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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN:

**CONSTRUCTION OF CHICKEN BROILER HOUSES ON
THE REMAINDER OF FARM FRANSINA 2060,
BOTSHABELO, FREE STATE**

Coordinates	Latitude:	29°16'47.37"	South
	Longitude:	26°34'50.16"	East

November 2018

Applicant:

Du Plessis Family Trust

Contact person: Mr. Pieter du Plessis
P.O. Box 28877
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Prepared by

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Project Team:

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1 Objectives of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

The Environmental Management Plan is intended to provide environmental specifications for the proposed development and to put measures in place to mitigate and manage potential environmental impacts arising from the phases of the proposed construction and development of chicken layer houses on the remainder of Farm Fransina 2060, Botshabelo, Free State.

2 Responsibility of contractors during planning and construction phase

- Protect the environment on the site planned for construction as well as the surrounding properties.
- Ensure controlled access to the site to prevent degradation.
- Be held responsible for the implementation of the EMPr.
- Be held responsible to have the EMPr available on site at all times.
- Be held responsible for compliance with all relevant aspects of the EMPr.
- Ensure that all problems identified during environmental audits or inspections during construction, are addressed and rectified as soon as reasonably possible.
- After ceasing of construction activities, an environmental audit should be done before commencing with the operational phase, to determine compliance with the EMPr.

3 Responsibility during operational phase

- Providing a budget for maintenance of infrastructure.
- Maintaining all approved infrastructure in good working order to effectively fulfil its intended purpose to prevent negative environmental impacts.
- Not construct any additional buildings, infrastructure, etc. contrary to the approved RoD, without performing an Environmental Impact Assessment (if required) to evaluate alternatives and identify potential impacts.
- To immediately remedy any factors that contribute to negative environmental impacts.

4 Layout plan

- A copy of the layout plan must be available at the site for scrutiny during construction when required.

5 Protection of the Environment – Awareness Plan

All contractors and employees must be trained and should be informed about the environmental impacts and the prevention thereof. Workers should receive Induction for environmental safety and risk management and regular “Toolbox Talks” should commence to brief and debrief workers on potential environmental issues in order to prevent an unnecessary environmental impact from occurring.

The following aspects should be taken in consideration:

- Ensure that any area cleared for stockpile areas (if any) may not be larger than 1 ha and not closer than 100 m to any watercourse. Any area cleared outside the scope of the initial EIA done for the project will trigger another activity in terms of the NEMA 2014 Regulations.
- All watercourses are regarded as sensitive areas and must be avoided as far as practically possible. No material/waste products may be dumped into a watercourse.
- Ensure that hydrocarbons (diesel, oil, and any lubricant) are stored according to best practices.
- Water utilized for the project may only be abstracted from authorized sources.
- Ensure that sufficient pollution prevention measures are implemented at the construction area.
- Good housekeeping on all the sites is very important. Ensure that the construction site is always clean as this will determine the impact on passing pedestrians and motorists.
- General waste skips should be emptied at regular intervals to avoid pollution.
- Adequate fire fighting equipment should be available onsite at all times and at least one person present on site must be trained in the duty thereof. Firebreaks should comply with the National Veld and Forest Fire Act of 1998 (chapter 4: duty to prepare and maintain firebreaks)
- The site and crew must continuously adhere to the Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1993 (Act No 85 of 1993) as well as the National Building Regulations.

6 Demarcating the development area

- The area must be clearly demarcated by means of beacons at its corners, and along its boundaries if there is no visibility between the corner beacons.

7 Protection of Topsoil

- Topsoil must be removed from all areas where physical disturbance of the surface will occur.
- Topsoil must be kept separate and shall not be used for building or maintenance of access roads.

8 Protection of Cultural or Historical Elements

- The South African Heritage Resources Agency must be notified if any elements of cultural or historical importance are found during the construction phase.

9 Protection of Plant and Animal Life

- No open fires are allowed on site.
- No hunting of wild animals on site or surrounding area.
- The collection of fire wood is not allowed on site or surrounding area.
- The establishment of access roads should be as indicated in paragraph 9.

10 Establishing access roads on the site

- The existing access roads shall be used as far as practicable.
- Should a portion of the access road be newly constructed the following must be adhered to:
 - The route shall be selected that a minimum number of bushes or trees are felled and existing fence lines shall be followed as far as possible.
 - Steep gradients shall be avoided as far as is practicable.
 - Adequate drainage and erosion protection in the form of cut-off berms or trenches shall be provided where necessary.
- No other routes will be used by vehicles or personnel for the purpose of gaining access to the site.

11 Dust control on the access and haul roads

- Access roads will be maintained.
- The liberation of dust into the surrounding environment shall be effectively controlled if it becomes problematic by the use of, inter alia, water spraying and/or other dust-allaying agents. The speed of trucks and other vehicles on the access road must be limited to 35 km/hour to avoid dangerous conditions, excessive dust or excessive deterioration of the road being used.

12 Toilet facilities, waste water and refuse disposal

- Temporary chemical toilet facilities must be made available on site during construction.

- Sewage from these toilets should be managed appropriately and not be disposed of on site or the surrounding environment to cause water or other pollution.
- Ablution facilities should be constructed and be used during the operational phase of the project.

13 Handling of waste

- Non-biodegradable refuse such as glass bottles, plastic bags, metal scrap, etc., shall be disposed and stored in suitable containers at a collecting point and collected on a regular basis and disposed off at an authorized waste disposal facility in the region. Specific precautions shall be taken to prevent refuse from being dumped on or in the vicinity of the site.
- Spills of any product like paint, oil, cleaning agents etc. should be cleaned up immediately by removing the spillage together with the polluted soil and by disposing it at a recognised facility.
- Suitable covered receptacles shall be available at all times and conveniently placed for the disposal of waste for general and hazardous waste.
- All used oils, grease or hydraulic fluids, paints, thinners etc. that can not be re-used shall be placed in a hazardous waste container for disposal at a suitable waste disposal facility.
- Condemned carcasses shall be kept in a freezer and managed appropriately until removed from site.
- The applicant has an agreement with a neighbouring lion farmer that comes and fetches the carcasses to feed the lions on a weekly basis. The agreement must be adhered to.
- In the case of disease outbreaks, the carcasses shall be managed in terms of the Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act 40 of 2000) and be disposed of safely and in such manner not to cause any odour or health risk. The regional state veterinary will be called to advise on the procedures if any disease outbreak should occur.
- Best practices in terms of the management of any waste together with the recommended mitigation measures as described in the Basic Assessment Report should be implemented as minimum.

14 Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of access roads

- Any gate or fence erected which is not required after the construction phase must be restored to the pre-construction condition.
- If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the soil must be analysed and any deleterious effects on the soil arising from the development must be corrected and the area be seeded with a representative seed mix.

Final Rehabilitation of site

It is not anticipated that the proposed project will undergo decommissioning and / or closure. However, should it be decided to rehabilitate the site in future, the site will be rehabilitated to its original state as far as practicable possible, depending on the end land use to be decided upon at that time. The final rehabilitation of the site will, amongst other, include the following activities:

- All infrastructures, equipment and other items used during the operational period will be removed from the site.
- Scrap metal will be sold to be recycled.
- Waste material of any description, will be removed entirely from the site and disposed of at a recognised landfill facility in the area.
- Waste will not be permitted to be buried or burned on the site.
- Any concrete surface will be removed and compacted areas will be ripped.
- The site will be profiled with acceptable contours and erosion control measures.
- Topsoil will be returned to its original depth over the area.
- Depending of the end-land use, to be decided upon by the land owner at the time, the area will be revegetated with natural occurring vegetation.

15 Inspections and monitoring

- Regular monitoring of all the environmental management measures and components shall be undertaken during the construction phase to verify compliance to the EMPr.
- Ongoing and regular reporting of the progress of implementation of this EMPr will be done.
- Inspections and monitoring shall be carried out on both the implementation of the EMPr and the impact on plant and animal life.
- Visual inspections on erosion and physical pollution shall be carried out on a regular basis.

16 Compliance reporting / submission of information

- An internal environmental officer will be appointed in terms of the specific site. The officer will be responsible to monitor all the environmental management measures and ensure compliance with the EMPr during the Construction Phase.
- It is recommended that a compliance assessment will be undertaken by an independent Environmental Control Officer once during the Construction Phase and once during the Operational Phase to verify compliance with the EMPr and the Record of Decision (should the project be considered for approval).
- Any changes of the lay-out plan or technology will be submitted to the Free State Department of Economic Small Business Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (“**DESTEA**”) for approval.
- Reports confirming compliance with various points identified in the EMPr will be kept and made available when requested.
- Any emergency or unforeseen impact will be reported within 12 hours after identification to the DESTEA telephonically and confirmed in writing.

Table 1: Mitigation measures and monitoring, responsible person(s) and time frames

Activity	Potential Impact	Mitigation	Responsible Person	Performance Indicators	Time Frame
Construction Phase					
Health and Safety: Potential dangerous working conditions, e.g. construction- vehicles and activities, etc.	Potential safety risk to employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equip all employees and/or contractors working on the site with the necessary personal protective equipment, • Implement safety induction, • Training on relevant machinery. 	Contractor	No injury incidents to employees or contractors on site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With appointment - Training and Induction • During construction phase - PPE
Clearance of site (Vegetation and topsoil)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion, • Loss of topsoil, • Contamination due to sewage mismanagement, • Invasion of alien plant species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levelling of the site, • Limit construction activities and movement of construction vehicles to the site under construction, • Stockpile topsoil in an area not prone to erosion for re-use during rehabilitation or for levelling purposes after construction, • Alien vegetation will be monitored and removed, • Spills of petrochemical or other potentially hazardous 	Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No erosion, • No alien vegetation, • No traces of contamination from hazardous substances and sewage, • Minimum soil loss. 	During construction phase

Activity	Potential Impact	Mitigation	Responsible Person	Performance Indicators	Time Frame
		<p>substances will be cleaned immediately and the contaminated soil will be removed and disposed of as hazardous waste,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles and equipment will be serviced regularly to prevent spillages of petrochemical and potential hazardous substances, • Drip trays will be used to prevent spillages, • Temporary toilets will be placed on site to be used by employees. Toilets will be maintained by a contractor, • Topsoil will not be used for construction purposes. 			
Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Littering, • Aesthetic impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All hazardous waste spills must be cleaned immediately and disposed of appropriately, • Hazardous waste must be stored separately from other waste streams and disposed of at an authorised hazardous 	Contractor	No pollution and/or littering	During construction

Activity	Potential Impact	Mitigation	Responsible Person	Performance Indicators	Time Frame
		<p>waste site. Disposal certificates must be kept on site,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building material and general waste must be disposed of at the authorised landfill site in Bloemfontein and may not be dumped in the veld or on site, • Building rubble can also be used as filling material. 			
Storage of potentially hazardous material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination of soil, ground- and surface water, • Contamination of soil, ground and surface water as a result of spillage of petrochemical substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potentially hazardous material will be stored in a dedicated area inside a bund wall on an impermeable surface. 	Contractor	No spillage of potentially hazardous substances	Ongoing
Machine operation and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination of soil, ground- and surface water, • Contamination of soil, ground and surface water as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 			

Activity	Potential Impact	Mitigation	Responsible Person	Performance Indicators	Time Frame
	a result of spillage of petrochemical substances.				
EMPr compliance monitoring: Construction Phase	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental compliance assessment to verify compliance with the EMPr during construction. 	Internal environmental officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full compliance with the EMPr and RoD, Minimum environmental impacts 	Once during construction
Operational Phase					
Maintenance and repair of storm water systems	Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance, inspection and repair if necessary 	Manager / Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No erosion Minimum soil loss 	During operational phase
EMPr compliance monitoring: Operational Phase	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental compliance assessment to verify compliance with the EMPr during operation. 	Independent environmental officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full compliance with the EMPr and RoD, 	Once during operation
Mangement of condemned carcasses or general waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bad smelling odours, Health risk, Pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any condemned carcasses will be disposed of according to best practices. No carcasses will be dumped in the veld or on site. The chicken carcasses must be removed from site on a weekly basis as is written in the agreement between the applicant and a neighbouring 	Manager / Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No bad smelling odours, health risk or pollution. 	Once / week or when necessary.

Activity	Potential Impact	Mitigation	Responsible Person	Performance Indicators	Time Frame
		<p>lion farmer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chicken manure must be stored under a roof to prevent it from mixing with the storm water or it must be used or sold as fertilizer directly after cleaning. • General waste must be collected on site and will be disposed of at an authorised landfill site. 			

APPENDIX: **A**



Project Team CV's

Curriculum Vitae Richard Deneys Williamson

Nationality : South African
Profession : Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Position : Junior Scientist
Specialisation : Environmental Management, Geology and GIS
Date of birth : 8 April 1992

EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS:

UNIVERSITY OF THE FREE STATE

2013: BSc. Geology

2014: BSc. (Hons.) Geology

2017: MSc. Environmental Management

SACNASP Registration - Candidate Natural Scientist in the field of practice Earth Science

EXPERIENCE:

2014: Student Assistant at the UFS Geology Department
2016-2017: Research Assistant at the UFS Centre for Environmental Management
2018: Officer – Professional Services at the UFS Centre for Environmental Management

April 2018 - Present: EKO Environmental, Environmental Consultant

FIELD OF EXPERTISE:

Environmental Impact Assessments
Environmental Management Reports
Mining authorizations
Waste license applications
Water use authorization
Environmental Compliance Audits
Geo- Physics field work
Geological field work
Data and GIS management