other suitable deterrents on a case-by-case basis.
- In conjunction with what is recommended from this environmental report, Mulilo is to adhere to the recommendations made within the iSHEcon *“Safety Health And Environmental Risk Assessment For Three Battery Electricity Storage Systems In De Aar”* report which is dated 02 September 2020.
- The applicant must compile and implement the following additional programs to be submitted to the Competent Authority prior to the commencement of installation of the BESS:
 - Lifecycle Battery Recycling programme / End-of-Life plan should be in place for the handling, repurposing or disposal of dysfunctional, severely damaged batteries, module and containers;
 - An Emergency Response Plan should be in place that would be applicable for the full route from the ship to the site. This plan would include details of the most appropriate emergency response to fires both while the units are in transit and once they are installed and operating; and
 - First Responder Training manual;
- The applicant must compile and implement the following additional programs to be submitted to the Competent Authority prior to the operation of the BESS:
 - Thermal management and monitoring programme; and
 - BESS operations and maintenance programme.

APPENDIX 1: METHOD STATEMENTS

To be prepared by the contractor prior to commencement of the activity. The method statements are **not required** to be submitted to the CA.



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DEA SCREENING TOOL

April 2021

**SCREENING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION AS
REQUIRED BY THE 2014 EIA REGULATIONS – PROPOSED SITE
ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY**

EIA Reference number: TBC

Project name: DE AAR 2 SOUTH WIND ENERGY FACILITY ON-SITE SUBSTATION & BATTERY
ENERGY STORAGE FACILITY, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Project title: DA2S WEF Substation

Date screening report generated: 19/04/2021 14:56:36

Applicant: Mulilo De Aar 2 South (Pty) Ltd

Compiler: Arcus Consulting Services (Pty) Ltd

Compiler signature:
.....

Application Category: Utilities Infrastructure | Electricity | Distribution and
Transmission | Substation

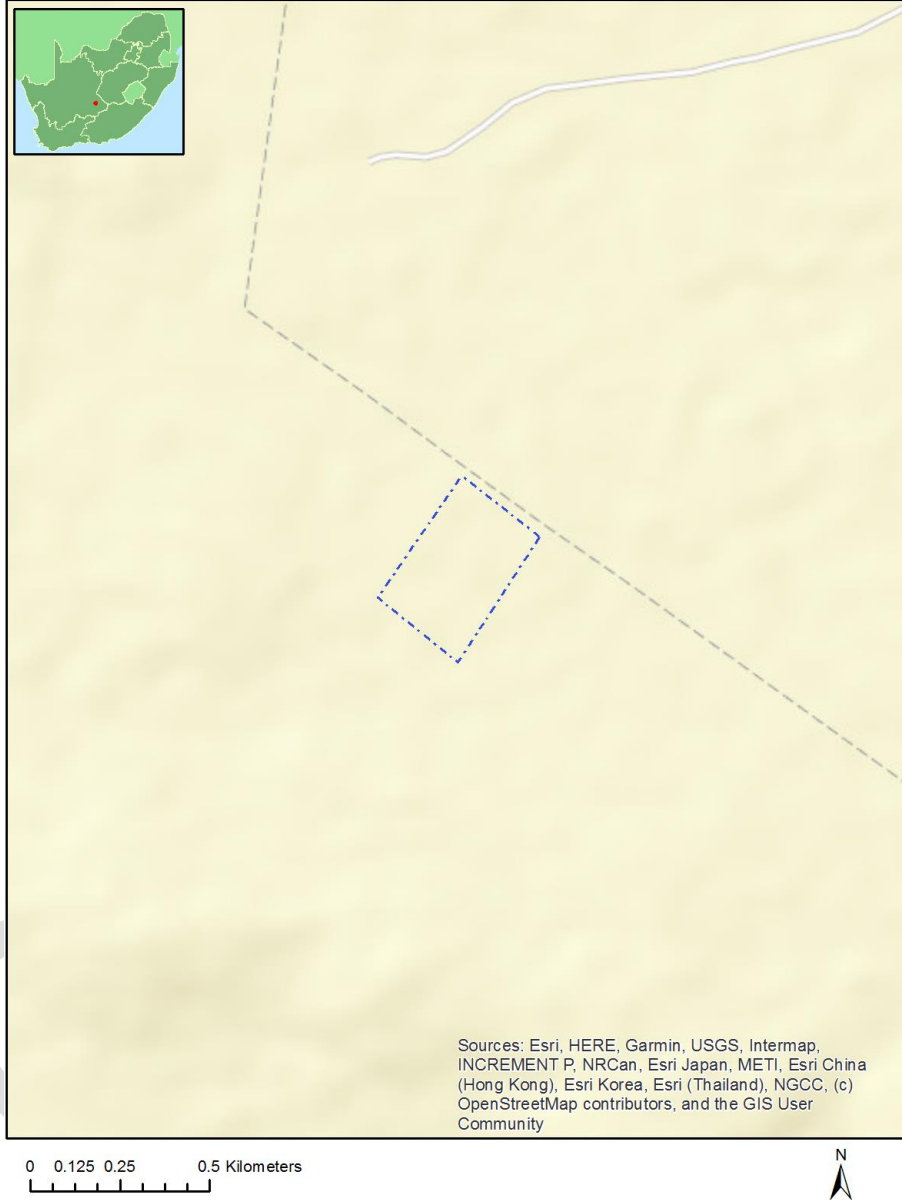
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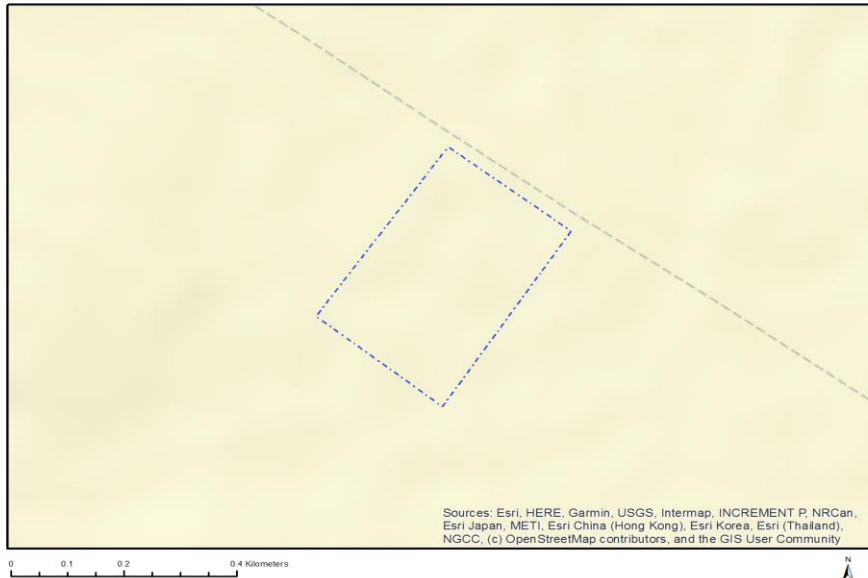
Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location

General Orientation: DE AAR 2 SOUTH WIND ENERGY FACILITY ON-SITE SUBSTATION & BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE FACILITY, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE



Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)



Cadastral details of the proposed site

Property details:

No	Farm Name	Farm/ Erf No	Portion	Latitude	Longitude	Property Type
1	SLINGERS HOEK	2	0	30°36'35.54S	24°15'9.7E	Farm
2	SLINGERS HOEK	2	2	30°34'49.56S	24°15'49.35E	Farm Portion

Development footprint¹ vertices:
No development footprint(s) specified.

Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area

No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of application	Distance from proposed area (km)
1	12/12/20/2250/3	Solar PV	Approved	16.6
2	14/12/16/3/3/2/382/6	Solar PV	Approved	20.6
3	12/12/20/2048/2	Solar PV	Approved	18.3
4	14/12/16/3/3/2/382/3	Solar PV	Approved	20.6
5	12/12/20/2048/1	Solar PV	Approved	18.3
6	12/12/20/2250/4/AM4	Solar PV	Approved	13.9
7	14/12/16/3/3/2/382/2	Solar PV	Approved	20.6
8	12/12/20/2025/1	Solar CSP	Approved	26.4

¹ “development footprint”, means the area within the site on which the development will take place and includes all ancillary developments for example roads, power lines, boundary walls, paving etc. which require vegetation clearance or which will be disturbed and for which the application has been submitted.

9	14/12/16/3/3/2/382/5	Solar PV	Approved	20.6
10	12/12/20/2500	Solar PV	Approved	27.8
11	12/12/20/2250/5	Solar PV	Approved	11.4
12	12/12/20/2177	Solar PV	Approved	23.3
13	12/12/20/2025	Solar CSP	Approved	26.4
14	12/12/20/2048/3	Solar PV	Approved	18.3
15	14/12/16/3/3/2/740	Solar PV	Approved	23.1
16	14/12/16/3/3/2/382/4	Solar PV	Approved	20.6
17	12/12/20/2048/4	Solar PV	Approved	18.3
18	12/12/20/2250	Solar PV	Approved	11.4
19	12/12/20/2250/2	Solar PV	Approved	19.1
20	14/12/16/3/3/2/403	Solar PV	Approved	28.1
21	12/12/20/2250/4	Solar PV	Approved	13.9
22	12/12/20/2250/1	Solar PV	Approved	19.1
23	12/12/20/2498/AM3	Solar PV	Approved	21.6
24	12/12/20/2025/2/A	Solar PV	Approved	26.4
25	14/12/16/3/3/2/382/1	Solar PV	Approved	20.6
26	12/12/20/1673	Solar PV	Approved	27.8
27	14/12/16/3/3/2/382/7	Solar PV	Approved	20.6
28	12/12/20/2025/2	Solar PV	Approved	26.4

Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application

No intersections with EMF areas found.

Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes

The following sections contain a summary of any development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions that apply to the proposed development site as well as the most environmental sensitive features on the site based on the site sensitivity screening results for the application classification that was selected. The application classification selected for this report is:

Utilities Infrastructure | Electricity | Distribution and Transmission | Substation.

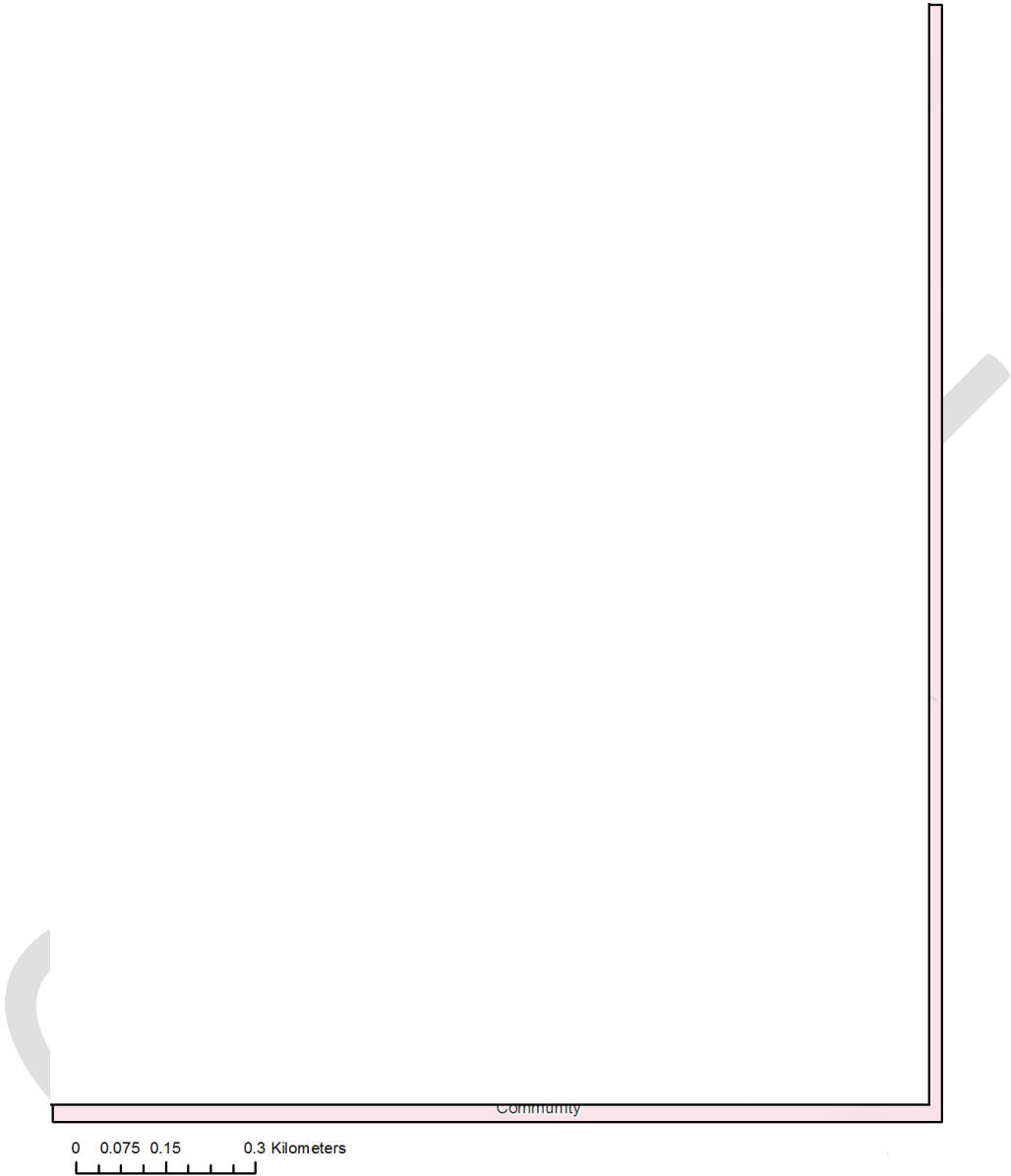
Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions

The following development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions and their implications that apply to this site are indicated below.

Incentive, restriction or prohibition	Implication
Strategic Transmission Corridor-Central corridor	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/GN 113 16 February 2018.pdf

Map indicating proposed development footprint within applicable development incentive, restriction, exclusion or prohibition zones

Project Location: DE AAR 2 SOUTH WIND ENERGY FACILITY ON-SITE SUBSTATION & BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE FACILITY, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE



Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity

The following summary of the development site environmental sensitivities is identified. Only the highest environmental sensitivity is indicated. The footprint environmental sensitivities for the proposed development footprint as identified, are indicative only and must be verified on site by a suitably qualified person before the specialist assessments identified below can be confirmed.

Theme	Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
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Agriculture Theme			X	
Animal Species Theme			X	
Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	X			
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme				X
Civil Aviation Theme			X	
Defence Theme				X
Plant Species Theme				X
Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme	X			

Specialist assessments identified

Based on the selected classification, and the environmental sensitivities of the proposed development footprint, the following list of specialist assessments have been identified for inclusion in the assessment report. It is the responsibility of the EAP to confirm this list and to motivate in the assessment report, the reason for not including any of the identified specialist study including the provision of photographic evidence of the site situation.

N o	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Agricultural Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Agriculture_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
3	Palaeontology Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
4	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Terrestrial_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
5	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Aquatic_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
6	Geotec	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/

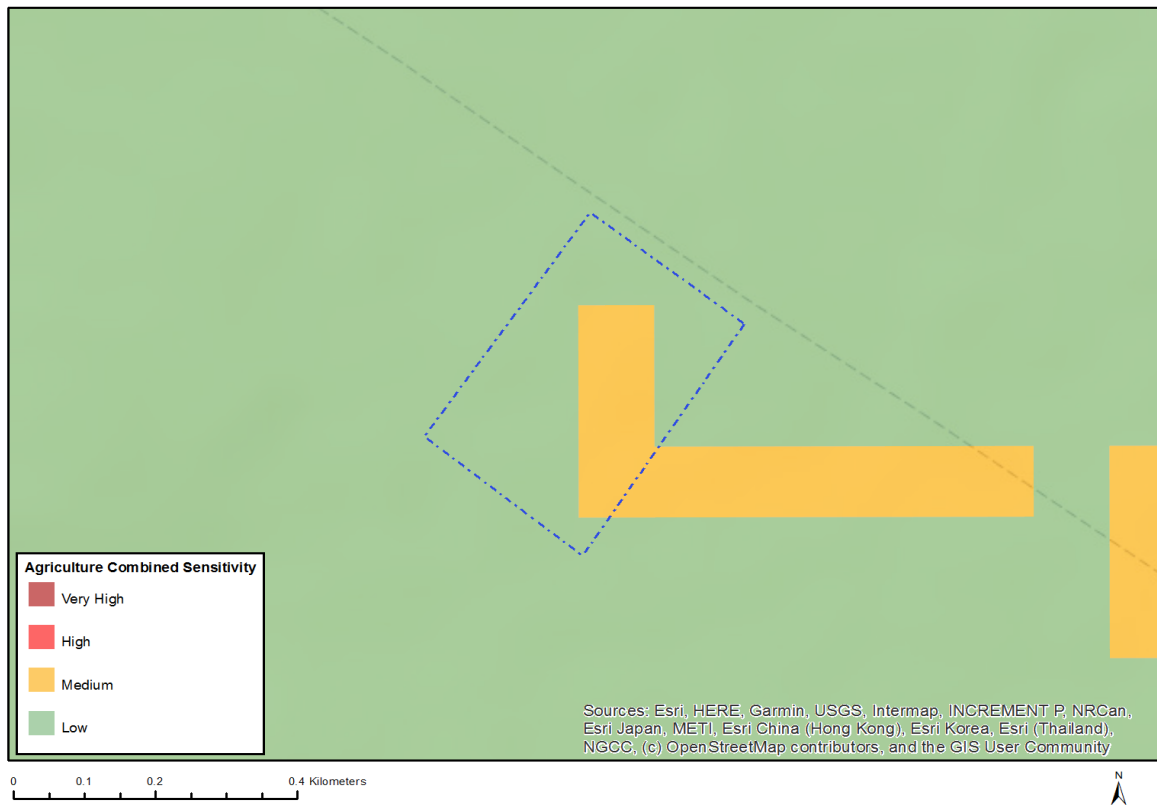
	lnical Assessment	Gazetted General Requirement Assessment Protocols.pdf
7	Plant Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Plant Species Assessment Protocols.pdf
8	Animal Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted Animal Species Assessment Protocols.pdf

OFFICIAL

Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area.

The following section represents the results of the screening for environmental sensitivity of the proposed site for relevant environmental themes associated with the project classification. It is the duty of the EAP to ensure that the environmental themes provided by the screening tool are comprehensive and complete for the project. Refer to the disclaimer.

MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY

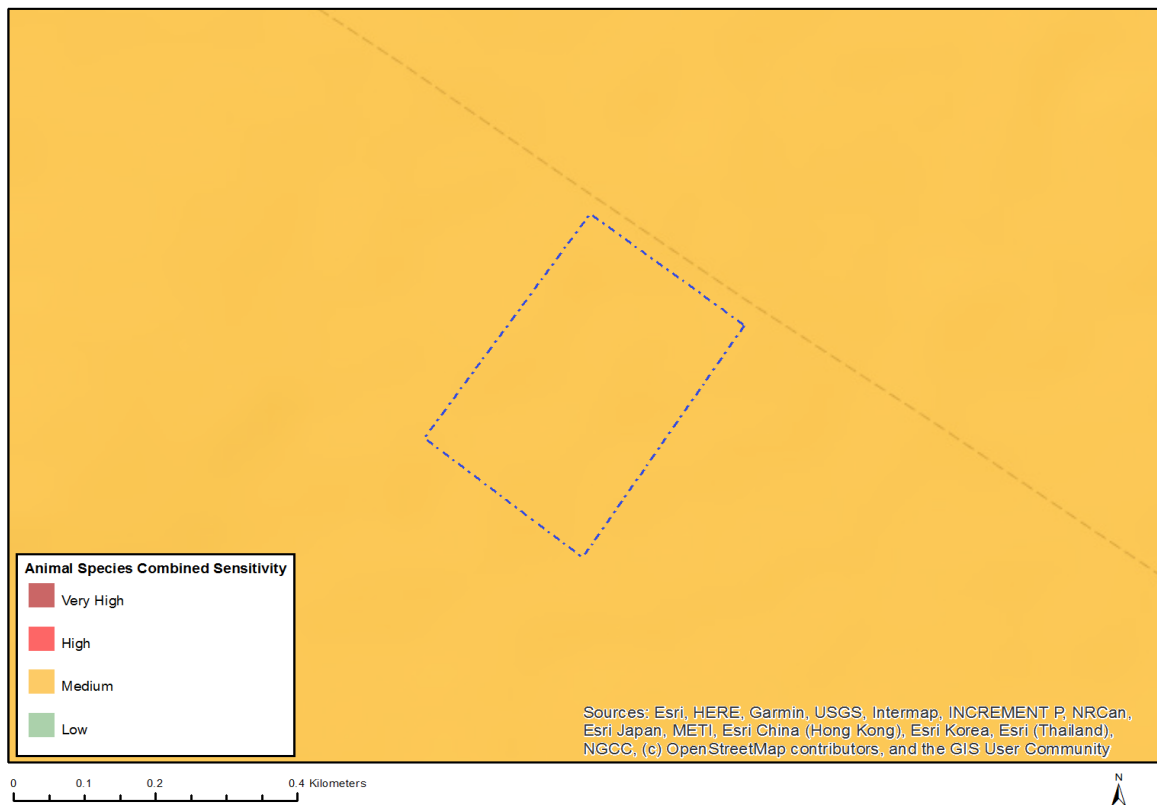


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Land capability;01. Very low/02. Very low/03. Low-Very low/04. Low-Very low/05. Low
Medium	Land capability;06. Low-Moderate/07. Low-Moderate/08. Moderate

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



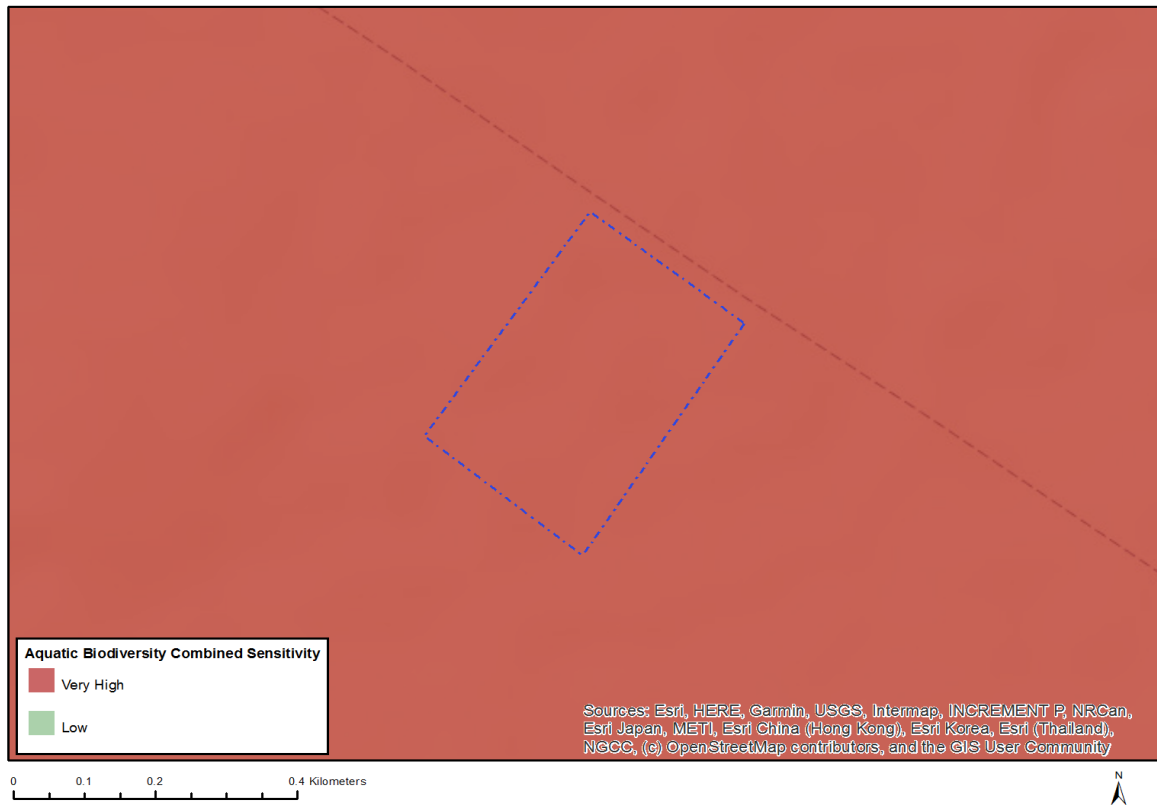
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Aves-Neotis ludwigii

MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY

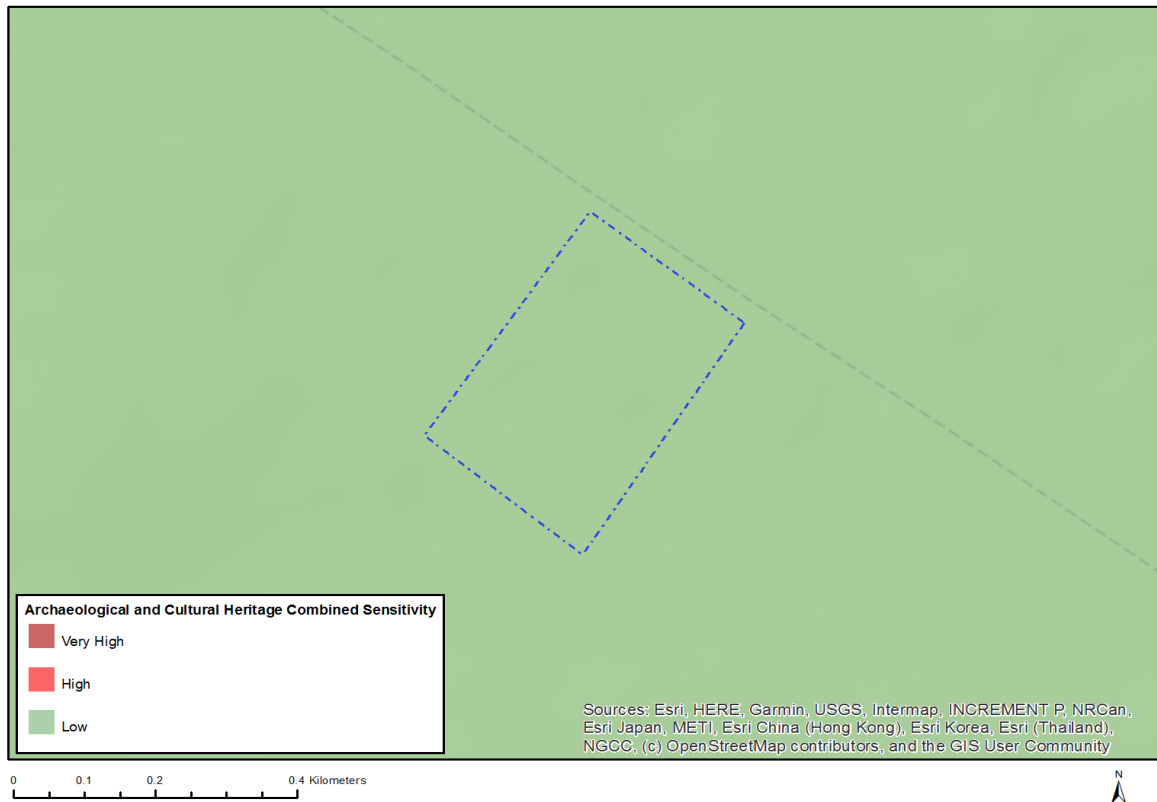


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	Strategic water source area

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY

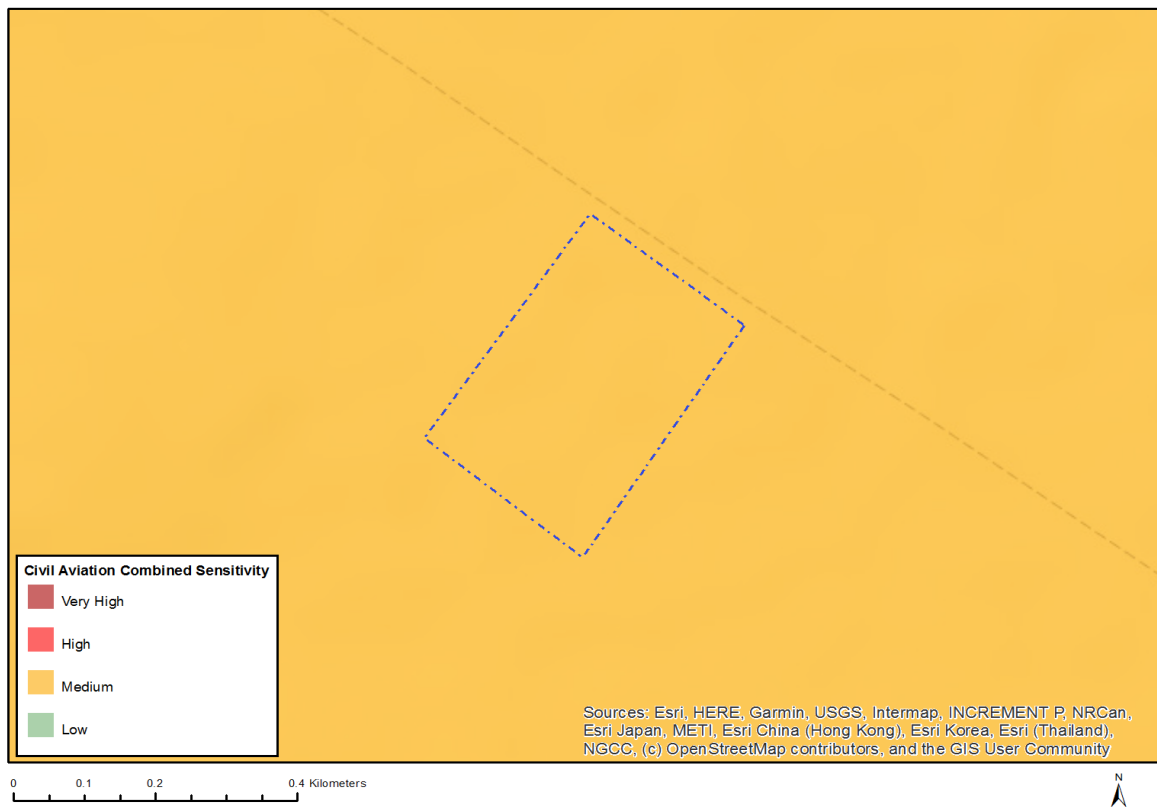


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY

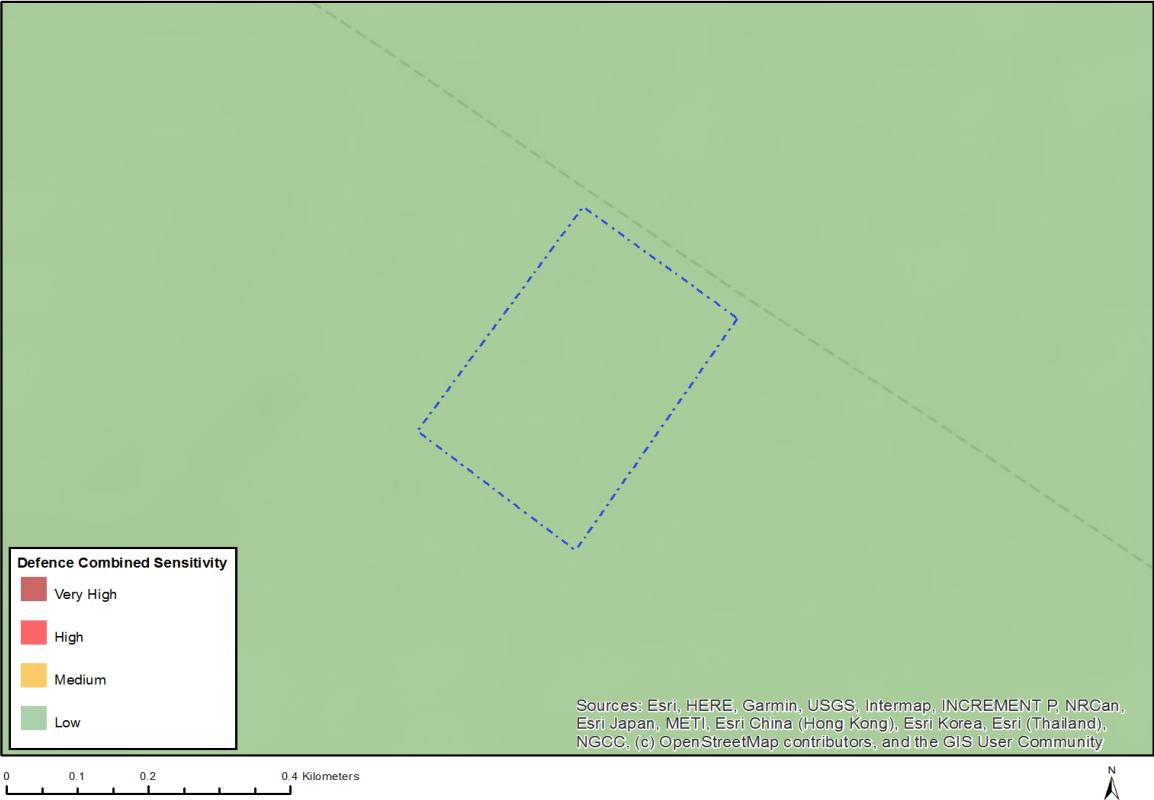


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Medium	Between 15 and 35 km from a civil aviation radar

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY

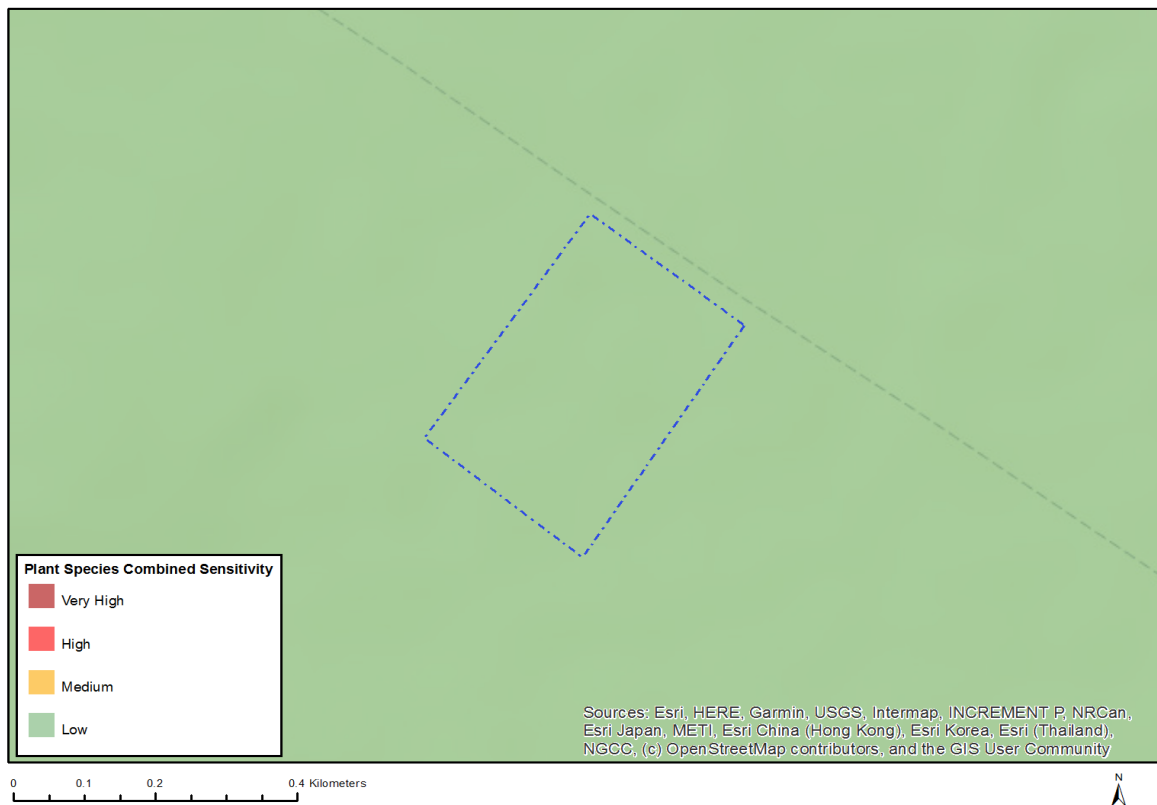


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



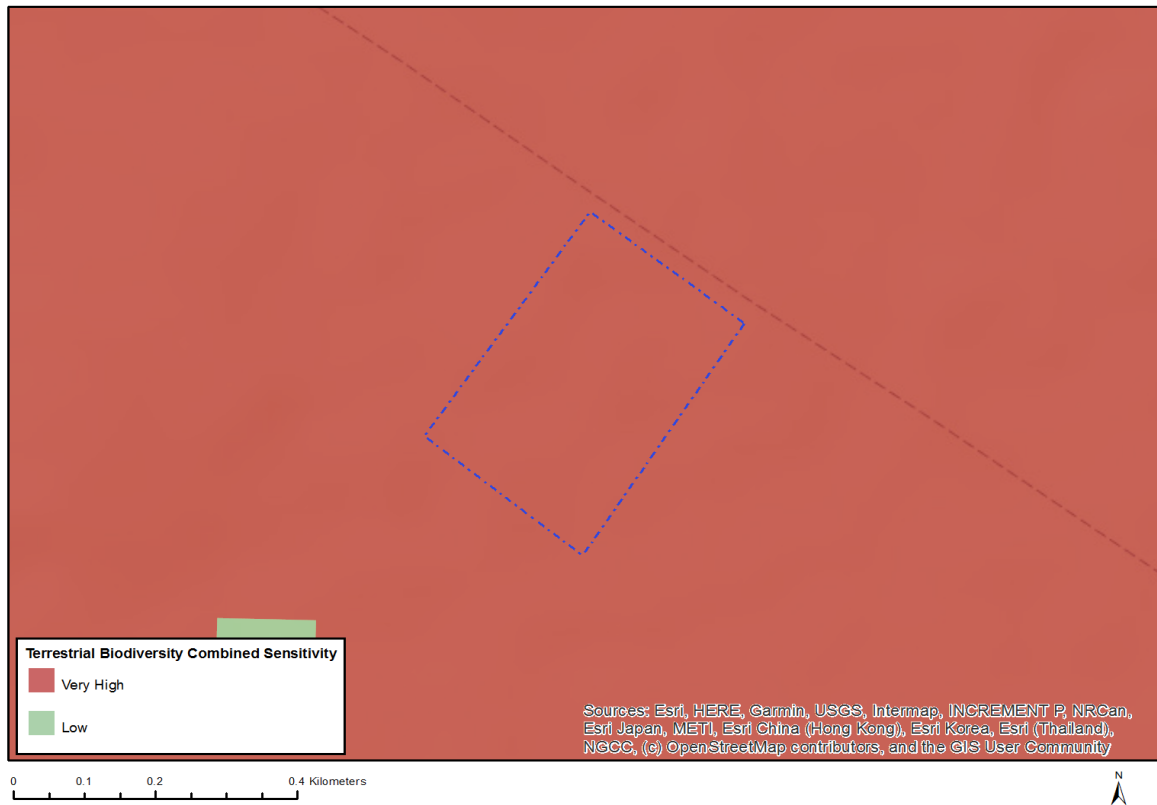
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	Ecological Support Area



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VOLUME I: APPENDIX A

ARCUS PROFESSIONAL CURRICULUM VITAE

CURRICULUM VITAE

Ashlin Bodasing

Technical Director and Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Email: ashlinb@arcusconsulting.co.za Tel: +27 (0) 21 412 1529



Specialisms

- Environmental Impact Assessments
- Environmental Management Plans
- Environmental Feasibility Studies
- Environmental Due Diligence and Compliance
- Client Relationship Management

Summary of Experience

Ashlin Bodasing is a Technical Director at Arcus Consultancy Services South Africa (Pty) Ltd. She manages the Arcus South African office and the team based in Cape Town. Having obtained her Bachelor of Social Science Degree (Geography and Environmental Management) from the University of Kwa-Zulu Natal; she has over fourteen years' experience in the environmental consulting industry in southern Africa. She has gained extensive experience in the field of Integrated Environmental Management, environmental impact assessments and public participation. She has also been actively involved in a number of industrial and infrastructural projects, including electricity power lines and substations; road and water infrastructure upgrades and the installation of telecommunication equipment, green and brown field coal mines, as well as renewable energy facilities, both wind and solar. Ashlin has excellent Project Management experience and has gained major project experience in the development of Environmental Impact Assessments, Environmental Management Plans and the monitoring of construction activities. Her areas of expertise include project management, environmental scoping and impact assessments, environmental management plans, environmental compliance monitoring and environmental feasibility studies. Experience also includes International Finance Corporation Performance Standards and World Bank Environmental Guidelines environmental due diligence reviews. She has worked in Mozambique, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho and Zimbabwe.

Professional History

- 2017 – Present** – Technical Director, Arcus Consultancy Services South Africa
- 2015 - 2017** – Team Leader, Arcus Consultancy Services Ltd
- 2012 – 2015** – Lead Environmental Officer, Tweefontein Optimisation Project, Glencore / Xstrata Coal Mine, Witbank, Mpumalanga, South Africa (secondment)
- 2007-2015** - Senior Environmental Assessment Practitioner, Parsons Brinckerhoff Africa
- 2005-2007** – Environmental Consultant, WSP Environment and Energy

Ashlin spent over 2 years at the Glencore (previously Xstrata Coal SA) – Tweefontein Optimisation Project, as the sole environmental officer permanently on site overseeing all their construction projects, ensuring contractor compliance to EMP and Environmental Authorisations. This included the construction of the internal and external infrastructure packages. Roles include ensuring all construction and development are in line with the EIA and EMP for the project. Areas of responsibility include the Mine Infrastructure Area, the Explosives Magazine Area, construction of a secondary school, construction of residential houses, and the rail load out facility. Role also included review of environmental impact assessment applications and reports submitted to the department of environmental affairs for the project.

Qualifications and Professional Interests

- **University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, 2004**
Bachelor of Social Science (Geography and Environmental Management)

Project Experience

- **Environmental Impact Assessments**
• **Highlands North, South and Central Wind Energy Facilities, 2018-present.**
Project Director (client liaison) and Lead EAP.

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- **Paulputs Wind Energy Facility, 2018-present.** Project Director (client liaison) and Lead EAP.
- **San Kraal Wind Energy Facility, 2016- 2018.** Project Director (client liaison) and Lead EAP.
- **Phezukomoya Wind Energy Facility, 2016 – 2018.** Project Director (client liaison) and Lead EAP.
- **Kolkies and Karee Wind Energy Facilities, 2016-2016.** Project Director (Client liaison) and Lead EAP.
- **Komsberg East and West Wind Energy Facilities 2015-2016.** Project Director (Client Liaison) and EAP.
- **Umsinde Emoyeni Wind Energy Facilities, 2015-2018.** Project Director (Client Liaison) and EAP.

Ecological Impact Assessments and Monitoring

- **Confidential Wind Farm, 2017-2018, Northern Cape Province.** Project Director (Client Liaison), coordination and management of ecologists (bird and bat), review of technical and specialists impact assessments.
- **Paulputs Wind Energy Facility 2017-present, Northern Cape Province.** Project Director (Client Liaison), coordination and management of ecologists (bird and bat), review of technical and specialists impact assessments.
- **Highlands Wind Energy Facilities 2017 – 2018, Northern Cape Province.** Project Director (Client Liaison), coordination and management of ecologists (bird and bat), review of technical and specialists impact assessments.
- **Komsberg Wind Farms, 2015-2016.** Project Director (Client Liaison), coordination and management of ecologists (bird and bat), review of technical and specialists impact assessments.
- **Kolkies and Karee Wind Energy Facilities 2015-2016.** Project Director (Client Liaison), coordination and management of bird and bat specialists and review of technical and impact assessment reports.
- **Umsinde Wind Energy Facilities, Additional Bird Monitoring.** Project Director. Coordination and management of bird specialists and review of technical reports.
- **Kap Vley Wind Energy Facility, Bird and Bat Pre-Construction Monitoring.** Project Director. Coordination and management of bird and bat specialists, review of technical reports.
- **Highlands Wind Energy Facility, Bird and Bat Pre-Construction Monitoring.** Project Director. Coordination and management of bird and bat specialists, review of technical reports.
- **Hopefield Wind Farm –Operational Monitoring.** Project Manager. Coordination and management of bird and bat specialists, review of technical reports.
- **Gouda Wind Farm – Operation Monitoring.** Project Director. Coordination and management of bird and bat specialists, review of technical reports.

Feasibility Studies and Due Diligence Reviews

- **Ecological due diligence for IFC PS6 – Wind Energy Developments:** Project Manager. Review and reporting on bird and bat specialist reports to IFC/World Bank Standards – Various sites across South Africa.
- **Power Plant – Ghana.** Project Manager Compilation of environmental due diligence for refinancing, IFC and World Bank Standards, on behalf of Botswana Development Corporation.
- **Ecological Feasibility Study.** Project Director. Review of the feasibility of a site for a wind energy facility in relation to bats.
- **Environmental Feasibility Study.** Project Director and EAP. Review of a proposed site for the development of industrial facility.

Previous Project Experience

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Environmental Scoping and Impact Assessments and Project Management for:

- eThekweni Municipality
- Moreland Developments
- RBCH – Bulk Materials and Handling Facility
- SAPREF
- Mittal Steel Permit Amendment
- Transnet Projects
- ArcelorMittal South Africa
- MCA-Lesotho
- Talbot Group Holdings (Australian Mining Company)
- Ncondezi Energy – Mozambique

Environmental Management Plans and Compliance Monitoring

- Nongoma Road Monitoring – Compliance Monitoring
- eThekweni Municipality - Taxi Holding Areas: Canberra Road and Umgeni Road Compilation of the EMP; and Bi-monthly compliance monitoring (site visits) and reporting.
- EMP for Kwezi V3 - Kwamashu Fuel Tank Exemption
- eThekweni Municipality - Ridgeview Road – Compliance Monitoring
- eThekweni Municipality and Merz and McLellen - Phoenix Overhead Transmission Lines – Compliance Monitoring
- eThekweni Municipality and Merz and McLellen - E8546 E8699 Compliance Monitoring
- eThekweni Municipality and Merz and McLellen - Environmental Assessment and EMP
- EMP for eThekweni Municipality - Parlock Switching Station

Training and Auditing

- Petronet Alien Plant Training - Compilation of the training material for alien plant identification and removal methods.
- eThekweni Municipality - Taxi Holding Areas – Canberra and Umgeni Road - Contactor and workforce training.
- eThekweni Municipality - Kingsway Road Taxi Rank - Contactor and workforce training.

Environmental Reviews / Terms of Reference

- Biotherm Energy - Environmental Project Manager: Independent review of environmental impact assessment reports and management plans compiled for 3 wind farms in the Western Cape and 2 PV Solar Plants in the Northern Cape, to ensure compliance to IFC and World Bank Standards.
- Government of Zimbabwe – Hwange Power Station - Environmental Project Manager: Compilation of the Terms of Reference for Environmental Management Plan and Environmental and Social Audit of the Hwange Power Plant in Zimbabwe.

Pre-Feasibility Studies

- Pre-feasibility studies for eThekweni Municipality, Investec, Sekoko Coal Resources, Mulilo, Sekoko Mining and MCA-Lesotho for renewable energy, coal mines and power plants.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Ashleigh Blackwell

Senior Environmental Consultant & Project Manager

Email: AshleighB@arcusconsulting.co.za Cell: +27 (0) 79 895 1456



Specialisms

- Project Manager
- Environmental Permitting
- Environmental Licencing
- Project Participation
- Client Engagement
- Review and
- Due Diligence / Auditing

Summary of Experience

Ashleigh Blackwell is a Senior Environmental Consultant and Project Manager at Arcus Consulting, Cape Town. She is a registered SACNASP Environmental Consultant with 4.5 years working experience in the environmental sector, namely the Renewable Energy and Mining sectors. In addition, she has reporting experience for the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Equator Principles (EP) Performance Standards and the World Bank Environmental Guidelines in Africa. Ashleigh has a proven track record in managing environmental projects to the required quality standards, timeframes and budgets. Her core responsibilities include client management and project implementation, reporting and execution. Her day-to-day responsibilities include report review, stakeholder engagement and business development. Ashleigh completed her BSc (Hons) in Conservation Ecology at the University of Stellenbosch and is currently completing her MSc at the University of Witwatersrand and her Project Management Professional (PMP) Certification through the Project Management Institute (PMI). Ashleigh has attended certified workshops and training courses in Environmental Law, Environmental Waste Act Enforcement, Soil Survey and Soil Classification and Section 21 Water use Licencing.

Professional History

2020 – Present – Senior Environmental Consultant & Project Manager, Arcus SA (Pty) Ltd
2019 – 2020 – Senior Environmental Consultant & Project Manager, Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.
2017 – 2019 – Environmental Consultant, Kongiwe Environmental (Pty) Ltd.
2016 – 2017 – Environmental Consultant, Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd.

Qualifications and Professional Interests

- **Shaw Academy, 2020**
Professional Diploma in Leadership and Management
- **Project Management Institute (PMI), 2020**
Project Management Professional
- **University of Witwatersrand, 2020 - 2021**
Master of Science: Environmental Science
- **Stellenbosch University, 2011 - 2015**
Bachelor of Science Honours Degree: Conservation Ecology

Recent Conferences and Seminars

- February 2020, South African Coal Mining Conference, SAIMM
- November 2018 – EIA Law Event, Business Success Solutions
- February 2018 – Waste Compliance and Enforcement Training, Imbewu Sustainability Solutions (Pty) Ltd
- June 2017 - SAPVIA Conference

Additional Skills

- Computer Skills: Office 2013 including Microsoft Word, Excel, Outlook and PowerPoint.
- Afrikaans (2nd language)
- Intermediate ArcGIS Mapping
- Soil and Agricultural Impact Assessment

CURRICULUM VITAE

Project Experience

Environmental Impact Assessments

- **Raubex Phase 1 and 2 Beitsbridge Border Expansion Project, Zimbabwe, 2019 - 2020.** Project Management Services. Project Manager, Team Lead, Peer Reviewer.
- **Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd: The Marievale Project, Gauteng Province. 2019 - 2020.** EIA and WULA. Project Manager, Senior EAP, Peer Review.
- **Crown Gold Recoveries (Pty) Ltd: Reclamation of the Soweto Cluster Dumps, Gauteng Province. 2019 - 2020.** EIA and WULA. Project Manager, Senior EAP, Peer Review.
- **Ergo Mining (Pty) Ltd: The Valley Silts Project, Gauteng Province. 2019 - 2020.** EIA and WULA. Project Manager, Senior EAP, Peer Review.
- **Umsimbithi Mining (Pty) Ltd: The eMakhazeni Integrated Water Use Licence, Mpumalanga Province. 2019 – 2020.** Team Lead, Project Manager.
- **Ergo Mining: Reclamation and Reprocessing of the City Deep Dumps, Gauteng Province, 2018 – 2019.** EIA and WULA. Project Manager, Senior EAP, Peer Review.
- **Ergo Mining: Reclamation and Reprocessing of the Rooikraal TSF, Gauteng Province, 2018 – 2019.** EIA and WULA. Project Manager, Senior EAP, Peer Review.
- **Umsimbithi Mining (Pty) Ltd: The eMakhazeni Mining Project Mpumalanga Province. 2017 – 2018.** Project Manager and EAP for the EIA process.
- **Rand Water: TANGANANI Bulk Infrastructure Project, Gauteng Province. 2017 – 2018.** Project Manager and EAP for the BA process.
- **Eskom Holdings SOC Limited: Olifantshoek Substation and Powerline, Northern Cape Province, 2017 – 2018.** Project Manager and EAP for the BA process.
- **Johannesburg Development Agency: Lehae Training Academy and Fire Station, Gauteng Province, 2017.** Project Manager and EAP for the BA process
- **REDISA: Cato Ridge Pre-Processing Waste Tyre Depot, KwaZulu-Natal Province, 2017.** Project Manager and EAP for the BA process.
- **REDISA: Vishoek Pre-Processing Waste Tyre Depot, Mpumalanga Province, 2017.** Project Manager and EAP for the BA process.
- **REDISA: Nelspruit Pre-Processing Waste Tyre Depot, Mpumalanga Province, 2017.** Project Manager and EAP for the BA process.
- **Building Energy: Skuitdrift Solar Energy Facility, Northern Cape Province, 2016 -2017.** Project Manager and EAP for the BA process.
- **Building Energy: Klaver Watercourse Crossing, Western Cape Province, 2016 -2017.** Project Manager and EAP for the BA process.
- **ACED: Gunsfontein WEF, Northern Cape Province. 2016.** Assistant EAP, Assistant PPP.
- **Juwi Renewable Energies: Hartebeeste WEF, Western Cape Province. 2016.** Assistant EAP, Assistant PPP.

Environmental Auditor

- **Glencore Coal South Africa: Environmental Auditing, Mpumalanga Province. 2019.** Auditing of Environmental Authorisation, Environmental Management Programme, Water Use Licencing and Waste Management Licencing Auditing, Mpumalanga Complexes. Lead Auditor of 43 Licences.
- **Glencore Coal South Africa: Environmental Auditing, Mpumalanga Province. 2018.** Auditing of Environmental Authorisation, Environmental Management Programme, Water Use Licencing and Waste Management Licencing Auditing, Mpumalanga Complexes. Lead Auditor of 43 Licences.
- **Glencore Coal South Africa: Environmental Auditing, Mpumalanga Province. 2017.** Auditing of Environmental Authorisation, Environmental Management Programme, Water Use Licencing and Waste Management Licencing Auditing, Mpumalanga Complexes, 2017. Lead Auditor of 43 Licences.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Environmental Licencing

- **Section 24G Ramification Application for Hossam Soror, Gauteng Provinces. 2017.** Compilation of the Section 24G Application, Client Liaison and Authority Liaison
- **Section 53 Application for the Suurplaat WEF, Northern cape and Western Cape Provinces. 2016.** Compilation and Submission of the Section 53 Application, Client Liaison and Authority Liaison.
- **Section 53 Application for the Tshivhaso Coal-Fired Power Station, Limpopo Provinces. 2016.** Compilation and Submission of the Section 53 Application, Client Liaison and Authority Liaison
- **Section 53 Application for the Thabametsi Coal water pipeline, Limpopo Provinces. 2017.** Compilation and Submission of the Section 53 Application, Client Liaison and Authority Liaison
- **Section 53 Application for the Suurplaat WEF, Northern cape and Western Cape Provinces. 2016.** Compilation and Submission of the Section 53 Application, Client Liaison and Authority Liaison
- **Various Part II Amendment Applications for Solar and Wind Energy Facilities.** Compilation and Submission of the Part II Amendment Applications, Report Compilation, Client Liaison and Authority Liaison
- **Various Part I Amendment Applications for Solar and Wind Energy Facilities.** Compilation and Submission of the Part I Amendment Applications, Report Compilation, Client Liaison and Authority Liaison

Soil and Agricultural Impact Reporting

- **Anglo Operations South Africa (Pty) Ltd: Leslie 1 Coal Project, Mpumalanga Province. 2018.** Soil and Agricultural Potential impact Assessment and reporting.
- **H2 Clean Energy (Pty) Ltd: H2 Energy Power Station, Mpumalanga Province. 2017.** Soil and Agricultural Potential impact Assessment and reporting.
- **Genesis Orkney Solar (Pty) Ltd: Orkney Solar Farm, North West Province. 2016.** Soil and Agricultural Potential impact Assessment and reporting.
- **Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd: Richard's Bay Gas to Power, KwaZulu-Natal Province. 2016.** Soil and Agricultural Potential impact Assessment and reporting.



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER, DECLARATION OF INTEREST AND UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH

	(For official use only)
File Reference Number:	
NEAS Reference Number:	DEA/EIA/
Date Received:	

Application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as amended (the Regulations)

PROJECT TITLE

Proposed Construction of the up to 400 kV De Aar 2 South On-Site Substation and Battery Energy Storage System, Northern Cape Province

Kindly note the following:

1. This form must always be used for applications that must be subjected to Basic Assessment or Scoping & Environmental Impact Reporting where this Department is the Competent Authority.
2. This form is current as of 01 September 2018. It is the responsibility of the Applicant / Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the form have been published or produced by the Competent Authority. The latest available Departmental templates are available at <https://www.environment.gov.za/documents/forms>.
3. A copy of this form containing original signatures must be appended to all Draft and Final Reports submitted to the department for consideration.
4. All documentation delivered to the physical address contained in this form must be delivered during the official Departmental Officer Hours which is visible on the Departmental gate.
5. All EIA related documents (includes application forms, reports or any EIA related submissions) that are faxed; emailed; delivered to Security or placed in the Departmental Tender Box will not be accepted, only hardcopy submissions are accepted.

Departmental Details

Postal address:

Department of Environmental Affairs
Attention: Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Private Bag X447
Pretoria
0001

Physical address:

Department of Environmental Affairs
Attention: Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Environment House
473 Steve Biko Road
Arcadia

Queries must be directed to the Directorate: Coordination, Strategic Planning and Support at:
Email: EIAAdmin@environment.gov.za

1. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP) INFORMATION

EAP Company Name:	Arcus Consultancy Services South Africa (Pty) Ltd		
B-BBEE	Contribution level (indicate 1 to 8 or non-compliant)	4	Percentage Procurement recognition
EAP name:	Ashleigh Blackwell		
EAP Qualifications:	Bachelor of Science (Honours) Environmental Science		
Professional affiliation/registration:	SACNASP - 117167		
Physical address:	Office 607, Cube Workspace, Icon Building, cnr Long Street and Hans Strijdom Avenue		
Postal address:	Same as above		
Postal code:	8001	Cell:	0798951456
Telephone:	0214121529	Fax:	
E-mail:	ashleighb@arcusconsulting.co.za		

The appointed EAP must meet the requirements of Regulation 13 of GN R982 of 04 December 2014, as amended.

2. DECLARATION BY THE EAP

I, _Ashleigh Blackwell, declare that –

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I act as the independent environmental assessment practitioner in this application; • I have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity; • I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation; • I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant; • I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in Regulation 13 of the Regulations when preparing the application and any report relating to the application; • I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the Competent Authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the Competent Authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the Competent Authority, unless access to that information is protected by law, in which case it will be indicated that such information exists and will be provided to the Competent Authority; • I will perform all obligations as expected from an environmental assessment practitioner in terms of the Regulations; and • I am aware of what constitutes an offence in terms of Regulation 48 and that a person convicted of an offence in terms of Regulation 48(1) is liable to the penalties as contemplated in Section 49B of the Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the correctness of the information provided in the reports; (ii) the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs; (iii) the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant; and (iv) any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested and affected parties.
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Disclosure of Vested Interest (delete whichever is not applicable)

- I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Regulations;
- I have a vested interest in the proposed activity proceeding, such vested interest being:

I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Regulations



Signature of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Arcus Consultancy Services South Africa (Pty) Ltd

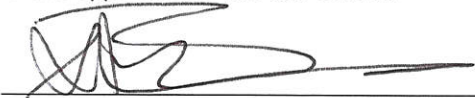
Name of Company:

01 October 2020

Date

3. UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH/ AFFIRMATION

I, Ashleigh Blackwell, swear under oath / affirm that all the information submitted or to be submitted for the purposes of this application is true and correct.



Signature of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Arcus Consultancy Services South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Name of Company

01 October 2020

Date



Signature of the Commissioner of Oaths



01/10/2020

Date

CURRICULUM VITAE

Aneesah Alwie

Environmental Consultant and Administrative Assistant

Email: aneesaha@arcusconsulting.co.za Cell: +27 (0) 72 595 0104



Specialisms

- Project EAP Assistant
- Project Participation Processes
- Project Administration
- Quality Control

Summary of Experience

Aneesah Alwie is an Environmental Consultant and Administrative Assistant at Arcus. Having obtained her Bachelor of Science Degree (Environmental and Water Science) from the University of the Western Cape; she has over 8 years public relations experience in conjunction with 6 years' experience as support to a technical team. Aneesah manages assistance in the concise and accurate operation of the EIA processes for projects and offers administrative and technical support to ensure that projects are completed in time and within budget. Her excellent organisational skills and extensive experience in support to project managers enables smooth flow of the assigned project duties and meeting project deadlines.

Professional History

2019 – Present – Environmental Consultant & Administrative Assistant, Arcus SA (Pty) Ltd
2017 – 2019 – Project Administrative Assistant, Arcus SA (Pty) Ltd
2014 – 2017 – Environmental Technical Assistant, Department of Environmental Management, City of Cape Town
2012 – 2013 – Graduate Intern, Department of Economic Development, City of Cape Town

Qualifications and Professional Interests

- **University of Western Cape, 2009 - 2012**
Bachelor of Science Degree: Environmental and Water Science
- June 2018 – EIA Law Event, Business Success Solutions

Recent Conferences and Seminars

- Windaba 2017
- Windaba 2018

Additional Skills

- Computer Skills: Office 2013 including Microsoft Word, Excel, Outlook and PowerPoint.
- Afrikaans (2nd language)
- Basic Arc GIS
- Public Liaison

Project Experience

- Environmental Impact Assessments**
- **San Kraal WEF, Eastern and Northern Cape. 2017 - 2018.** Provided administrative support during public participation process.
 - **Phezukomoya WEF, Eastern and Northern Cape. 2017 - 2018.** Provided administrative support during public participation process.
 - **Umsinde Emoyeni WEF, Western and Northern Cape. 2017 - 2018.** Provided administrative support during public participation process.
 - **Proposed Residential Development, Elands Bay, Western Cape. 2017 – Current.** Assisted in writing the Basic Assessment Report for submission and provided administrative support during public participation process.
 - **Juno WEF, Western Cape. 2018 – 2019.** Provided administrative support during public participation process.
 - **Highlands WEF, Eastern Cape. 2018 – 2020.** Provided administrative support during public participation process.
 - **Paulputs WEF, Northern Cape. 2018 – 2020.** Provided administrative support during public participation process.

Environmental Control Officer

CURRICULUM VITAE

- **Proposed Residential Development, Elands Bay, Western Cape. August 2018 – Current.** Conduct compliance monitoring of residential development.