

Appendix E

Public Participation

APPENDIX E:

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:

- 1) **Proof of advertisements**
- 2) **Proof of posters and I&AP notifications**
- 3) **Comments and response report**
- 4) **Proof of notification – authorities/state departments**
- 5) **Interested and Affected Party list**

APPENDIX E (1)

Proof of advertisements

Northern Cape youths start having sex youngest in country

In a recent survey completed by the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), the world's largest sexual and reproductive health and rights organisation to mark its 60th Anniversary, Northern Cape youths came out as starting the youngest when having sex with 37% having had sex before the age of 16.

The country average, according to the survey, is 33%. 22.6% had sex for the first time between the ages of 14 and 16 and 14.6% before the age of 14.

According to the survey, 22% Northern Cape youths never use contraceptives and 38.5% admitted to only sometimes using contraceptives.

To coincide with the IPPF's 60th Anniversary, held in Johannesburg this week, and to highlight the urgency of the work which it does, the organisation decided to undertake a quick-fire, broad-brush survey of young people's attitudes to sex in the host country and three other African nations.

It was quick-fire because it was seeded via mobile phone, it ran for just a week, and it asked just five simple (but telling) questions:

- Where do you learn most about sex?
- When did you first have sex?
- Do you use contraception?
- What one thing worries you most about sex?
- What is the ideal size of a family when it comes to children?

In South Africa, respondents split almost evenly between 16-24 year olds (51%) and 25-34 year olds (49%). This gave IPPF a chance to get a sense of the kinds of shifts that might be going on in behaviour, ideas and practices amongst the rising generation, as against their older counterparts.

When it came to learning about sex, the primary source of information (38%) was friends. Friends can be very helpful, of course, but they can also offer up a rich vein of misinformation. That applied more or less equally across both age groups. TV and media was second (19%), school classes were third (18%), the internet was fourth (14%) and family came in at a worryingly weak 4%.

It's particularly worrying, given that the other three countries in the survey (Nigeria, Namibia and Zimbabwe) recorded high levels of family involvement in terms of providing information (at 17.2%, 21.6% and 23.6% respectively).

IPPF Director General Tewodros Melesse comments, "The fact that parents are not engaging with their children on sex education is of great concern. Young people need responsible and reliable sources of such information to be properly educated. We really need families to teach young people about sex, sexual health and responsible behaviour. Not speaking about it within the family actually increases the risks rather than preventing them".

The major discrepancy between the age groups was in the amount they learned at school: for 25-34 year olds, it was markedly less than for 16-24 year olds. Which, from IPPF's point of view, has to be a better sign. If parents can be persuaded to work in partnership with schools, the prospects for a more comprehensive and accurate education on sex and sexuality are encouraging.

In South Africa, nearly a third of the young people had not had sex. 12% first had sex under the age of 14, 22% at 14-16 years, and 37% had first had sex after 16. The survey showed that slightly more young people today are having sex before the age of 16. But South Africa's figures on age of first sexual experience are significantly higher than those in Namibia (20%), Nigeria (16%) and Zimbabwe (15%).

Young and old alike showed very similar results with regard to use of contraception. 34% always used it, 36% sometimes used it, and 6%

would have used it, but couldn't get hold of supplies. It doesn't take a great mathematician to work out that there's a further 24% to be accounted for; and that 24% is the group which simply asserted that they never used contraception.

Given the nature of people's worries about sex, that failure to use contraception is bizarre. When asked about their chief worries, the results were clear cut with HIV transmission (42%), unintended pregnancy (32%), and sexually transmitted infections (12%) – all preventable through proper contraception – the foremost concerns. Whether they would enjoy the experience (7%) came in fourth.

But there was a disparity over people's worries: the older age group was significantly more worried about HIV and AIDS and the enjoyment of sex, but far fewer worrying about unintended pregnancies.

IPPF was particularly curious about preferred family size, given that sub-Saharan Africa has the highest birth rate of any region in the world. Over 84% of respondents wanted no more than 3 children.

The key points which emerged from the survey were the need for proper sex education and the need to promote family support to enhance its impact and effectiveness; and the importance of enabling young people to access information, services and supplies freely, without fear of judgement or censure, so that they can lead fulfilling sex lives without worry over possible negative outcomes.

For IPPF, the findings do not come as a major surprise: they emphasise once more the urgency and importance of the Federation's work worldwide. But as the newly-formed organisation Sharissa (IPPF's latest partner) opens its doors in South Africa, the figures demonstrate just how needed they will be, and just what they can do to make the most effective impact on the health of future generations, and the health of the nation.

KVV DISTILLERY & OWK WINES, UPINGTON

ENVIROAFRICA CC

NEM: WA PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

KVV UPINGTON EFFLUENT MANAGEMENT FACILITY (ERF 5410, UPINGTON INDUSTRIAL)

LICENSING AND EXPANSION OF AN EXISTING TREATMENT FACILITY

DEA REF NO: 12/8/11/L1096/8

Notice is hereby given of the public participation process in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008), ("NEM: WA") and the Listed waste management activities (2009). The proposed licensing and expansion (with associated infrastructure) triggers the following listed activities in terms of the NEM: WA, listed waste management activities (2009). EnviroAfrica cc has been appointed by KVV Distillery and OWK Wines, to undertake a (*Full Scoping and EIA*), LICENSE APPLICATION for the proposed project.

Application for environmental authorization to undertake the following activities:

Government Notice 718: Category A: Activity No. 1 & 12
Government Notice 718: Category B: Activity No. 7

Project Description & Location: It is proposed to upgrade the existing treatment facility in order to be able to adequately treat the volumes of wastewater on the site and to license the facility in terms of the National Environmental Management Waste Act. At present the facility is not licensed in terms of NEM: WA or able to adequately treat the wastewater disposed onto the site.

Public Participation: Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby notified of the application and invited to register (in writing) and/or provide initial comments and identify any issues, concerns or opportunities relating to this project to the contact details provided below, **on or before 1st of February 2013**.

In order to register or submit comment, I&APs should refer to the project name and DEA reference number above, and provide their name, address & contact details (*indicating your preferred method of notification*) and an indication of any direct business, financial, personal, or other interest which they have in the application. Please note that future correspondence will only be sent to registered Interested and Affected Parties. You are also requested to pass this information to any person you feel should be notified.

Consultant: EnviroAfrica (P.O. Box 5367, Helderberg, 7135, Fax: 086 512 0154 / Tel: 021 8511616 / E-mail: admin@enviroafrica.co.za)

//KHARA HAIS LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

ENVIROAFRICA CC

NEM:WA PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

THE PROPOSED EXTENSION TO THE LOUISVALE ROAD OXIDATION POND WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM, LOUISVALE ROAD, NORTHERN CAPE

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS (DEA) REF NO: 12/8/11/L1077/8

Notice is hereby given of a public participation process in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) ("NEM:WA"), for the application for a waste management license.

EnviroAfrica cc has been appointed by //Khara Hais Local Municipality, to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed project. A Waste License Application Form was submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs.

According to Section 19 (1) of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (No.59 of 2008) a Waste Licence is required for the following activities related to the proposed upgrade and extension of the Louisvale Road Waste Water Treatment System:

Category A Activities (Basic Assessment): 18; 19

Category B Activities (Scoping and EIA): 7; 11

A person who wishes to commence, undertake or conduct an activity listed under the above Category, must conduct an environmental impact assessment process, as stipulated in the environmental impact assessment regulations made under section 24 (5) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, as part of a waste management license application

Application has been made to the Competent Authority to follow a Basic Assessment process, instead of a Scoping and Environmental Impact Report.

Project Description & Location: The site is located at the existing Louisvale Road Oxidation Pond System on Erf 1036 Louisvale Road (Olyvenhoutsdrift Settlement), off the N10, near Upington.

It is proposed that the two anaerobic ponds be increased from their current area of 1 472m² each to a new area of 3 231m² each. In addition, the existing Facultative Pond is to be increased from its current size of 7760m² to a new proposed area of 13 300m². The latter will now occupy area currently utilized by secondary ponds. Subsequently, at least 2 new secondary aerobic ponds as well as a new Storage Pond will need to be constructed.

The Louisvale Road Oxidation Ponds are currently unlined and it is proposed that the newly constructed ponds which receive the raw sewage will now be lined with an HDPE membrane. All ponds will also be cleaned during construction. Further developments proposed for this contract include:

- Repairs and extension to the existing fencing.
- Repairs and renovations to the existing municipal worker restroom and ablution facility.
- Sinking of two monitoring boreholes (one upstream and one downstream)
- Rerouting of the dry water course located on site around the existing and proposed ponds

Application for exemption: The applicant is intending to apply for exemption from Regulation 10(2)(d) of Government Notice No. R543, which states that the applicant must within 12 days of the date of the decision, place a notice in the same newspaper(s) used for the placing of advertisements as part of the public participation process, informing Interested and Affected Parties of the decision, where the decision can be accessed and the right to appeal. Registered I&APs will be notified of the decision by post and/or preferred method of communication.

Public Participation: Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby notified of the application and invited to register (in writing) and/or provide initial comments and identify any issues, concerns or opportunities relating to this project to the contact details provided below, **on or before 01 February 2013**. In order to register or submit comment, I&APs should refer to the project name and DEA reference number above, and provide their name, address & contact details (*indicating your preferred method of notification*) and an indication of any direct business, financial, personal, or other interest which they have in the application. Please note that future correspondence will only be sent to registered Interested and Affected Parties. You are also requested to pass this information to any person you feel should be notified.

Consultant: EnviroAfrica (P.O. Box 5367, Helderberg, 7135, Fax: 086 512 0154 / Tel: 021 8511616 / E-mail: admin@enviroafrica.co.za)

"Dankie"

Aan die Bestuur, Dokters, verpleegsters en skoonmaakpersoneel, Gordonia Hospitaal, UPINGTON

Ek wil graag langs die weg vir u almal baie dankie sê vir die behandeling wat ek in Oktober en November vanjaar in die hospitaal ontvang het. Ek kan net met lof praat van hoe toegewyd u is en met hoeveel respek u my behandel het. U taak is moeilik omdat die pasiënte met wie u elke dag moet werk u geduld soms baie beproef.

Mag die Here u baie krag gee vir die uitdagende taak veral nou dat die feesdag op hande is. Dankie dat u onder al die druk nog my nonsens kon verdra en saam met my familie en met my kon lag.

- Floors Coetzee, UPINGTON



Fanie van Rooyen

The Hobbit is een van die eerste
films wat in die Dolby Atmos-

ter af 'n mens eers aan die
heid van die heelde gew

Montecarlo en Suncoast Casino
se Avalon Cine Centre.

GEKLA SSI FISEERD

CHARISMA

in Landbou besidd bangeval deur ten minste drie jaar
toepaslike ondervinding as landboukundige.

ning van onderhandelingen met graanproducenten, rekenaarvaardigheid, goede manieren en ook die vermogen om financiële state te

100

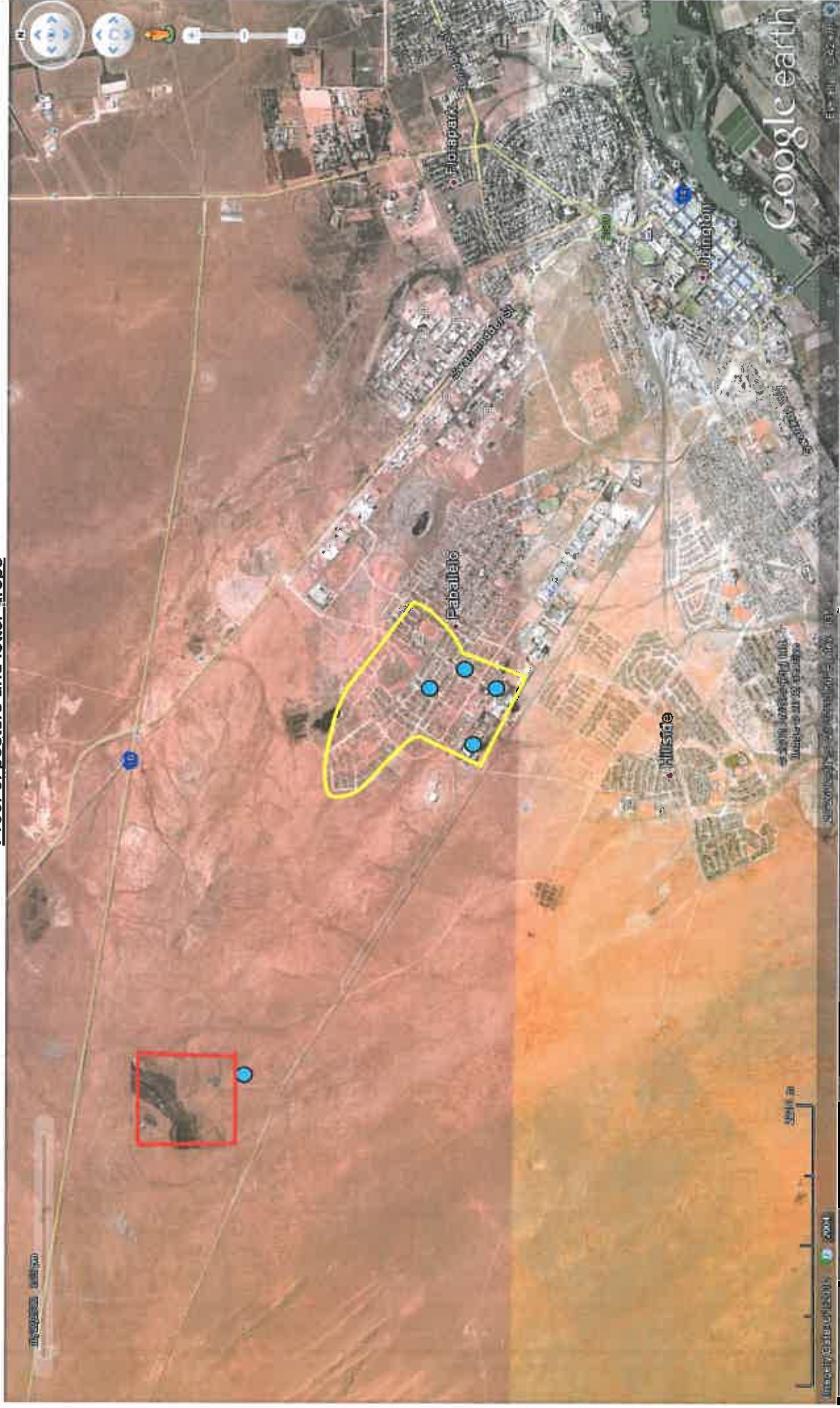
100

AANDAG
DE
ADVENTUREERS
die gekruist van die hooft-
"A", Jonathan met "J"
of "J" of die gekruist van
gehoort met die deel van die
adventurer op die hooft-
van die Amerikaanse-ge-
dink, is strong verkeer.

APPENDIX E (2)

Proof of posters and I&AP notifications

Proof of posters and letter drops



Aerial image of the site. The site is indicated by the red polygon. The locations of posters placed are indicated by the blue dots, and areas where letter drops were conducted are indicated by the yellow polygons. Letter drops and posters placements were conducted on 05 December 2012

PPP: MAILDROP LIST & PLACEMENT OF POSTERS

PROJECT: <i>LW/LWTH</i>	AREA: <i>Uppington</i>
ADDRESS	
CONTACT PERSON	
DATE: <i>5/12/12</i>	DONE BY: <i>B de Witt P Botes</i>

POSTERS

	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
1	<i>A2 - By wente se ingang</i>	<i>28 25 20.35 / 21 10 34.38</i>
2	<i>A2 - Hoek van KVV yard</i>	<i>oppad na site</i>
3		<i>28 26 21.6 / 21 12 16.8</i>

MAILDROP

	ADDRESS: Street no. & name	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Owner details, property description ect.)
1	<i>A3 Poster Pearl Asa 11/11</i>	<i>Brekeboeke Str. 28 26 11.7 21 12 34.1</i>
2	<i>A3 Khulumani Cash Store</i>	<i>King Str. 28 26 03.6 21 12 29.6</i>
3		
4	<i>100 Handants weggeda</i>	<i>Alhuise op Joanymsk</i>
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		

NEMA PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**KVV UPINGTON EFFLUENT MANAGEMENT FACILITY (ERF 5410, UPINGTON INDUSTRIA):****LICENSING AND EXPANSION OF AN EXISTING TREATMENT FACILITY****DEA REF NO: 12/9/11/L1096/8**

Notice is hereby given of the public participation process in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008), ("NEM: WA") and the Listed waste management activities (2009). The proposed licensing and expansion (with associated infrastructure) triggers the following listed activities in terms of the NEM: WA, listed waste management activities (2009). EnviroAfrica cc has been appointed by KVV Distillery and OWK Wines, to undertake a (*Full EIA and Scoping*) **LICENSE APPLICATION** for the proposed project.

Application for environmental authorization to undertake the following activities:

Government Notice 718: Category A: Activity No. 1 & 12

Government Notice 718: Category B: Activity No. 7

Project Description & Location: It is proposed to upgrade the existing treatment facility in order to be able to adequately treat the volumes of wastewater on the site and to license the facility in terms of the National Environmental Management Waste Act. At present the facility is not licensed in terms of NEM: WA or able to adequately treat the wastewater disposed onto the site.

Public Participation: Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby notified of the application and invited to register (in writing) and/or provide initial comments and identify any issues, concerns or opportunities relating to this project to the contact details provided below, **on or before 1st of February 2013.**

In order to register or submit comment, I&APs should refer to the project name and DEA reference number above, and provide their name, address & contact details (*indicating your preferred method of notification*) and an indication of any direct business, financial, personal, or other interest which they have in the application. Please note that future correspondence will only be sent to registered Interested and Affected Parties. You are also requested to pass this information to any person you feel should be notified.

Consultant: EnviroAfrica (P.O. Box 5367, Helderberg, 7135, Fax: 086 512 0154 / Tel: 021 8511616 / E-mail: admin@enviroafrica.co.za)



NEM: WA PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**KWV UPINGTON EFFLUENT MANAGEMENT FACILITY
(ERF 5410, UPINGTON INDUSTRIA):****LICENSING AND EXPANSION OF AN EXISTING TREATMENT FACILITY****DEA REF NO: 12/9/11/L1096/8**

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Application for environmental authorization to undertake the following activities:

Government Notice 718: Category A: Activity No. 1 & 12

Government Notice 718: Category B: Activity No. 7

Project Description & Location: It is proposed to upgrade the existing treatment facility in order to be able to adequately treat the volumes of wastewater on the site and to license the facility in terms of the National Environmental Management Waste Act. At present the facility is not licensed in terms of NEM: WA or able to adequately treat the wastewater disposed onto the site.

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In order to register or submit comment, I&APs should refer to the project name and DEA reference number above, and provide their name, address & contact details (*indicating your preferred method of notification*) and an indication of any direct business, financial, personal, or other interest which they have in the application. Please note that future correspondence will only be sent to registered Interested and Affected Parties. You are also requested to pass this information to any person you feel should be notified.

Consultant: EnviroAfrica

P.O. Box 5367, Helderberg, 7135,

Fax: 086 512 0154

Tel: 021 8511616

E-mail: admin@enviroafrica.co.za

REGISTRATION & RESPONSE FORM FOR INTERESTED PARTIES

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

DEA REF NO: 12/9/11/L1096/8

KWV UPINGTON EFFLUENT MANAGEMENT FACILITY

(Erf 5410, 159 Upington Industria)

Name: _____

Affiliation: _____

Contact postal
address: _____

Telephone no: _____

Fax no: _____

E-mail address: _____

Preferred method of communication:

☐ FAX

☐ POST

☐ E-MAIL

I support the Application

☐

I do not support the Application

☐

Please provide reasons for the above. If you only wish to raise issues or concerns regarding the potential social, economic or biophysical impacts of the proposed project? Please state below. You are then automatically a Registered I&AP. (Please see definition below)

Please complete the form and send to reach us by no later than **1st of February 2013.**

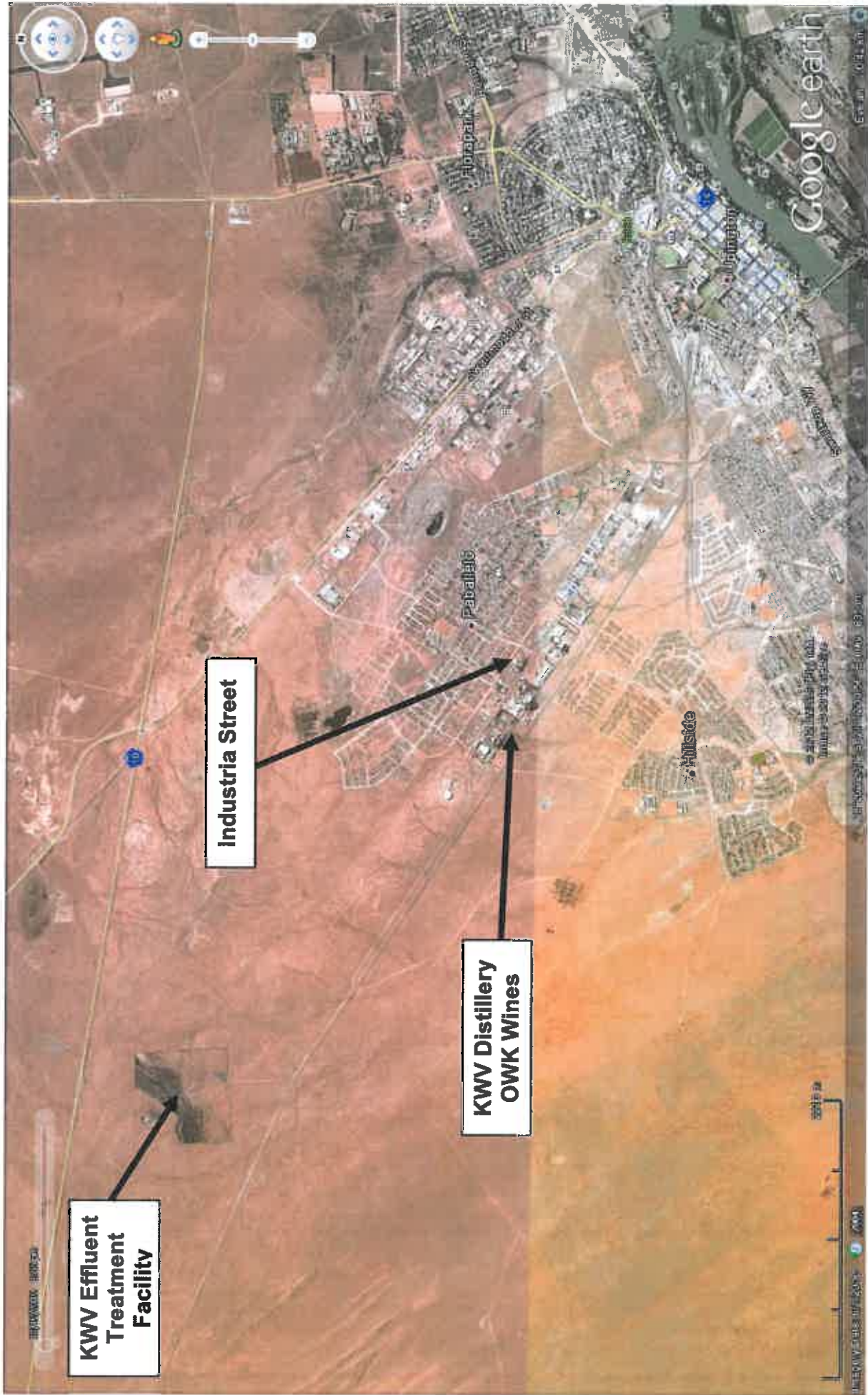
P.O. Box 5367 HELDERBERG 7135 or fax it to 086-512 0154 or e-mail to admin@enviroafrica.co.za

*Registered Interested and Affected parties (I&APs) in terms of Regulation 55 GN No. R543 of 18 June 2010 includes all persons:

- Who have submitted written comments;
- Attended public meetings; and
- Who have requested in writing, for their names to be placed on the register.
- all organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the activity

Only registered I&APs will be notified in terms of regulation 55 GN No. R543 of 18 June 2010 of;

- The outcome of an application, the reasons for the decision and that an appeal may be lodged; and
- The applicant's intention to appeal the decision of the competent authority, together with an indication of where and for what period the appeal submission will be available for inspection.



APPENDIX E (3)

Comments and response report:

APPENDIX E (4)

**Proof of notifications – authorities/state
departments**

EnviroAfrica

Environmental Planning and Impact Assessment Consultants
Omgewingsbeplanning en Impakbeoordeling Konsultante

19 September 2012

Head of Department
Department of Environment Affairs and Nature Conservation
Private Bag X 6102
KIMBERLEY
8300

**APPLICATION FORM FOR A WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENSE IN TERMS OF SECTION 45 OF
THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: WASTE ACT, 2008 (ACT 59 OF 2008);**

**FOR THE LICENSING AND EXPANSION OF THE KVV UPINGTON EFFLUENT MANAGEMENT
FACILITY, ERF 5410, UPINGTON, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE.**

Dear Madam or Sir(s).

Attached please find an application form in terms of NEM: WA for the licensing and expansion of the KVV Upington Effluent Management Facility on Erf 5410, Upington (Upington Industrial area), containing:

- An executive summary of the application
- The application form itself
- Signature pages for the EAP and Landowner
- Power of attorney (Mr. Ernest Oliver and/or Mr. Louis Manley Barnard)
- Location maps
 - An orientation map (locating Upington)
 - Two close-up maps showing the Facility in relation to Upington
 - A vegetation map indicating that the proposed locality falls within the vegetation type known as Kalahari Karroid Shrubland (Status = Least Threatened)

If you need any additional information please call EnviroAfrica on 021-851 1616.

Yours sincerely



Peet Botes
EnviroAfrica cc



APPENDIX E (5)

Interested and Affected Party List

INVITATION TO COMMENT

Registered I&APs 2013-08

KWV Effluent

I&AP List for: Management Facility

DEA Ref:

12/9/11/L1096/8

Advert Placed: Volksblad

Date: 2012-12-12

Die Gemoetsbode

2012-12-14

No.	Title	Initials/Name	Surname	Affiliation	Postal Address	Town/City	Code	Telephone	Fax	E-mail
1. Applicant										
1.1	Mr.	Ernest	Oliver	KWV SA (Pty) Ltd	P.O. Box 528	Suid-Paarl	7646	021 - 807 3032	021 - 807 3485	oliver@kwv.co.za
2. Property / Land Owners:										
2.1				KWV SA (Pty) Ltd	P.O. Box 528	Suid-Paarl	8800	021 807 3032	021 - 807 3485	oliver@kwv.co.za
3. Occupiers										
3.1	Mr.	Albus	Theron	Orange River Cellars	P.O. Box 544	Upington	8800	054 - 357 8800	086 - 610 1920	altus@owk.co.za
4. Municipality										
4.1	Mr	D	Nganga (Municipal Manager)	Siyanda District Municipality	Private Bag X6039	Upington	8800	054 - 357 2800		
4.2	Mr	LA	Koloi (Mayor)	Khara Hais Local Municipality	Private Bag X6003	Upington	8800	054 - 338 7000		manager@kharahais.gov.za
5. Municipal Ward Councilors										
5.1		Monica	Kock	Khara Hais Local Municipality	Druwelaan 23	Raswater	8809			
5.2		M	Andreas	Khara Hais Local Municipality	Papawstraat 63, Progress	Upington	8801			
5.3		E	Lebita	Khara Hais Local Municipality	47 Villindela Street, Nuukleio, P	Upington	8801			
5.4		S P	May	Khara Hais Local Municipality	Johnny Goelmannstr 68, Rosedale	Upington	8801			
5.5		E	Myaka	Khara Hais Local Municipality	Wapadbergstraat 21, Rosedale	Upington	8801			
5.6		M	Brand	Khara Hais Local Municipality	Jan de Wee straat 57, Morning G	Upington	8801			
5.7		James	Moya	Khara Hais Local Municipality	Hoofstraat 71	Karas	8819			
5.8		David	Ntlangiso	Khara Hais Local Municipality	10 Flora Street, New Haven, Paba	Upington	8801			
5.9		Ragel	George	Khara Hais Local Municipality	Basistraat 30, Louisvleweg	Upington	8801			
5.10		Michael	Segede	Khara Hais Local Municipality	Schoolstraat 792, Paballelo	Upington	8801			
5.11		A	van Wyk	Khara Hais Local Municipality	Angelierweg 1, Rainbow	Upington	8801			
5.12		I	van Wyk	Khara Hais Local Municipality	Lusenstraat 19	Kalkloot	8808			
5.13		T	van der Steen	Khara Hais Local Municipality	Pongelstraat 34, Die Rand	Upington	8801			
5.14		AJ	van Rooyen	Khara Hais Local Municipality	Langestraat 30, Die Rand	Upington	8801			
6. Ratepayers's association										
6.1										
7. State Organisations:										
7.1	Ms	Nozi	Mazwi	Department of Water Affairs- Northern Cape	Private Bag X6101	Kimberley	8300	053 - 830 7601	053 - 842 3258	maswiri@dwa.gov.za
7.2	Mr.	Shaun	Cloete	Department of Water Affairs- Northern Cape	Private Bag X 5912	Upington	8800	054 - 338 5800	054 - 334 4020	cloetes@dwa.gov.za
7.3	Mr	Wonders	Mothibi (HOD)	NC Department of Agriculture & Land Reform	Private Bag X5018	Kimberley	8300	053 - 838 9102		
7.4	The		Head of Department	Department of Environment and Nature Conservation: (Head Office)	Private Bag X6101	Kimberley	8301	053 - 807 4825		
7.5	The		Head of Department	SAHRA	PO Box 4637	Cape Town	8000	021 - 462 4502	021 - 462 4509	info@sahra.org.za
7.6	Mr	A	Yaphi	Department of Environment and Nature Conservation	PO Box 231	Upington	8800	054 3322885		ayaah@ncog.gov.za
7.7	Ms	Jacoline	Mans	Dept. Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	P.O. Box 2782	Upington	8800	054 - 336 5909	054 - 334 0030	jacolinema@daff.gov.za
8. Neighbours										
8.1				N/a Municipal property						
8.2										
8.3										
9. Other										
9.1	Ms	Lana	Ignjatovic	Lands 2 Business		Cape Town	8000	021 - 557 7922	021 - 557 4546	lana@l2b.co.za

Appendix F

Impact Assessment

Environmental Impact Assessment

In terms of Regulation 22(2)(i) of GN R.543 of the NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010, the impact assessment for the proposed KWV, Upington upgrade and licencing of the existing effluent management facility is as follows:

Construction phase:

Potential impacts on geographical and physical aspects:	
Nature of impact:	The new treatment works (reed bed) will be placed within the existing evaporation ponds footprint. The old evaporation ponds will be decommissioned and rehabilitated. The footprint of the new works (± 10 ha) will be much smaller than the existing footprint (± 22 ha). Thus the impact is expected to be positive.
Extent and duration of impact:	Local, during construction phase (short-term)
Probability of occurrence:	Probable
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Likely
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Low –to negligible
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low - negative
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low - negative
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	High
Proposed mitigation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placing the new treatment works within the existing footprint. Compliance with the environmental management programme, including detailed Method Statements that will ensure that the proposed mitigation measures can be effectively implemented and the identified impacts can be avoided or minimised as far as possible. An Environmental Control Officer should be appointed to the project, to ensure that the objectives of the required mitigation measures are met during project implementation. Removal of alien vegetation within the drainage line <p>Due to the disturbed nature of the site, the proposed activity is expected to improve the conditions of the site as a whole.</p>
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Negligible
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Negligible to Low - positive

Potential impact on biological aspects:	
Nature of impact:	Loss of vegetation and associated habitat, including protected plant species
Extent and duration of impact:	Local, permanent
Probability of occurrence:	Unlikely
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Likely
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Very unlikely
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low negative
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low negative
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Medium
Proposed mitigation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All construction must be done in accordance with an approved construction and operational phase Environmental Management Plan (EMP), which must be developed by a suitably experienced Environmental Assessment Practitioner. • A suitably qualified Environmental Control Officer must be appointed to monitor the construction phase in terms of the EMP and the Biodiversity study recommendations as well as any other conditions which might be required by the Department of Environmental Affairs. • An integrated waste management system must be implemented during the construction phase. • All rubble and rubbish (if applicable) must be collected and removed from the site to a suitable registered waste disposal site. • All alien vegetation should be removed from the larger property. • The proposed new works should be placed within the existing disturbed area of the existing evaporation ponds. It will have the added advantage of negating any impact on protected species. In doing this the impact on natural veld and protected species is negated. • Permits must be obtained for the removal of any protected species which cannot be avoided. • Only existing access roads should be used for access to the terrain. Access roads must be clearly demarcated and access must be tightly controlled (deviations may not be allowed). • Indiscriminate clearing of areas must be avoided (all remaining natural areas to be regarded as no-go areas). • Once the construction is completed all further movement must be confined to the approved access road to allow the vegetation to re-establish over the rehabilitated larger footprint (the evaporation ponds area which have been rehabilitated). • Adequate measures must be implemented to ensure against erosion.
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Positive
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Very likely positive

Potential impact on biological aspects:	
Nature of impact:	Removal on invasive alien vegetation
Extent and duration of impact:	Local, temporary
Probability of occurrence:	Likely
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Not likely
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Very unlikely
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low - positive
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low - positive
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Low-medium
Proposed mitigation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stay within disturbed areas and existing roads. Do not use heavy construction vehicles to remove alien invasive species outside of the existing footprint.
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Positive
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Positive

Potential impact on biological aspects:	
Nature of impact:	Impact on fauna and avi-fauna
Extent and duration of impact:	Local, during construction
Probability of occurrence:	Very low (already disturbed area, the reed bed will be much better suited for fauna and avi-fauna)
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Unlikely
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Negligible
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Very low - negative
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Very low - negative
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Medium
Proposed mitigation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed new works should be placed within the existing disturbed area of the existing evaporation ponds. It will have the added advantage of negating any impact on natural veld. Compliance with the environmental management programme, including detailed Method Statements that will ensure that the proposed mitigation measures can be effectively implemented and the identified impacts can be avoided or minimised as far as possible. An Environmental Control Officer should be appointed to the project, to ensure that the objectives of the required mitigation measures are met during project implementation.

Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Positive
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Positive

Potential impacts on socio-economic aspects:	
Nature of impact:	Temporary jobs will be created in the construction industry during the construction phase.
Extent and duration of impact:	Local. During the construction phase of the activity
Probability of occurrence:	Definite
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	NA. This is a positive impact
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Very unlikely
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low - positive
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low - positive
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Medium
Proposed mitigation:	No mitigation measures are required. Temporary jobs will be created during the construction phase
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Positive
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Positive

Potential impacts on cultural-historical aspects:	
Nature of impact:	The loss of Archaeological heritage during construction
Extent and duration of impact:	Local, during construction phase
Probability of occurrence:	Unlikely (Archaeological report)
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	High
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Unlikely
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Very low - Negative
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Very low - Negative
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Limited
Proposed mitigation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed new works should be placed within the existing disturbed area of the existing evaporation ponds. It will have the added advantage of negating any impact on area not already disturbed. Should any such remains be uncovered, or exposed during excavations, these must immediately be reported to Dr David Morris at the McGregor Museum in Kimberly (082 222 4777 or

	053 839 2706), and the area sealed off. Burials or ostrich eggshell caches must not be removed until inspected by the archaeologist.
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Negligible
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Negligible

Potential noise impacts:	
Nature of impact:	Noise impact from machinery and plant during construction
Extent and duration of impact:	Local, Duration of construction phase
Probability of occurrence:	Probable
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Medium
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Negligible
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Negligible
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Negligible
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Probable
Proposed mitigation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is located well away from the urban areas. It is thus unlikely that the machinery used may cause noise disturbance. Noise mitigation measures are dealt with in the EMP.
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Negligible
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Negligible

Potential visual impacts:	
Nature of impact:	Unightly views due to construction site. Disturbed areas are to be rehabilitated after construction, which will improve the overall visual impact of the site considerably
Extent and duration of impact:	Local, during duration of construction
Probability of occurrence:	Probable
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	N/a, however, once completed the overall visual should be considerably improved.
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	N/A
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low - negative
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low - negative
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Probable
Proposed mitigation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of the remaining disturbed footprint of the old evaporation ponds Compliance with the EMP

Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Negligible
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Negligible

Operational phase:

Potential impacts on the geographical and physical aspects:	
Nature of impact:	The operational phase of the treatment works (including rehabilitation of the remaining evaporation ponds) is expected to pose a much improved treatment system (overflow going into the Uppington waste treatment system), will enable re-use of the treated water and should serve as an attractive nesting place for many avi-fauna species.
Extent and duration of impact:	Long term
Probability of occurrence:	Very likely
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Medium
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Unlikely
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Low - negative
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low - negative
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	High
Proposed mitigation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All maintenance activities will consider the environment. • The Operational Manager will ensure that any maintenance activities that are undertaken are carried out in line with the specifications and recommendations set out in section 3 of the EMP. • Any incidents that have resulted in a large negative impact on the environment are to be reported to Department of Environmental Affairs. • A well planned maintenance schedule must be drafted by the Operational Manager. • General operation and management of the oxidation pond system must be in according to best operation practises. • A sufficient budget allowances must be made available for maintenance. • All stand-by equipment must be regularly checked (every 3 months). • All equipment must be kept clean. Any equipment using fuels or oils, hydraulic liquids must be checked regularly for leaks. • Staff is to be trained to recognise possible problems and how to respond to the situation.
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Negligible
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Low – negative to negligible

High)	
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Potential impact biological aspects:	
Nature of impact:	The operational phase of the treatment works is expected to pose no direct threat to any biodiversity aspects (vegetation).
Extent and duration of impact:	
Probability of occurrence:	
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	
Proposed mitigation:	
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	

Potential impacts on the socio-economic aspects:	
Nature of impact:	The activity will not only improve the effluent treatment and capacity of the existing works for but have the potential of reducing water use within the facility (using treated water as wash and irrigation water) and thus water demands on Upington Municipality. Potentially the treated water could also be used for beneficial irrigation of small holdings in the vicinity.
Extent and duration of impact:	Local, Permanent
Probability of occurrence:	Definite
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	NA
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	NA, the impact is a positive impact
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	NA
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	NA
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	NA, the impact is a positive impact
Proposed mitigation:	No mitigation measures are required
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Positive

Significance rating of impact after mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Positive
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Potential impacts on the cultural-historical aspects:	
Nature of impact:	No cultural or historic impacts are expected during the operational phase of this activity.
Extent and duration of impact:	
Probability of occurrence:	
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	
Proposed mitigation:	
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	

Potential noise impacts:	
Nature of impact:	No noise impacts are expected during the operational phase for this activity.
Extent and duration of impact:	
Probability of occurrence:	
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	
Proposed mitigation:	
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	

Potential visual impacts:	
Nature of impact:	No visual impacts are expected during the operational phase for this activity. Disturbed areas are to be rehabilitated after

	construction, which will improve the overall visual impact of the site considerably.
Extent and duration of impact:	
Probability of occurrence:	
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	
Degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	
Significance rating of impact prior to mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	
Proposed mitigation:	
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	

Decommissioning:

Decommissioning of the treatment works can only be considered if both the KVV and OWK facilities are closed down. Since both these companies are currently expanding the potential impacts thereof is considered irrelevant.

Appendix G

Environmental Management Programme

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMP)

for the

management of activities relating to the protection of the natural environment during the construction and operational phases

of the

KWV UPINGTON EFFLUENT MANAGEMENT FACILITY

Erf 5410, Upington, Northern Cape

16 AUGUST 2013

Compiled by:

EnviroAfrica cc

DEA REF. NO.: 12/9/11/L1096/8

KWV UPINGTON EFFLUENT MANAGEMENT FACILITY

DECLARATION OF UNDERSTANDING

I _____

Representing: _____

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

Site: _____

Date: _____

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

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

Signed: _____

Place: _____

Date: _____

Witness 1: _____

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1. INTRODUCTION

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

The EMP forms part of the contractual obligations to which all contractors/employees involved in construction, maintenance, or demolition work must be committed. It serves as a guideline and baseline information document for the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the proposed project and aims to comply with Section 24N of the National Environmental Management Act (Act no 107 of 1998) also known as NEMA, as well as the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Notice No R 543 (33) and any additional specific information requested by any State Department, including the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) for specific projects.

This EMP:

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

The EMP is partly prescriptive (identifying specific people or organisations to undertake specific tasks, in order to ensure that impacts on the environment are minimised), but it is also an open-ended document in that information gained during the construction activities and/or monitoring of procedures on site could lead to changes in the EMP.

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of the EMP is to give direction and guidance to all responsible parties, which are in turn expected to co-operate closely to minimise or avoid unnecessary environmental impacts or delays. The ECO will ensure compliance with the EMP (and other Environmental issues) and will visit the site on a regular basis during the construction phase, with additional visits at the professional, project-linked, discretion of the ECO or relevant authority.

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

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

1.2 SCOPE

This EMP addresses the construction phase (CEMP), and operational phase (OEMP) and all activities associated with the project. In addition it will deal with all the requirements of regulation 33 of the EIA regulations (R. 385, 21 April 2006) as well as any additional specific information requested by the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) pertaining to some developments.

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

1.3 SITE LOCATION

The KWV Distillery and OWK Grape Juice Concentrate Facility are both located just off Industria Road in the industrial area of Upington (Erf 5412, Upington). The existing effluent treatment facility is located on Erf 5410 (Upington), approximately 4 km west-northwest of Erf 5412.

FIGURE 1: KWV UPINGTON EFFLUENT MANAGEMENT FACILITY (INDICATED IN RED)

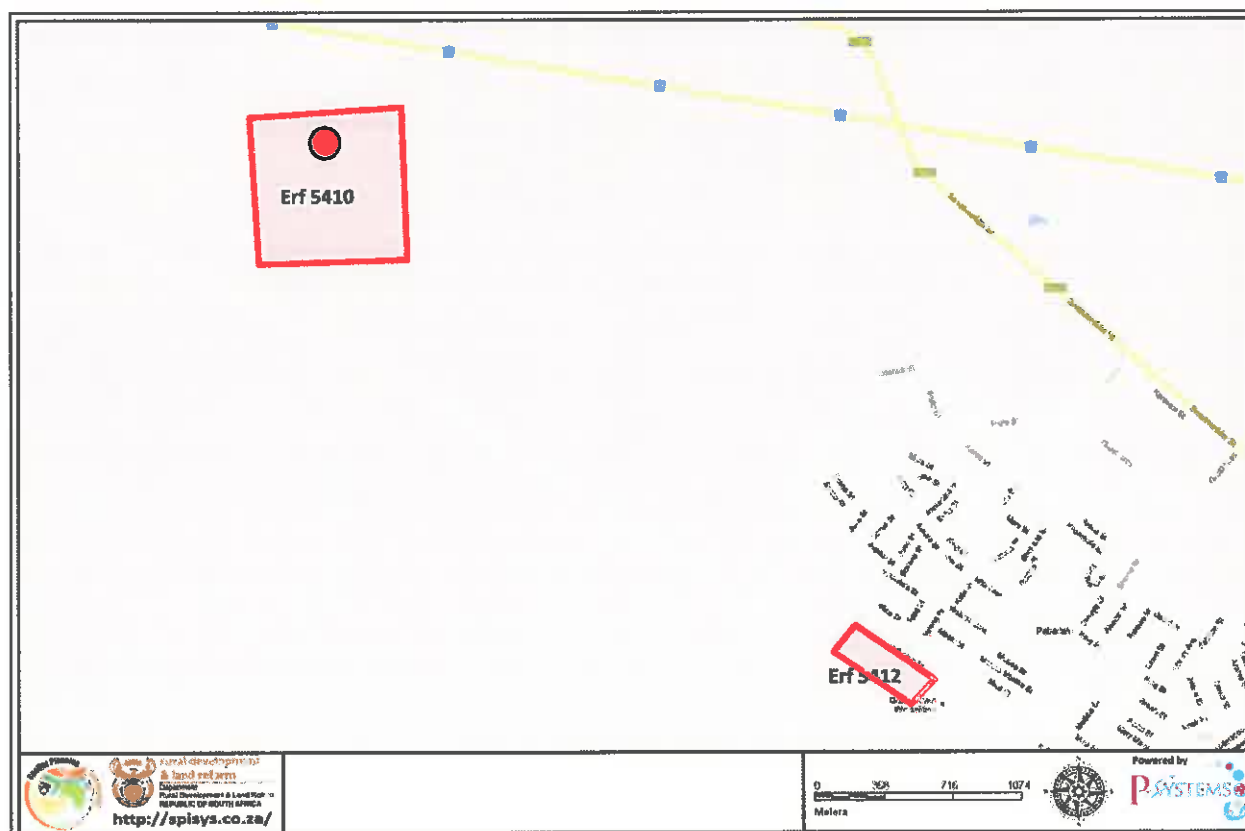
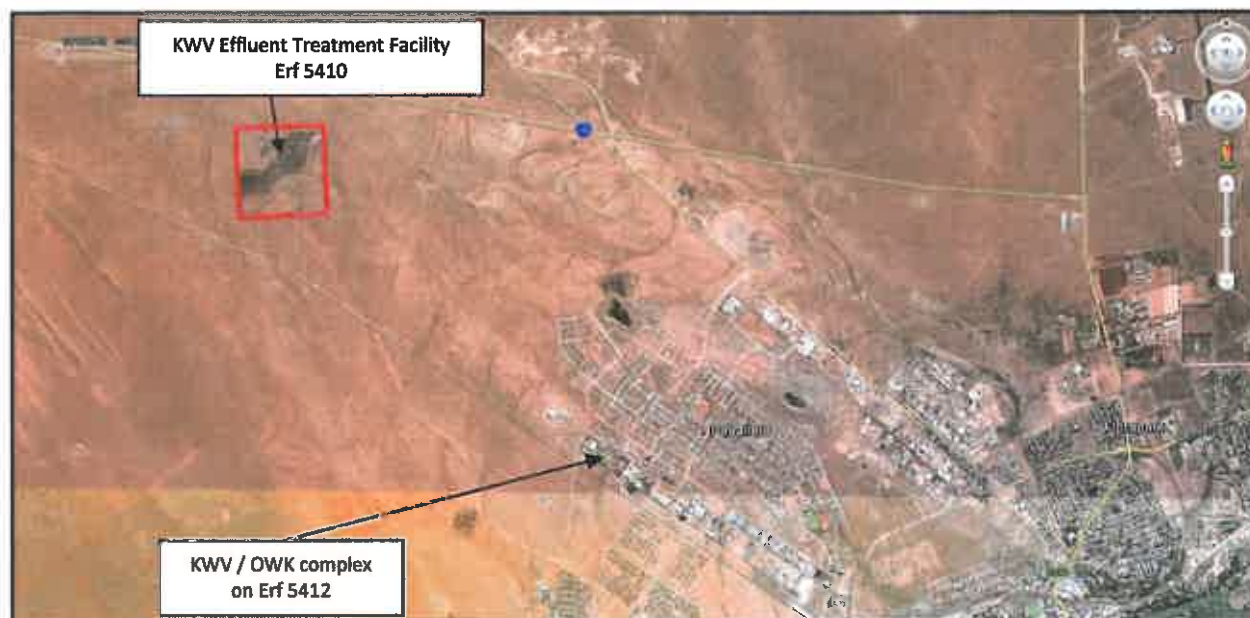


Table 1: GPS coordinates for the treatment facility

DESCRIPTION	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE
KWV / OWK Complex (Erf 5412)	S28 26 27.7 E21 12 21.4
KWV Effluent facility (Erf 5410)	S28 25 02.6 E21 10 32.0

FIGURE 2: LOCALITY OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY IN UPINGTON



1.4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

During 1980's KVV made a capital investment and purchased a piece of land (Erf 5410) from the local authority with the aim of providing evaporation ponds for the treatment of effluent. This was required, as the local authority declined to accept their effluent into the municipal sewage system as it could be detrimental to the activated sludge process at the municipal wastewater treatment plant. Since 1981 KVV and OWK has been disposing their industrial effluent into large evaporation ponds on Erf 5410 in accordance with the conditions set out in Exemption 838 B, issued by the Department of Water Affairs in terms of section 21(4)(e) of the Water Act (Act 54 of 1956). Recently the volumes of industrial effluent that are disposed at Erf 5410 had increased significantly. These ponds were never formally lined and the possibility exists that it might have led to soil contamination. In addition, solid waste (e.g. coal ash) is also now temporarily stored on this site, before final reuse/disposal. KVV / OWK therefore committed themselves to the upgrade of the treatment system.

In accordance with the NEM: WA (Act 59 of 2008) and the "List of Waste Management activities that have, or are likely to have, a detrimental effect on the environment", it was determined that any upgrade to the facility will trigger activities listed under category A of the listed activities (Please note that in the original application it was still believed that this will be a Category B application. However, it has since been determined that because the facility is an existing facility which was operated under an existing Authorisation from the Department of Water Affairs it will trigger Activity 19 of Category A).

The Applicant had appointed BVi Engineers to investigate options for effluent treatment with the aim of future treatment of the effluent to beneficial irrigation standards (as opposed to evaporation). BVi Engineers looked at various scenarios to upgrade the treatment system and proposed the following as the most viable and cost effective upgrade:

Pre-treatment (solid separation and pH correction)

- The existing pre-treatment (solid separation) system will be improved.
- Please note that pre-treatment is already done at Erf 5412 and will remain on Erf 5412 (not located on Erf 5410), since it needs constant monitoring and management.

1.4.1 ACCESS

The existing access road will be used.

1.5 THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

The site is the existing evaporation pond system. The existing WWTW and the proposed extension are surrounded by commonage land, sometimes utilised as grazing, but ritual initiation is also commonly observed on the property (Refer to Figure 8). No signs of agriculture usage had been observed, and apart from some illegal dumping observed towards the town no other land uses were observed. The effluent facility itself is been indicated as urban build up or mostly transformed land. Natural vegetation forms a uniform shrub layer cover over most of the surrounding area.

1.5.1 VEGETATION TYPES EXPECTED

A large portion of Erf 5410 is transformed (approximately 70%) as a result of the construction footprint of the existing evaporation ponds. The Erf which is approximately 60 ha in size have been bought by KWV to establish their wastewater treatment facility (or evaporation ponds). The remaining natural veld can also be divided into two units depending on the condition of the veld. To the northwest (on the small kopje or butt) the vegetation is still relatively undisturbed and in good condition, while to the south and southeast (lower lying areas) the remaining natural veld has been impacted to a much larger degree, some of which was originally disturbed during the development of the evaporation ponds. Noteworthy is that although shallow calcrete is present almost over the whole site, the kopje shows much more signs of calcrete outcrops, while the slightly lower lying areas (as to be expected) show signs of slightly deeper sands (and the calcrete below ground level).

1.6 RECOMMENDATIONS ON IMPACT MINIMISATION (BOTANICAL)

The following mitigation measures have been recommended from a botanical point of view:

- All construction must be done in accordance with an approved construction and operational phase Environmental Management Plan (EMP), which must be developed by a suitably experienced Environmental Assessment Practitioner.
- A suitably qualified Environmental Control Officer must be appointed to monitor the construction phase in terms of the EMP and the Biodiversity study recommendations as well as any other conditions which might be required by the Department of Environmental Affairs.
- An integrated waste management system must be implemented during the construction phase.
- All rubble and rubbish (if applicable) must be collected and removed from the site to a suitable registered waste disposal site.
- All alien vegetation should be removed from the larger property.
- The proposed extension should be placed within the existing disturbed areas of the evaporation ponds. It will have the added advantage of negating the impact on natural veld and protected species.
- As a pre-cautionary measure all viable herb-, bulbs- and succulent plant species encountered within the footprint should be removed and replanted through a dedicated search and rescue operation.
- Permits must be obtained for the removal of any protected species which cannot be avoided.
- Only existing access roads should be used for access to the terrain. Access roads must be clearly demarcated and access must be tightly controlled (deviations may not be allowed).

- Indiscriminate clearing of areas must be avoided (all remaining areas to remain as natural as possible).
- Soils contaminated as a result of the current evaporation pond treatment system must be rehabilitated and used as base material for the construction of the new treatment work (especially if constructed wetland treatment is implemented).
- All topsoil (in areas with natural veld) must be removed and stored separately for re-use for rehabilitation purposes. The topsoil and vegetation should be replaced over the disturbed soil to provide a source of seed and a seed bed to encourage re-growth of the species removed during construction.

1.7 ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION

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

EA (Environmental Authorization) Conditions of Approval – Appendix 1.

2. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

2.1 DEFINITIONS

Applicant: The person or responsible person from an organization who applied for the proposed activity described in the ROD.

Audit (Site Completion): Environmental Site Inspection and verification of construction activities to EMP

Bund: Enclosure under / around a storage facility to contain any spillage

Batch plant: a concrete or plaster mixing facility and associated equipment and materials.

Construction: means the period of the project during which the actual works are carried out, deemed to include site establishment, site preparation, the works, maintenance period and decommissioning.

Construction phase: The construction phase period of a cellular communications Construction site is defined as from the commencement of site establishment up to and including the practical site handover.

Construction site: means the area influenced and affected by the construction activities or under the control of the Contractor often referred to as "the Site".

Construction Supervisor: The person responsible (appointed by the owner) to ensure that the construction is carried out to completion on time, within budget and that the Contractor fulfils his obligations in terms of the EMP.

Contaminated water: means water contaminated by the Contractor's activities, *e.g.* concrete water and runoff from plant/ personnel wash areas.

Contractor: the principal persons / company and all other sub-contractors involved in the construction of the project.

Contractor's camp: means the designated and suitably demarcated areas on the Site within which all site offices and staff facilities are situated and within which equipment will be stored, for instance, borrow areas, batching plant, crusher plant, sand washing plant, workshop, offices, rest areas, ablution areas, etc., whichever is applicable.

Declaration of understanding: Form that is signed by all contractors involved in the construction works of their understanding and acceptance of the EMP and site-specific additions to the EMP.

Development site: boundary and extent of development works and infrastructure.

Environment: means the surroundings within which humans exist and that are made up of:

- the land, water and atmosphere of the earth;
- micro-organisms, plant and animal life;
- any part of the combination of the above two bullets and the interrelationships between them;
- the physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and well-being

Environmental Aspect: Any element of any construction activity, product or services that can interact with the environment.

Environmental Audit Report: report done by the ECO and submitted by the Applicant to the satisfaction of the Chief Directorate Environmental Affairs, within six months after construction has been completed and also after the site(s) has been rehabilitated.

Environmental Control Officer: The registered Environmental Scientist (*in terms of section 20(3) of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003 (Act 27 of 2003)*) responsible for overseeing the environmental aspects of the Construction phase of the EMP.

Environmental Completion Statement: A report by the ECO to the relevant authorities stating completion of the project and compliance with the EMP and its conditions.

Environmental Impact: Any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from any construction activity, product or services.

Method statement: A statement by the Contractor, describing the scope of intended construction works step-by-step, in order for the ECO and Construction Supervisor to understand the Contractors intentions and be able to comment on, so that they could assist with devising mitigating measures should it be necessary to avoid environmental impact.

No-Go Area(s): An area of such (environmental/aesthetical) importance that no person or activity are allowed within a designated boundary surrounding this area.

Owner: The owner, or dedicated person, responsible for the management of the property on which the proposed activity (in terms of the ROD) will be performed.

Stop Works Order: An order which can be issued either by the ECO or Construction Supervisor to the Contractor (or any sub-contractor) if serious environmental damage is about to happen or is happening as a result of construction activities. On receiving such an order the Contractor must immediately stop all activities (or planned activities) relevant to the specific issue until an environmentally friendly resolution has been approved by the ECO.

Site: The area and extent of the development works and infrastructure, including any areas off the main site on which works are to be carried out in order to allow the development to proceed successfully.

Site meetings: Periodic (weekly or monthly) meetings between the ECO, Construction Supervisor and Contractor to discuss construction activities that relate to the environment or any other environmental issues that might arise.

Works: The works to be executed in accordance with a contract.

On-site start-up meeting: a start-up meeting held on site, before any construction has begun to discuss EMP and determine site specific additions that will be included as the basis for the EMP.

Potentially hazardous substance: is a substance, which, in the reasonable opinion of the Engineer, can have a deleterious (detrimental) effect on the environment.

Method statement: is a written submission by the Contractor to the Engineer or relevant responsible person

Reasonable: means unless the context indicates otherwise, reasonable in the opinion of the Engineer/Project Leader after he has consulted with a person, not an employee of the client, suitably experienced in "environmental implementation plans" and "environmental management plans", both as defined in the Environmental Management Act (Act No 107, 1998).

Solid waste: means all solid waste, including construction debris, chemical waste, excess cement/concrete, wrapping materials, timber, tins and cans, drums, wire, nails, food and domestic waste (e.g. plastic packets and wrappers).

Precautionary principle: means the basic principle, that when in doubt or having insufficient or unreliable information on which to base a decision, to then undertake actions that will have minimum risk.

2.2 **ABBREVIATIONS**

CARA	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act no. 43 of 1983)
EMP	Construction phase Environmental Management Plan
DEMP	Decommissioning phase Environmental Management Plan
DEADP	Department Environmental Affairs & Development Planning
DTEC	Department Of Tourism, Environment And Conservation [Northern Cape Province]
ECO	Environmental Control Officer: - Must be a suitably qualified independent environmental consultant appointed to ensure compliance to the EMP
EMP	Environmental Management Plan or Plan
ESO	Environmental Site Officer - . Must be a person with adequate environmental knowledge to understand and implement the EMP by conducting on site inspections determined by the ECO and the client.
ER	Engineers representative or Main contractors representative
EA	Environmental Authorization (Record Of Decision) issued by relevant authority for the authorisation to commence construction under certain environmental compliances
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet(s)
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no. 107 of 1998)
OEMP	Operational Environmental Management Plan
OSSM	On-site Start-up Meeting
ROD	Record of Decision
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

3. CONSTRUCTION PHASE EMP

3.1 STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITY

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

3.1.1 THE CLIENT / APPLICANT / OWNER

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

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

3.1.2 THE CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISOR

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

The responsibilities of the Construction Supervisor include:

- To issue site instructions to the Contractor.
- To serve as conduit for all communication between the ECO and the Contractor [The only exception is where the ECO or the Construction Supervisor needs to issue a “STOP WORKS” order on the contractor if serious environmental harm is about to happen or is happening as a result of construction activity. The “STOP WORKS” order must be confirmed by the other party as soon as reasonably possible].
- Discussing any problems that might lead to environmental damage with the ECO.
- When the ECO is not on site the Construction Supervisor will be responsible for the implementation of the EMP.

3.1.3 THE CONTRACTOR

The Contractor shall be responsible to:

- ensure that all sub-contractors, employees, suppliers, agents etc. are fully aware and adhere to the environmental conditions detailed in the EMP;
- liaise closely with the Construction Supervisor and the ECO;
- ensure that works on the site are conducted in an environmentally sensitive manner and in full accordance with the EMP;
- carry out instructions issued in the site instruction book;
- assist with solutions to environmental problems that may arise during the construction phase; and
- ensure that all “No-Go” areas are adequately fenced off.
- will report any deviation from the requirements of this EMP to the Principal Agent, and any pollution or environmental contaminant spill events.

- agrees to work stoppage and/or payment of penalties as required by this EMP and directed by the ECO/Construction Supervisor.
- agrees bear full costs for any work stoppage resulting from contravention of the requirements of this EMP, and/or the costs of remedying environmental damage resulting from their or their sub-contractors or employee's contravention of the requirements of this EMP.

NB: All contractors must sign the "Declaration of understanding" (page ii of this document) of this Environmental Management Plan before construction commences.

3.1.4 THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OFFICER (ECO)

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

3.1.4.1 ECO qualifications

The ECO must be independent and suitably qualified (a diploma or degree in environmental management with at least 5 or more years of environmental site management experience) and must have a sound knowledge of the environment in which the activity will take place.

3.1.4.2 ECO duties

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

- will be primarily responsible for ensuring the implementation of the EMP and will perform regular site inspections/audits with the specific aim to ensure environmental conformance by the Contractor;
- to visit the site on a regular basis while construction is in progress;
- will keep environmental records (including photographs) of the construction activities;
- must ensure that "No-Go" and "Open Space" areas are adequately protected and adhered to;
- must approve and be present during the demarcation of the necessary areas for storage of materials, ablutions, eating areas of contract workers etc;
- to conduct a start-up meeting before construction commences and will provide environmental training at the beginning of the project and will provide environmental awareness training throughout the life of the project;
- must be informed of site and technical meetings to be able to comment and report on environmental issues;
- will call for, and approve, method statements for construction activities that might pose an environmental impact and must ensure that method statements are approved before commencement of the work;
- must implement immediate mitigating action in the case of critical environmental impacts
- must deal with public complaints/queries regarding environmental issues;
- will record his findings and all environmental non-conformances in an environmental completion report (which will be forwarded to the Client and the Construction Supervisor);
- will conduct a closing down visit ASAP after completion of the Development;
- will commission an independent Environmental Compliance Audit within 6 months after completion of the contract.

3.1.4.3 ECO Authority

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

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

3.1.5 HEALTH & SAFETY OFFICER:

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

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

3.1.5.1 Health & Safety Officer qualifications

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

3.2 COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS

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

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

NO WORK ON SITE MAY TAKE PLACE UNTIL

- The Declaration of Understanding/Environmental Contract is signed between the relevant parties.
- One week's written notice given to the Department before commencement of any construction activity (As per EA).
- On-Site Start-Up Meeting has been held
- Site and No-Go areas has been identified and demarcated.
- Contractors are in possession of the EMP and other relevant documentation
- Contractors/Sub contractors have signed the Declaration Of Understanding
- All mandatory site equipment is in place
- On Site Environmental Education & Awareness training session has taken place with all relevant construction personnel present.

NB: Work refers to: Camp Establishment, Earthmoving activities and any pre-liminary construction activities.

3.3 ISSUES OF CONCERN

Issues of concern that were identified in the Environmental Impact Assessment process and included in the EA or detailed in the Basic Assessment Report must be addressed during the "On Site Start-Up Meeting" and must be included in the On-Site Start-Up Report. Issues of Concern include but shall not be limited or restricted to the following:

- Waste management and disposal.
- Mandatory site equipment.
- Establishment of construction site compound.
- Above ground bulk fuel storage facilities.
- Ablution & Toilet Facilities.
- Refuse Management.
- Concrete works & batching plant facilities
- Soil erosion & sediment control.
- Fire fighting equipment & emergency fire reaction plan.
- Use and storing of hazardous substances.

3.4 SITE SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS & CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES

Please note that all recommendations summarized in the Basic Assessment Report must be addressed and read as part of the site specific arrangements and construction procedures which will include:

- General recommendations;
- Site specific mitigations;
- Conditions of approval of the Environmental Authorization.

3.4.1 ON-SITE START-UP MEETING

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

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

- The Construction EMP & other relevant site documents
- Project to be discussed and all uncertainties are cleared
- Method statement/s to be discussed
- Power line installation access routes
- Road and construction area to be demarcated
- Materials stockpile and lay down areas to be demarcated
- Method of stockpiling to be discussed
- Fire fighting procedures
- Mandatory fire fighting equipment & fire preventative measures
- Solid waste removal intentions
- Placement, type and service of toilets to be agreed on
- Placement and type of rubbish bins and removal of rubbish to be agreed on
- Labour overnight camp to be demarcated and services agreed on
- Environmental Education and awareness training session to all contractors & onsite staff/labour.
- Location & establishment of concrete batching plant facility.

3.4.2 START-UP MEETING PARTICIPANTS

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

Participants to the start-up meeting can include:

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

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

3.5 ENVIRONMENTAL- & AWARENESS TRAINING

3.5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS COURSE

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

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

3.5.2 SPECIFIC TRAINING

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

3.6 METHOD STATEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to:

- Construction procedures
- Materials and equipment to be used
- Getting the equipment to and from site
- How the equipment/ material will be moved while on site
- How and where material will be stored

- Location & establishment of concrete batching plant facility.
- The containment (or action to be taken if containment is not possible) of leaks or spills of any liquid or material (of any potential hazardous material) that may occur
- Timing and location of activities
- Compliance/ non-compliance with the Specifications, and
- Any other information deemed necessary by the Applicant and the ECO

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

NB: No work may commence or take place before the Method Statement has been approved by all relevant parties. List of possible Method statements include but shall not be limited or restricted to:

- Demarcation
- Entrance and haul roads
- Traffic management plan
- Clearing of vegetation & topsoil removal
- Stockpiling
- Temporary storage facilities
- Construction camp and site offices
- Fuel storage
- Labourer's facilities
- Mandatory site equipment
- Waste control
- Cement mixing and batching areas
- Construction vehicle maintenance
- Heavy earthmoving equipment
- Dust control
- Noise control
- Rehabilitation

3.6.1 ADDITIONAL METHOD STATEMENTS

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

3.7 NON-COMPLIANCE

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

3.7.1 CORRECTIVE ACTION INSTRUCTION

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

3.7.2 WRITTEN WARNING

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

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

3.7.3 PENALTY FINES

In the event of the site agent negligence to respond and correct the noted non-compliance the ECO may in collaboration with the relevant parties recommend that a Penalty Fine be imposed on the contractor.

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

3.7.4 STOP WORKS

The ECO (after consultation with Environmental Consultant/Applicant/Engineer) may also stop the works or part thereof until the situation is resolved; no extension of time is claimable by the contractor.

These penalties do not preclude any prosecution under any law or regulation.

3.8 CHANGES TO EMP

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

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

3.9 RECORD KEEPING

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

- Declarations of understanding;
- ECO Checklist, audits and/or diary;
- Method statements
- Photographs (must be taken before, during and immediately after construction as a visual reference);
- The Environmental completion statement.

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

3.10 STANDARD MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

3.10.1 ACCESS AND HAUL ROUTES

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

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

- All reasonable measures must be implemented to minimize impacts on local commuters e.g. limiting construction vehicles travelling on public roadways during the morning and late afternoon commute time and avoid using roads through densely populated built-up areas so as not to disturb existing retail and commercial operations.
- On gravel or earth roads on site, the vehicles of the Contractor and his suppliers may not exceed a speed of 25 km/h.
- On public roads adjacent to the site vehicles will adhere to municipal and provincial traffic regulations.
- All temporary access routes must be rehabilitated at the end of the contract to the satisfaction of the ECO.

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

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

3.10.2 APPROPRIATE USE OF MACHINERY

Contractor must at all times carefully consider what machinery is appropriate to the task while minimizing the extent of environmental damage.

- The contractor may not operate any machinery including a fuel driven compressor outside the demarcated area.
- All vehicles and equipment must be routinely inspected for fuel and oil leaks and kept in good working order and serviced regularly. Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or removed from the Site. When servicing equipment, drip trays must be used to collect the waste oil and other lubricants. Drip trays must also be provided in construction areas for stationary plant (such as compressors) and for "parked" plant (such as scrapers, loaders, vehicles). Drip trays will be kept free of water that will float the oil to overspill. All drip trays / bungs to attain a 120% capacity of the plant fuel / oil capacity.
- Where practical, all maintenance of plant and machinery on Site must be performed in workshops. If it is necessary to do maintenance outside of a workshop area, the Contractor must obtain the approval of the Engineer and the ECO prior to commencing activities.
- Appropriate 2.5 kg (minimum requirement) dry powder SABS approved and service certified fire fighting extinguisher must be a mandatory item on all vehicles working and moving on or off the construction site.
- The servicing, repairs and maintenance of all construction machinery must take place at the designated service and maintenance yard and not along the proposed new road construction route.

3.10.3 "No-Go" AREAS

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

- No-Go areas will be demarcated and indicated on a site plan.
- A Method Statement is to be submitted to the ECO by the Contractor, detailing the method of fencing for protection of such conservation areas.
- No-Go areas are out of bounds to the Contractor and his staff, sub-contractors and their staff or suppliers and their staff or any other person involved in the project, without the written permission specified by the ECO.
- The Contractor must ensure that, insofar as he has the authority, no person, machinery, equipment or material enters the designated "No Go" areas at any time.
- All contractors must be made aware of the importance of these features and the consequences of non-compliance.

3.10.4 RESTRICTION OF WORKING AREAS

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

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

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

- The site will be demarcated with appropriate dropper poles. A single strand of orange baler twine is to be attached to the dropper poles to indicate boundaries and no-go areas for site personnel and vehicular movement. (Alternative fencing may be decided upon dependent on site requirements).
- The construction area i.e. road, stockpile areas and development footprint etc. must be demarcated and fenced off with dropper poles and orange baler twine approximately 1m high is considered adequate. The demarcation will be agreed on during the start-up meeting.
- All fencing and fence placement / positioning must be approved by the ECO on site.
- Work areas and access routes must be clearly demarcated to minimise environmental impact.
- In the event that sensitive features are threatened by construction activities, temporary fencing off of these areas (for individual areas such as trees or rocks) or the construction area (when working in a mainly natural environment) is recommended.
- NB: Also note the requirements discussed under the following paragraphs: 3.10.5; 3.10.6; 3.10.2; 3.10.9; 3.10.7; 3.10.8.
- The Contractor must maintain in good order all demarcation, fencing and barriers for the duration of construction activities, or as otherwise instructed.
- Demarcation may not be moved, re-located or altered or changed without the approval of the ECO.
- Any temporary fencing removed for the execution of any portion of the works is to be reinstated by the Contractor as soon as practicable.

- The Contractor at the end of the contract must remove all demarcation, fencing or barriers not forming part of the final works on Site.

3.10.5 PROTECTION OF NATURAL VELD

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

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

3.10.6 PROTECTION OF FLORA

A plant rescue and protection plan which allows for the maximum transplant of conservation important species from areas to be transformed must be implemented.

- The areas of vegetation that are to be protected during construction must be demarcated and indicated as “No-Go” areas on a site plan. Include the area under the canopy of trees so that tree roots will not be damaged by soil compaction.
- All flora identified to be rescued must be removed and placed in an area specifically allocated for these plants to ensure that the necessary care thereof will take place until being relocated and planted in designated areas.
- The specialist must also advise and oversee a re-vegetation and habitat rehabilitation plan during the construction and operation of the facility. Restoration must be undertaken as soon as possible after completion of construction activities to reduce the amount of habitat converted at any one time and to speed up the recovery to natural habitats.
- Also refer to the requirements of the rehabilitation and restoration guidelines (Refer to paragraph 3.10.26).

3.10.7 PROTECTION OF FAUNA AND AVI-FAUNA

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

- Every effort must be implemented on a daily on-going basis by the contractor to ensure that the construction areas have been checked for any animals and to ensure their removal and protection from direct and in-direct impacts during the construction activities.
- The removal of fauna from the site must be done in accordance with the requirements of the Nature Conservation Ordinance regulating these activities.
- Environmental corridors and "No-Go" areas must be demarcated and protected.

3.10.8 CLEARING OF VEGETATION, STRIPPING AND CONSERVATION OF TOPSOIL

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

Vegetation clearing:

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

Topsoil removal

- Prior to any activities within the demarcated work areas, topsoil material shall be removed to a depth of 300 mm or deeper if specified by the engineer in consultation with the ECO, and stockpiled in a designated area for use in rehabilitation of the site post construction.
- Any area where the topsoil will be impacted by construction activities, including the construction offices and storage areas, must have the topsoil stripped and removed and covered with herbaceous vegetation (other than alien species), overlying grass and other fine organic matter and stockpiled for subsequent use in rehabilitation.
- Topsoil storage areas must be convex and should not exceed 2 m in height. The Contractor must ensure that the material does not blow or wash away.
- Topsoil must be treated with care, must not be buried or in any other way be rendered unsuitable for further use (e.g. by mixing with spoil) and precautions must be taken to prevent unnecessary handling and compaction.
- In particular, topsoil must not be subject to compaction greater than 1 500 kg/m² and must not be pushed by a bulldozer for more than 50 m. Trucks may not be driven over the stockpiles.

- Topsoil from different soil types must be stockpiled separately and replaced in the same areas from which they were taken if this proves to be the case. Specific attention should be given to the areas that may house rare and threatened species.
- Topsoil areas must be demarcated in order to ensure the safekeeping of topsoil and to separate different stockpile types.

3.10.9 EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL

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

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

- No new development, without written authority approval, will be allowed on slopes greater than 12% (CARA, regulation 3). If applicable terraces will be made in accordance with agricultural regulations.
- Install erosion and sediment controls before work starts and maintain these features throughout the construction and operational phases (as applicable).
- Leave as much vegetation as possible.
- Install temporary fences to define "No Go" areas in those areas that are not to be disturbed.
- Divert run-off from upslope away from the site, but ensure that it does not cause downstream erosion. For example, dig drainage channels (catch drains sized to accommodate the upslope catchment).
- Install sediment controls down slope of the site to catch sediment (if applicable).
- Inspect and maintain erosion and sediment controls regularly.
- Limit vehicle movement to the site and control access points. Clearly mark such access points and inform all suppliers.
- Save and re-use topsoil during revegetation. Never store topsoil around trees as this may kill them. Spread the topsoil back when the work is finished and revegetate the site as soon as possible to control erosion. Remove the sediment and erosion controls only after revegetation was successfully implemented.
- Store all stockpiles and building materials behind sediment fences. Cover them with plastic to prevent erosion by wind.
- It is illegal to discharge water into a public stream if the quality does not conform to the required health or water standards. Other measures as may be necessary must be taken to prevent the surface water from being concentrated in streams and from scouring the slopes, banks or other areas. All potential hazardous fluids / materials must be protected from the rain to prevent them being washed into storm water channels. All such measures must be discussed with and approved by the ECO.
- Build a dam below the area used for cutting tiles, concrete and bricks. Surround the wash-out area with a sediment fence that slows down the water flow. Filter or settle-out all water pumped off the site. The water must be clear before it enters the storm water system or creeks. Gypsum can be applied to muddy (turbid) water to help clay particles settle.
- Fill in all trenches immediately after services have been laid.

3.10.10 ALIEN INVASIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

alien species and ensure that the removal of alien species is undertaken. Wetlands and rivers are especially susceptible to many of species.

- In accordance with CARA all identified alien invasive plants encountered on the property and its immediate surroundings must be controlled.
- All alien invasive species must be identified and removed from each site and its immediate surroundings. This is especially true for any remaining natural corridor on site.
- No vegetation may be buried or burned on site.
- Where the use of herbicides and other poisonous substances are to be used, the Contractor must submit a Method Statement.

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

Category 1 (Declared Weed)

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

Category 2 (Declared Invader – commercial value)

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

Category 3 (Plant Invaders – ornamental value)

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

3.10.11 PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL REMAINS

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

Should any unmarked human burials/remains or ostrich eggshell water flask caches be uncovered, or exposed during construction activities, these must immediately be reported to the archaeologist (Jonathan Kaplan 082 321 0172), or the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) (Att Ms Katie Smuts 021 462 4502). Burials, etc. must not be removed or disturbed until inspected by the archaeologist.

3.10.12 STORAGE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL AND STOCKPILING

New construction material will be stored in demarcated areas on the affected properties prior to commencement of reconstruction of decommissioned power line. The Contractor must provide a method statement (for approval by the ECO) of the construction activities which will indicate:

- the type and quantity of material to be stored;
- whether any oil contaminated/containing equipment will be stored;
- how (including what type of vehicles will be required) it will be deliver the material on site at the necessary storage area; and
- whether there is any risk of spill or runoff of any building materials or chemicals and how this is to be mitigated.

In addition:

- The Contractor must ensure that any delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including "no go" areas) required to comply with the Specifications. The Contractor must ensure that these delivery drivers are supervised during off-loading, by someone with an adequate understanding of the requirements of the Specifications.
- All manufactured and/or imported material must be stored within the demarcated area, and, if so required, out of the rain. All lay down areas outside of the construction camp must be subject to the Engineer and the ECO's approval in such a way as not to cause a nuisance or environmental damage.
- All building materials are to be prepared at the batching plant, to enable the effects of cement and other substances, and the resulting effluent to be more easily managed.
- It is essential that any imported material i.e. base material for road works, building sand, bedding base sand for pipe / cable lines etc. must be screened and of which the origins must be identified prior to arriving at the receiving environment, this must be approved by the Engineer / ECO.
- Special care must be taken to prevent bringing in materials contaminated with seed of Invasive Alien Plants. Contractors shall not import construction materials such as sand, gravel or fill contaminated with seed of Invasive Alien Plants, or quarried from areas surrounded by Invasive Alien plant species such as Port Jackson or Rooikrans.
- The Contractor must negotiate appropriate space on for this purpose on an area away from natural vegetation and any wetland habitat with the ECO.
- The Contractor must ensure that all staff, contractors and subcontractors are aware of and keep material within these designated storage areas. The Construction Supervisor shall ensure that the consultant team is familiar with same.
- Contractors will not be allowed to store new construction material on the sides of the access road, or within natural vegetation or next to the existing access road.
- Stockpiling of gravel, cut, fill or any other material including spoil should only be allowed in degraded areas or areas below the future cover of buildings and tar or paved parking surface.
- Any area used for stockpiling and not covered by building development must be returned to at least the state they were in before stockpiling and it must be ensured that the erosion potential of these areas is not increased.
- The Contractor must ensure that the material does not blow or wash away or mix with each other. If the stockpiled material is in danger of being washed or blown away, the Contractor must cover it with a suitable material, such as hessian, netting or plastic.
- Also refer to the traffic- and transportation management plans and their requirements.

3.10.13 OIL STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT

An important potential environmental impact is oil spills from any oil filled equipment and machinery that may occur during transportation or storage of decommissioned and new construction material/ equipment. The following conditions shall apply:

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

Oil spill kits are available from:

- Drizit (021) 531 5335
- Enretech (021) 683 1858
- Pinelands Environmental Technology (021) 531 3749

3.10.14 STORING OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

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

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

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

Above ground fuel storage tanks

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

- A Method Statement, explaining the method of storage and mitigation measures to prevent spillages must be submitted to the ECO and accepted prior to the installation of such a fuel storage facility (please note that storage of any hazardous substance of 5 000 litres or more require environmental authorization).
- The fuel tank must be placed within a completely sealed concrete bund (containment structure) which must be able to contain at least 120% of the total capacity of the fuel tank.
- The banded area should be build to be at least a third wider (on all sides) than the base of the fuel tank in order to maximise its capability to contain spillages and leakages.

- The fuel distributor must also be located within bunded area to better prevent against accidental spillages during refuelling.
- In addition, drip trays are to be used during refuelling.
- All vehicles, equipment, fuel and petroleum services and containers must be maintained in a good condition that prevents leakage and possible contamination of soil or water supplies.
- Fuel storage areas must comply with general fire safety requirements.

Storing of smaller quantities of fuel or oil

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

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

3.10.15 STORING OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

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

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

3.10.16 USE OF CEMENT OR CONCRETE

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

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

Concrete/cement mixing:

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

Concrete batching plants

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

- The location of concrete batching areas must be approved by the ECO (if possible/appropriate, the use of ready-mix concrete is preferred).
- Concrete batching facilities must have suitable bunding methods in place to ensure minimal waste water run-off occurs during batching operations.
- Contaminated water may not enter a natural or man-made (e.g. trench / sloop or dam) water system. Preventative measures include establishing sumps from where contaminated water can be either treated in situ or removed to an appropriate waste site.
- Dry mixing batching areas to be carefully placed in consultation with the ECO.
- Cement bags are to be stored securely out of harm's way from the elements (wind and rain). Bags have to be covered and placed on plastic sheeting. Used cement bags must be disposed of on a regular basis via the solid waste management system, and must not be used for any other purpose.
- Sand and stone used for cement or concrete batching must be stored on plastic layers (or on ECO approved disturbed areas) in order to prevent contamination of the natural environment.
- Cleaning of equipment and flushing of mixers must not result in pollution of the surrounding environment. All wastewater resulting from batching of concrete must be disposed of *via* the contaminated water management procedure.
- Excess or spilled concrete must be confined within the works area and all visible remains of excess concrete must be physically removed and disposed of on completion of cement work. Washing the remains into the ground is not acceptable. All excess aggregate must also be removed.
- Wash-down areas must be confined to within the concrete batching areas only.

3.10.17 BLASTING / DRILLING

In the event where blasting or rock drilling is required, the following must be implemented:

- A Method statement must be provided for each case separately prior to commencement of blasting works.
- The contractor must take all necessary precautions to prevent damage to special features and the general environment, which includes the removal of fly rock.
- The contractor must ensure that no pollution results from drilling operations, either as a result of oil and fuel drips, or from drilling fluid. The contractor must take all reasonable measures to limit dust generation as a result of drilling operations.
- The ECO must be given 24-hour notice before blasting events.

3.10.18 FIRE FIGHTING

Adequate fire fighting equipment according to the fire hazard during the construction period must be available on site and in good working order (at least one type ABC (all purpose) 2.5 kg extinguisher and 3 fire beaters per working area). The persons on site must be trained in the use of such equipment.

- The main contractor must provide a list of all authorities involved in fire fighting in the region. This list must include emergency contact numbers and must be visible at the site office.
- Welding, gas cutting or cutting of metal will only be permitted inside the working areas.
- The Contractor must pay the costs incurred to organizations called to put out any fires started by him. The Contractor must also pay any costs incurred to reinstate burnt areas as deemed necessary by the land owner.
- It is required that contractors have available [if there is cell phone reception] the emergency telephone numbers of the nearest local Fire Fighting Station and that an emergency fire fighting reaction plan has been drawn up with on site workers and the resident land-owner / farmer.

3.10.19 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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

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

3.10.20 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

3.10.21 TOILETS AND ABLUTION FACILITIES

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

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

3.10.22 DISCHARGE OF CONSTRUCTION WATER

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

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

3.10.23 TREATING (FLUSHING / TESTING) OF PIPELINES (IF REQUIRED)

Cleaning/sterilization/flushing of pipelines shall not impair surrounding environmental quality.

- Any contaminated water from such activities shall be contained until it complies with the standards contained in the National Water Act or other relevant Acts, as well as those laid down by the Local Authority.
- Alternatively, it shall be removed from site and disposed of at an approved waste disposal site.

3.10.24 EATING FACILITIES

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

- The feeding, or leaving of food for animals are strictly prohibited.
- Sufficient waste bins must be present in this area and emptied regularly.
- The contractor must supply cooking facilities that are suitable for the environment and are not liable to cause the outbreak of fires.
- No overnight camping/stay on site allowed. If overnighing is necessary for security purposes then it must be cleared with the ECO on site.
- No washing in dams or streams are allowed.

3.10.25 DUST CONTROL

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

- The onsite construction site agent must take into account prevailing wind strength and wind direction and must have preventative measures on standby to minimize dust pollution that may cause damage to people and property.

3.10.26 RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

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

- Immediately after the demolition of the camp site, the contractor shall restore the site to its original state, paying particular attention to its appearance relative to the general landscape.
- The contractor's procedure for rehabilitation shall be approved by the ECO and Engineer.
- Site offices must be removed and the areas rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.
- Labourer's facilities (if applicable) must be removed and the areas rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.
- All construction site areas must be rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.
- All temporary fencing and demarcation must be removed and the areas reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.
- Temporary storage areas must be rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.
- All remaining construction material must be removed and the areas rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.

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

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

3.10.27 LAND MANAGEMENT

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

3.10.28 SOCIO-CULTURAL ISSUES

- Property owners or property occupiers must be treated with respect and courtesy at all times.
- The cultural lifestyles of the communities living in close proximity to the construction areas must be respected.

3.11 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

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

3.11.1 ACCIDENTAL FIRES

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

The following measures must be implemented:

- Adequate fire fighting equipment must be available on site and in good working order (including at least one type ABC (all purpose) 2.5 kg fire extinguisher and 3 fire beaters per working area). The persons on site must be trained in the use of such equipment.
- The main contractor must provide a list of all authorities involved in fire fighting in the region. This list must include emergency contact numbers and must be visible at the site office.
- The contractors must establish an emergency procedure (with contact numbers) to the satisfaction of ECO (whenever work is done in any fire prone areas).

3.11.2 HYDROCARBON SPILLS

Since the project is in proportion relative small, no fuel storage or distribution facilities will be established. As a result the significance of any spill is much reduced. The following must be observed:

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

3.11.3 CONCRETE/CEMENT SPILLAGES

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

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

4. OPERATIONAL EMP (OEMP)

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

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

- Access management and control
- Water management and monitoring.
- Erosion management
- Waste and pollution management.
- Treated sewage effluent quality management.
- General Maintenance.
- Fire Management
- Minimise dust and air emissions
- Protection of indigenous natural vegetation and fauna
- Emergency plans which will cover all reasonable aspects of the operations which might lead to environmental pollution or degradation.

4.1 TRAFFIC ACCESS ROUTES AND HAUL ROADS

The Operator of the site must control the movement of all vehicles and plant including that of his suppliers so that they remain on designated routes. In addition such vehicles and plant must be so routed and operated as to minimise disruption to regular users of the routes not on the Site.

- On gravel or earth roads on Site, the vehicles of the Contractor and his suppliers must not exceed a speed of 25 km/h.
- On public roads adjacent to the Site vehicles will adhere to municipal and provincial traffic regulations.
- Only approved access roads may be used.
- All measures must be implemented to minimize impacts on local commuters e.g. limiting construction vehicles travelling on public roadways during the morning and late afternoon commute time and avoid using roads through densely populated built-up areas so as not to disturb existing retail and commercial operations.

4.2 WATER MANAGEMENT

- Ensure that all additional water uses are correctly registered with the Department of Water Affairs (e.g. Agri-industrial use).
- If applicable, water conservation measures such as low flow taps, high pressure hoses, dual flush toilets, water wise gardens, rainwater tanks etc. must be encouraged and implemented.
- Every reasonable effort must be made to reduce the long term water demand.
- Environmental training of personnel must include water conservation awareness.

4.3 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

Soil erosion (through wind and water) removes valuable top soil which is the most productive part of the soil profile (containing plant nutrients, seeds and bulbs). Development disturbs and loosens soils which can easily lead to erosion. The plants and animals that depended on that soil can no longer survive, and the plants that once grew that cannot re-establish itself because the seed store is gone. Soil may then have to be brought back from elsewhere, increasing the cost of the project and the risk of importing weeds and other waste or toxic material. In accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983) (CARA), the aim of erosion management is to prevent any form of soil erosion through proactive thinking and prevention as well as immediate rehabilitation.

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

- Inspect and maintain erosion and sediment controls on a regular basis and ensure that it can accommodate the upslope catchment.
- Leave as much vegetation as possible.
- Install permanent fences to define 'no go' areas in those areas that are not to be disturbed.
- Install sediment catchment controls down slope of the site to catch sediment (if applicable).
- Limit vehicle movement to the site and control access points. Clearly mark such access points and inform all suppliers.

4.4 WASTEWATER MONITORING PROGRAM

In terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998), the Discharge of waste or water containing waste is a controlled activity for which a Licence or General Authorization must be obtained. The applicant/legal operator must ensure that wastewater (if applicable) is legally disposed of by applying for a General Authorization, a License or exemption in terms of the Water Act.

- Wash-water used for cleaning of instruments or equipment must not contain any chemicals or hazardous materials that will increase the risk of soil and water contamination.
- Measures to prevent erosion must be implemented.
- A wastewater monitoring program may be required, which must include monitoring of quantities disposed of (on a monthly basis) and compliance of treated wastewater quality after treatment but before disposal.

4.5 TREATED SEWAGE EFFLUENT QUALITY/OUTPUT

Final treated effluent water quality must meet the required standards/special limits quality requirements.

- Treated waste water must be treated to meet the special limits in terms of the output quality from the oxidation pond wastewater treatment system.
- Treated waste water effluent must be tested and monitored in accordance with the DWA requirements. All data from monitoring must be kept on file.
- Two boreholes, upstream and downstream of the proposed works, should be provided to allow sampling of the groundwater in order to monitor for possible contamination due to infiltration from the pond system.
- The results of all monitoring data will be available for inspection at all times.
- Details and volume records alternative wastewater disposal methods found to be collected and kept on file.
- Increase monitoring frequency should be increased if required.

- A review and redesign of the monitoring program as well as what parameters are being monitored might also be needed if treated effluent quality is not within the requirements.

4.6 WASTE AND POLLUTION MANAGEMENT

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

- No on-site burying or dumping of any waste materials, vegetation, litter or refuse may be allowed.
- Domestic waste must be stored in approved containers (e.g. bins with removable lids).
- All solid waste will be disposed of at a landfill licensed in terms of section 20 of the Environment Conservation Act (Act No. 73 of 1989).

4.6.1 RECYCLING

Whenever possible, a suitable recycle arrangement must be negotiated with a local recycle agent to ensure the re-use of recyclable material. Recycling should aim at sorting as much of the following materials as practical:

- Paper and cardboard
- Aluminium
- Copper
- Metals (other than aluminium and copper)
- Glass
- Organic waste
- Batteries
- Electronic equipment

4.6.2 POLLUTION MANAGEMENT

All possible pollution sources must be identified and all reasonable steps taken to prevent pollution or accidental spillages.

- Ensure that all concentrated potential sources of pollution are protected (bunded) in order to minimise the risk of accidental spillage or pollution. Storage tanks should be bunded in such a way to contain at least 120% of the storage tank's capacity.

4.7 GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Ongoing maintenance is required to ensure the optimal performance of the oxidation pond wastewater treatment system.

- All maintenance activities will consider the environment.
- The Operational Manager will ensure that any maintenance activities that are undertaken are carried out in line with the specifications and recommendations set out in section 3 of this document.
- Any incidents that have resulted in a large negative impact on the environment are to be reported to Department of Environmental Affairs.
- A well planned maintenance schedule must be drafted by the Operational Manager.

- General operation and management of the oxidation pond system must be in according to best operation practises.
- A sufficient budget allowances must be made available for maintenance.
- All stand-by equipment must be regularly checked (every 3 months).
- All equipment must be kept clean. Any equipment using fuels or oils, hydraulic liquids must be checked regularly for leaks.
- Staff are to be trained to recognise possible problems and how to respond to the situation.

4.8 FIRE MANAGEMENT

Refer to emergency preparedness and response paragraph 4.11.

4.9 MINIMISE DUST AND AIR EMISSIONS

Refer to erosion and sedimentation control paragraph 4.3.

4.10 MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL AREAS AND GARDENS

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

- Natural areas must be managed as close to natural as possible (no interference wherever possible).
- No garden areas will be allowed.
- All listed invasive alien vegetation must be removed in accordance with CARA legislation (The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983)) as revised.

4.11 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

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

4.11.1 ACCIDENTAL FIRES

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

The following measures must be implemented:

- Adequate fire fighting equipment must be available on site and in good working order (including at least one type ABC (all purpose) 2.5 kg fire extinguisher and 3 fire beaters per working area). The persons on site must be trained in the use of such equipment.
- The main contractor must provide a list of all authorities involved in fire fighting in the region. This list must include emergency contact numbers and must be visible at the site office.
- The contractors must establish an emergency procedure (with contact numbers) to the satisfaction of ECO.

4.11.2 HYDROCARBON SPILLS

Since the project is in proportion relative small, no fuel storage or distribution facilities will be established. As a result the significance of any spill is much reduced. The following must be observed:

- Vehicles will arrive on site already fuelled for the project. If additional fuel is needed, it will be brought in as needed (minimal volumes) and refuelling will be done using a pump and not a funnel (to minimize the risk of spills). Spill trays shall be used during re-fuelling.
- In the case of accidental spillages or leakage, the client will be responsible for immediate containment and corrective action (e.g. stopping the leakage) and will be liable for any costs incurred.

APPENDIX 1: ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION

To be included on approval (before construction begins).

APPENDIX 2: Maps & Drawings

APPENDIX 3: START-UP REPORT

To be included after start-up meeting.

APPENDIX 4: PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

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

ECO = Environmental Control Officer ESO= Environmental Site Officer

PHASE	Penalty for Non-compliance	
	Bottom range	Top Range*
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE		
Construction area to be marked off before construction starts.		5000
The demarcated area must be maintained throughout the construction phase	500	1000
Site area for stock piling of building material must be demarcated	500	5000
Site area for storing of waste material must be demarcated	500	5000
Fencing off the construction site with mesh fencing of 1.8m, where necessary or other suitable material as agreed on by ECO	500	1000
Sitting of access road/s to be approved by ECO & demarcated with stakes before any construction starts (if applicable)		5000
Temporary route used for construction must be determined on site with ECO (if applicable)	1000	5000
Telecommunications & AC power routes must be determined with the ECO (if applicable)	1000	5000
Sensitive features that may be harmed must be clearly marked or demarcated.	500	2000
Vegetation that may not be removed must be clearly marked or demarcated.	500	5000
Contractor must make the Construction team and all sub-contractors aware of all environmental aspects that could lead to imposition of penalties	100	5000
Contractor to sign Declaration of understanding (DOU) before construction starts		5000
Contractor to assure that all subcontractors be informed and signed DOU	1000	5000
Method statements must be provided on request by the ECO. No work may commence until the Method Statement is accepted by the ECO and Engineer	1000	5000
CONSTRUCTION PHASE		
Information		
A copy of the EMP & Record of Decision with all the conditions of approval, and the relevant Method Statements must be at site at all times.	200	5000

Construction crew behaviour		
Construction crews may not overnight on site.	200	5000
No amplified music allowed on site	100	200
Construction crew must stay within the demarcated construction area. (Applicable in sensitive sites)	50	500
Eating of meals only allowed in demarcated area	50	500
No pets permitted on site		100
Driving, Parking & Storing of machinery and vehicles are only allowed inside demarcated areas and existing roads	1000	5000
Machinery may only be used on the road and may not disturb the vegetation on the sides of the road except if cleared by ECO. Machinery used must be carefully considered to limit environmental damage	500	5000
No vegetation other than that agreed on may be damaged - i.e. no access to areas outside construction area.	500	2000
No individual may cause unnecessary damage to flora and fauna on, around or near the site	20	2000
No littering allowed (incl. cigarette butts)	50	500
Excavations		
No topsoil may be removed or altered outside the demarcated area and/or which was not specified.		2000
Commercial sources of sand, rock and gravel to be cleared with ECO	200	5000
All surplus material to be taken off-site and be disposed of at approved site	500	5000
Toilets		
Sufficient ablution facilities must be provided		3000
Toilets to be secured to prevent them from falling or blowing over.	100	1000
They must be serviced regularly, (according to the manufacturer's instructions) and kept clean.	100	1000
Everybody on site must make use of ablution facilities	50	1000
Fire Prevention		
All mandatory fire fighting equipment (as specified at start-up) must be on site at all times	500	4000
Fire fighting equipment to be in good working order and serviced.	500	2000
No fires, including cooking fires, allowed on site	1000	5000

Cement		
Concrete may only be mixed within the boundaries of the demarcated area and/or where was agreed on by the ECO.	500	5000
All excess cement & concrete mixes to be contained on construction site prior to disposal off site	200	5000
Any cement / concrete spillage to be cleaned up immediately.	500	5000
Ready-mix delivery trucks must not carry out the wash down of their trucks on or around the site unless arranged with ECO.	1000	3000
Dust pollution control		
Ensure that loose building material is covered to prevent dust pollution	100	1000
Water run-off		
Contamination of water bodies, rivers, dams or wetlands must be prevented at all cost	500	5000
Rainwater from construction & building site/s must be channelled, contained & allowed to dry out, so as not to transport any pollutants into the surrounding area. Temporary trenches, straw stabilising, brush cutting can be used	500	5000
Waste control		
Sufficient refuse bins must be placed on site	500	2000
Refuse bins must be cleaned on a regular basis	100	1000
General litter / building refuse must be cleaned up on a regular basis from the site	500	3000
Cement-contaminated water; paint; oil; cement slurries etc must be stored in watertight containers or as agreed with ECO	500	5000
Store all refuse & waste material in wind & animal proof containers	100	1000
Waste must be disposed of at an official waste deposit site on a regular basis.	500	5000
The absence of or inadequate drip trays or bunding facilities	500	5000
Failure to address oil/fuel leaks from on-site machinery	200	5000
Herbicides		
No herbicides or pesticides whatsoever may be used.	200	2000
Construction road		
Road must be upgraded to prevent degradation and erosion of the road and surrounds.	500	5000

Power and Telecommunications supply		
Demarcate power supply route	500	5000
No vehicles to drive through vegetation unless authorised by ECO	500	5000
Storage of equipment may only take place at an area demarcated by the ECO.	500	5000
Working must be done in phases to prevent trampling of vegetation	N/A	
Use of generators and fuel powered equipment		
A watertight cover must be place under the power generator equipment to prevent accidental spillage of fuel & oil seeping into the soil.	500	5000
Drip tray must be able to take 120% of fuel on site	500	5000
All waste material generated from the use of this equipment must be contained and removed from the site	500	5000
Mobile fuel powered equipment must be well maintained and must not have any fuel or oil leaks.	200	5000
Soil Stabilisation		
Ensure that soil material for filling and stabilisation comes from a source that does not contain seeds alien to the area. The source must be cleared with the ECO.	100	2000
Rehabilitation		
Remove rocks and stones and stock pile in area recommended by ECO	500	5000
Remove all plants that can be used for rehabilitation and store on- or off-site in appropriate manner as agreed with ECO	200	5000
Removal of all old concrete and alien materials from site	500	5000
Site must be cleared of all waste and building material	500	5000

*(Large scale / repeated offence)

APPENDIX 5: INFO ON METHOD STATEMENTS

INFORMATION ON METHOD STATEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX 6: EXAMPLE OF METHOD STATEMENT

PRO-FORMA METHOD STATEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

Start Date:

End Date:

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

Note: please attach extra pages if more space is required

DECLARATIONS

1) ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT AND/OR ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OFFICER

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

(Signed) (Print name)

(Signed) (Print name)

Dated: _____

2) PERSON UNDERTAKING THE WORKS

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

(Signed) (Print name)

Dated: _____

3) THE APPLICANT

The works described in this Method Statement are approved.

(Signed) (Print name) (Designation)

Dated: _____

APPENDIX 7: CONTACTOR ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

CONTACTOR/S REPRESENTATIVE: ENVIRONMENTAL WEEKLY CHECKLIST

SITE: _____

PHASE OF WORK AND % OF COMPLETION: _____

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	YES/ NO (✓ or X)	COMMENTS
How many workers are on site		
All new personnel on site are aware of the contents of the EMP and have been through the environmental awareness course.		
Contractor's camp is neat and tidy and the labourers' facilities are of an acceptable standard.		
Sufficient and appropriate fire fighting equipment is visible and readily available.		
Waste control and removal system is being maintained.		
Refuse bins in place and maintained		
Toilets are in place and clean		
Demarcation and other fences are being maintained.		
What machinery are on site		
Drip trays are being utilised where there is a risk of incidental spillage		
Bunds/ drip trays are being emptied on a regular basis (especially after rain).		
No leakages (oil & fuel) are visible from construction vehicles		
No go areas, remaining natural features and trees have not been damaged.		
Dust control measures (if necessary) are in place and are effectively controlling dust.		
Noise Control measures (if necessary) is in place and is working effectively.		
Erosion control measures (if necessary) are in place and are effective in controlling erosion. (Access road, site areas etc.)		
Stockpiles are located within the boundary of the site, do not exceed 2 m in height and are protected from erosion.		

Completed by:..... Sign:..... Date:.....

To be submitted at the end of each week to the Environmental Site Officer (ESO)

Received by:

Environmental Site Officer: :..... Sign:

Date:.....

APPENDIX 8: BASIC RULES OF CONDUCT

BASIC RULES OF CONDUCT

The following list represents the basic Do's and Don'ts towards environmental awareness, which all participants in this project must consider whilst carrying out their tasks. These are not exhaustive and serve as a quick reference aid.

NOTE: ALL new site personnel must attend an environmental awareness presentation. Please inform your foreman or manager if you have not attended such a presentation or contact the ESO.

DO:

- Use the toilet facilities provided – report dirty or full facilities
- Clear your work areas of litter and building rubbish at the end of each day – use the waste bins provided and ensure that litter will not blow away.
- Report all fuel or oil spills immediately & stop the spill continuing.
- Dispose of cigarettes and matches carefully. (Littering is an offence.)
- Confine work and storage of equipment to within the immediate work area.
- Use all safety equipment and comply with all safety procedures.
- Prevent contamination or pollution of streams and water channels.
- Ensure a working fire extinguisher is immediately at hand if any "hot work" is undertaken e.g. welding, grinding, gas cutting etc.
- Report any injury of an animal.
- Drive on designated routes only.
- Prevent excessive dust and noise.

Do not:

- Remove or damage vegetation without direct instruction.
- Make any fires.
- Injure, trap, feed or harm any animals – this includes birds, frogs, snakes, lizards etc.
- Enter any fenced off or marked area.
- Allow cement or cement bags to blow around.
- Speed or drive recklessly
- Allow waste, litter, oils or foreign materials into the stream
- Swim in the dam.
- Litter or leave food laying around

Notes:

If any animals such as tortoises, chameleons or snakes be encountered then do not harm them. The ECO or Site Supervisor must be contacted to remove these safely. The harming of any animal will result in disciplinary action.

Construction and heavy machine operators must be particularly sensitive to staying within access routes and prevention of unnecessary damage. Dust and noise is also of particular concern. Ensure that vehicles and machinery do not leak fuel or oils. Refuelling or maintenance must be done within the maintenance camp area only.

Alien plant clearing and control work teams must be closely supervised.

BASIESE GEDRAGSKODES

Die volgende lys verteenwoordig die moets en moenies vir omgewingsbewustheid wat alle deelnemers aan hierdie projek in ag moet neem tydens die uitvoer van hul take. Hierdie lys is nie volledig nie en dien slegs as 'n vinnige verwysing.

Nota: alle nuwe terreinpersoneel moet 'n aanbieding ten opsigte van omgewingsbewustheid bywoon. Indien u nog nie so 'n aanbieding bygewoon het nie, lig asseblief u voorman of bestuurder in of kontak die omgewings terreinbeampte.

Moets:

- Gebruik die beskikbare toilet-geriewe – rapporteer vuil of vol geriewe.
- Maak u werkplek skoon van rommel of bourommel aan die einde van elke dag – gebruik beskikbare vullisdromme en verseker dat rommel nie rondwaai nie.
- Rapporteer alle brandstof- en olie stortings onmiddellik – stop verdere storting.
- Wees versigtig met die wegdoen van sigarette en vuurhoutjies. (rommelstrooi is 'n oortreding.)
- Beperk werkaktiwiteite en die stoor van toerusting tot die onmiddellike werkarea.
- Gebruik veiligheidstoerusting en voldoen aan alle veiligheids-maatreëls.
- Voorkom besoedeling van strome en waterbane
- Verseker dat 'n brandblusser in werkende toestand byderhand is wanneer "warm" werk verrig word bv. Sweis, wegslyp, gasny, ens.
- Rapporteer beseerde diere.
- Ry slegs op aangewese roetes.
- Voorkom oormatige stof en geraas.

Moenie:

- Plantegroei verwyder of beskadig sonder direkte instruksie nie.
- Enige vure maak nie.
- Enige diere dood, beseer, vang of voer nie, insluitende voëls, paddas, slange, akkedisse, ens.
- Enige omheinde of afgesperde areas binnetree nie.
- Sement of sementsakke laat rondwaai nie.
- Vinnig of roekeloos bestuur nie.
- Enige rommel, afval, olie of enige vreemde materiaal in strome laat beland nie.
- In die dam swem nie.
- Rommelstrooi of kos laat rondlê nie.

Notas:

Indien enige diere soos skilpaaie, verkleurmannetjies of slange teëgekom word, moet hulle nie beseer of dood nie. Kontak die otb of ri om hulle veilig te verwyder. Die besering van diere sal lei tot dissiplinêre optrede.

Operateurs van konstruksie- en swaar masjiene moet veral versigtig wees om binne toegangsroetes te bly en om enige onnodige skade te voorkom. Verseker dat voertuie en masjiene nie olie of brandstof lek nie. Brandstofaanvulling en voertuigonderhoud mag slegs binne die onderhoudsarea gedoen word.

Streng toesig moet gehou word oor indringerplantbeheerspanne.

EZIPPHAMBILI EKUNYANZELEKILEYO UKUBA ZENZIWE

Zonke ezi zinto zilandelayo zizinto ekufuneka zenziwe nekufuneka zingenziwanga.

Wonke umntu ofikayo kufuneka afundiswe ngemigaqo kupala. Needa yazisa iforman yakho ikuba awukhange uye kufundiswa.

Izinto emazenziwe

- Sebenzisa izindlu zangasese, yazisa xa kukho umonakalo.
- Zama ukucoca apho ubusebenza khona.
- Sebenzisa imigqomo yenkukuma ungayeki iphaphatieke.
- Yazisa xa ubona ioil echithskalayo okanye ipetrol.
- Cima lozoli cigarette xa ugqibibile ukutshaya
- Zonke izixhobo usebenza zibuyisele apho zihlaka khona xa ugqibile apho zihlala khona xa ugqibile ukuzisebenzisa.
- Zisebenzise izikhuselixa uzinkiwe.
- Sukugalela izinto emlanjeni.
- Masibekho isicima mlilo xa usebenza ngomlilo.
- Yazisa msinyane xa ubone isilwanyana ezonzakeleyo.
- Xauqhuba isithuthi hamba endleleni qha ungafathulinje.
- Naphina zamaungenzi thuli okanye ingxolo xa usebenza.

Emazingenziwa

- Sukususa nesiphina isityalo ungakhange uxelelwe
- Sukwenza mlilo nokuba sekubanda
- Amagqara ukubulala izilwanyana nokuzifida akuvumelekanga
- Sukungena xa kuvaliwe ngaphandle kwe mvume
- Ingxowa zesamente mazincedwe zingahlwa nje
- Sukuqhuba ngesantya esiphakamileyo
- Sukugalele nayiphi into phaya emlanjeni
- Sukuqubha edameni q oqosha yonk inkukuma

APPENDIX 9: ECO/ESO REPORT/CHECKLIST

ECO / ESO SITE VISIT CHECKLIST / REPORT:

PROJECT NAME: DATE

PROJECT & PHASE: LOCATION

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT		NTS
Note: 1 = Poor, 2 = Average, 3 = Good NA = Not Applicable		
DEMARCATION METHOD STATEMENT Boundaries of “no go” areas, construction sites, offices, temporary storage areas as well as labourer’s facilities must be demarcated (EMP and ECO requirements) and maintained for the length of the construction period.		
NO-GO AREAS/PROTECTION OF FAUNA & FLORA Identified “No-Go Areas”, remaining natural veld and indigenous- or significant trees are protected features and must be demarcated for protection from construction damage (including secondary impact). All areas outside of the demarcated construction sites and access roads to be regarded as NO-GO areas unless otherwise agreed upon with the client and ECO. All flora identified to be rescued must be removed and placed in an area specifically allocated and taken care off until re-used in pre-approved way. Identified areas with significant vegetation must be protected as NO-GO areas.		
CLEARING OF VEGETATION & TOPSOIL REMOVAL METHOD STATEMENT Before any construction or earthworks, topsoil must be stripped (>150mm) and stockpiled for rehabilitation/ landscaping. Stockpiles: must be protected (may not blow or wash away or gets compacted) and stored separately. may not be moved further than 50m or mixed with any other soil. must be convex and should not exceed 2m in height. In addition: Cleared areas must be stabilized. Burning or burying of cleared vegetation is prohibited, but may be used for mulch or slope stabilisation on site.		
STOCKPILING METHOD STATEMENT Top- and subsoil’s from trenches must be located within site boundaries, stabilised and may not exceed 2m in height.		
TEMPORARY STORAGE FACILITIES METHOD STATEMENT Must be demarcated, organised, neat and tidy and of acceptable standards.		
CONSTRUCTION CAMP & SITE OFFICES METHOD STATEMENT Must be demarcated, organised and free of day-to-day litter (maintaining good housekeeping standards).		

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT		NTS
Note: 1 = Poor, 2 = Average, 3 = Good, NA = Not Applicable		
FUEL STORAGE METHOD STATEMENT Fuel storage areas must be situated within the demarcated construction camp site (or an area approved by the ECO). Bunds must be built (EMP and ECO requirements) around larger fuel storage areas (accidental spillages). Drip trays must be used (in accordance with EMP) at all fuel and oil storage and refilling sites and must be cleaned regularly, especially after rain.		
LABOURER'S FACILITIES METHOD STATEMENT Facilities must be of acceptable standards suitably demarcated, well maintained, neat and tidy and with adequate ablution facilities.		
ENTRANCE AND HAUL ROADS METHOD STATEMENT Only approved entrance and haul roads may be used (existing roads and infrastructure). No new roads or parking areas may be developed without written approval from the ECO.		
MANDATORY SITE EQUIPMENT METHOD STATEMENT Mandatory site equipment must be in place, well maintained and in accordance with EMP and ECO requirements. Sufficient refuse bins must be on site (well placed and conspicuous) and must be cleaned regularly. Fire extinguishers must be readily available, maintained and functional. Drip trays must be used (in accordance with EMP) at all fuel and oil storage and refilling sites and must be cleaned regularly, especially after rain. Toilets and sanitation facilities must be kept clean neat and hygienic (toilet paper must be available).		
WASTE CONTROL METHOD STATEMENT The contractor is expected to control all construction related waste material and general litter on actual construction sites and its immediate surroundings. Waste management must be in accordance with the EMP, of acceptable standards, with regular removal of general waste, hazardous waste as well as construction waste (e.g. concrete waste and spoil).		
CEMENT MIXING & BATCHING AREAS METHOD STATEMENT Mixing areas must be approved by the ECO, suitably demarcated and may not result in pollution. Polluted cement water may only be released into sedimentation ponds. Sedimentation ponds must be maintained and cleaned regularly (and reinstated after use).		

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT		NTS
Note: 1 = Poor, 2 = Average, 3 = Good, NA = Not Applicable		
CONSTRUCTION VEHICLE MAINTENANCE METHOD STATEMENT Construction vehicles must be in good working order and well maintained to prevent oil and fuel leakages and to reduce noise levels. Maintenance areas must be approved by ECO. Refuelling must be done in accordance with the EMP, using drip trays.		
HEAVY EARTHMOVING EQUIPMENT Construction vehicles and equipment may only operate <u>within</u> the demarcated site boundaries (and approved access roads), especially heavy earthmoving vehicles.		
DUST CONTROL METHOD STATEMENT Adequate control measures must be in place to prevent dust pollution as a result of construction activities (especially with regard to entrance-, haul roads and exposed surfaces). Areas of concern must be watered regularly during construction AND periods of strong winds, BUT must take water saving into account.		
EROSION CONTROL METHOD STATEMENT Erosion resulting from works must be controlled. Temporary and permanent drainage works must be maintained. Erosion damage and damage in drainage courses must be reinstated.		
NOISE CONTROL METHOD STATEMENT Effective noise control measures must be in place and acceptable working hours must be kept (deviations must be approval by the ECO).		
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDUCT Environmental conduct of construction personnel must be acceptable (e.g. no burning or burying of refuse; no littering and no cement bags or other construction waste material lying around).		
ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HERITAGE FINDS METHOD STATEMENT Should any archaeological or heritage remains be exposed during excavations or any activity on site, these must immediately reported to The site agent/engineer, the ECO HWC or SAHRA.		
REHABILITATION METHOD STATEMENT On completion of the project or phase, all areas impacted by the construction activities must be reinstated and/or rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the ECO with emphasis on the following: Site offices must be removed and the areas rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO. Labourer's facilities must be removed and the areas rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO. All construction site areas must be rehabilitated or reinstated to		

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT		NTS
Note: 1 = Poor, 2 = Average, 3 = Good, NA = Not Applicable		
<p>the satisfaction of the ECO.</p> <p>All temporary fencing and demarcation must be removed and the areas reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.</p> <p>Temporary storage areas must be rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.</p> <p>All remaining construction material must be removed and the areas rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.</p> <p>Any additional disturbed areas must be rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.</p>		
<p>ADDITIONAL METHOD STATEMENTS</p> <p>Method statements must be submitted and approved before commencement of the works and must be available at the site offices.</p>		
<p>ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST</p> <p>The contractor must ensure that the weekly environmental checklist is completed at the end of each week and it must be available at the site offices.</p>		
<p>SPOT FINES & PENALTIES</p> <p>Spot fines and penalties must be recorded and documented by the ECO (in accordance with the EMP).</p>		
<p>FIXED POINT PHOTOS</p> <p>Photographs must be taken by the ECO, Site Engineer and or Site Manager, prior to, during and immediately after construction as visual reference. These photographs must be stored with other records relating to the EMP.</p>		

ECO:

Appendix H

Details of EAP and expertise

Details of Environmental Assessment Practitioner and expertise

Report compiled by Peet Botes

Mr. Peet Botes holds a BSc. (Hons.) degree in Plant Ecology from the University of Stellenbosch (Nature Conservation III & IV as extra subjects). Since qualifying with his degree, he had worked for more than 20 years in the environmental management field, first at the Overberg Test Range (a Division of Denel) managing the environmental department of OTB and being responsible for developing and implementing an ISO14001 environmental management system, ensuring environmental compliance, performing environmental risk assessments with regards to missile tests and planning the management of the 26 000 ha of natural veld, working closely with CapeNature (De Hoop Nature Reserve). In 2005 he joined Enviroscientific, an independent environmental consultancy specializing in wastewater management, botanical and biodiversity assessments, developing environmental management plans and strategies, environmental control work as well as doing environmental compliance audits and was also responsible for helping develop the biodiversity part of the Farming for the Future audit system implemented by Woolworths. During his time with Enviroscientific he performed more than 400 biodiversity and environmental legal compliance audits. During 2010 he joined EnviroAfrica in order to move back to the biodiversity aspects of environmental management. Experience with EnviroAfrica includes EIA applications, biodiversity assessment, botanical assessment, environmental compliance audits and environmental control work.

Report reviewed by Bernard de Witt –

Bernard de Witt: B.Sc. Forestry (Stellenbosch); B.A. (Hons) Public Administration (Stellenbosch); National Diploma in Parks and Recreation Management; EIA Short course (UCT); ISO 14001 Auditors course (SABS). Bernard joined the Department of Forestry as an Indigenous Forest Planner in 1983, going on to become Manager of the Table Mountain Reserve with the Cape Town City Council. He then joined Cape Nature Conservation (CNC) and headed its Conservation Planning Section before taking up the position of District Manager of the Boland area (incl. the Hottentots Holland and Kogelberg). As a Regional Ecologist, he co-ordinated managerial and scientific inputs into Provincial Nature Reserves in the Boland, Overberg and West Coast regions. For the last four years of his employment he assessed and evaluated development applications, from an environmental perspective, on behalf of CNC (now DEA&DP). Since he left DEADP 14 years ago he has been involved in environmental consulting in the private sector as a member of EnviroAfrica.

Appendix I

Specialist's Declaration of Interest



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS OF SPECIALIST AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST

	(For official use only)
File Reference Number:	12/12/20/
NEAS Reference Number:	DEAT/EIA/
Date Received:	

Application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010

PROJECT TITLE

KWV Upington - Effluent Management Facility
Proposed upgrade and licensing

Specialist:	PB Consult		
Contact person:	Peet Botes		
Postal address:	22 Buitekant Streets, Bredasdorp		
Postal code:	7280	Cell:	082 – 921 5949
Telephone:		Fax:	086 – 514 8595
E-mail:	pbconsult@vodamail.co.za		
Professional affiliation(s) (if any)	Registered registered Professional Environmental and Ecological Scientists at SACNASP (South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions) as required in terms of Section 18(1)(a) of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003, since 2005.		

Project Consultant:	EnviroAfrica CC		
Contact person:	Bernard de Witt		
Postal address:	P.O. Box 5367, Helderberg		
Postal code:	7135	Cell:	082 – 448 9991
Telephone:	021 – 851 1616	Fax:	086 – 512 0154
E-mail:	Bernard@enviroafrica.co.za		

4.2 The specialist appointed in terms of the Regulations_

I, PJJ Botes, declare that --

General declaration:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application
- 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 declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, 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 have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- 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;
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.


Signature of the specialist:

PB Consult

Name of company (if applicable):

2013-08-15

Date:



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS OF SPECIALIST AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST

	(For official use only)
File Reference Number:	12/12/20/
NEAS Reference Number:	DEAT/EIA/
Date Received:	

Application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010

PROJECT TITLE

PROPOSED UPGRADING OF THE KVV UPINGTON EFFLUENT MANAGEMENT FACILITY

Specialist:	HERITAGE		
Contact person:	JONATHAN KAPLAN		
Postal address:	5 STUART ROAD RONDEBOSCH		
Postal code:	7700	Cell:	082 321 0172
Telephone:	021 685 7589	Fax:	021 685 7589
E-mail:	ACRM@WCACCESS.CO.ZA		
Professional affiliation(s) (if any)	SOUTHERN AFRICA ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS		

Project Consultant:			
Contact person:			
Postal address:			
Postal code:		Cell:	
Telephone:		Fax:	
E-mail:			

4.2 The specialist appointed in terms of the Regulations_

I, JONATHAN KAPLAN, declare that --

General declaration:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application
- 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 declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, 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 have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- 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;
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.



Signature of the specialist:

AGENCY FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Name of company (if applicable):

15 AUGUST, 2013

Date:

Appendix J

Additional Information

APPENDIX J:

- 1) DWA Exemption**
- 2) DWA Water use registration**

APPENDIX J (1)

DWA Exemption

Telegramadres: "DAMWATER"
 Telegraphic address: "DAMWATER"
 Teleks: 32107
 Telex: No. 30142-3014



Leer No. B33/2/442/7
 File No.
 Navrae K. Bergemann
 Enquiries
 Tel. No. 299-2472

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA - REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

kb/ae/15/6

Manager
 Co-operative Wine Growers
 Association of South Africa Ltd
 P.O. Box 528
 SUIDER-PAARL
 7624

DEPARTEMENT VAN WATERWESE
 DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS

PRIVAATSAK } X313
 PRIVATE BAG }
 PRETORIA

ONTV. A
 120 FEB 1985
 DEPT. WATER

1985-02-18

Sir

DISPOSAL OF INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT: RENEWAL OF EXEMPTION 838 B IN TERMS OF SECTION 21(4)(e) OF THE WATER ACT, 1956 (ACT 54 OF 1956), AS AMENDED: UPINGTON DISTILLERY

1. Your application 10/2/1 dated 28 November 1983 refers.
2. Attached hereto is renewed Exemption 838 B authorising the disposal of industrial effluent.

Yours faithfully

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

(Claus. av. T)

Handwritten notes:
 Coöppremlike na
 briene-kana. ant.
 Kopie is in reords
 aan CW Theron
 en Kopie aan Easton
 met nota dat hi ant
 paragraaf 2 van die
 Annexure aileptat hui
 nation en alier af
 handel met apstijle
 merke

Signature

S.P.S. (L)

Telegramadres: "DAMWATER"
Telegraphic address:
Teleks: No. 222107
Telex: No. 222107



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA · REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DW.1
Leter No. B33/2/442/7
File No.
Navrae K. Bergemann
Enquiries
Tel. No. 299-2472

DEPARTEMENT VAN WATERWESE
DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS

PRIVAATSAK } X313
PRIVATE BAG }
PRETORIA
0001

1985-02-18

EXEMPTION 838 B

APPLICANT: CO-OPERATIVE WINE GROWERS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD IN
RESPECT OF UPINGTON DISTILLERY

RENEWED EXEMPTION IN TERMS OF SECTION 21(4)(e) OF THE WATER ACT, 1956 (ACT 54
OF 1956), AS AMENDED

I, D.J. Keyser, in my capacity as Managing Engineer: Water Quality in the
Department of Water Affairs, hereby approve by virtue of the powers delegated
to me by Government Notice 2669 of 18 December 1981, as amended, that the
above-named applicant is:

- (a) exempted in terms of section 21(4)(a) of the Water Act, 1956, as
amended, from complying with the requirements of section 21(1)(a) and
(b) of the said Act in that industrial effluent need not be purified
to a standard which conforms to the quality requirements of the
General Standard prescribed in terms of section 21(1)(a) of the Act
and published in Government Notice 991 of 18 May 1984 and need not be
returned to the bed of the public stream from which original source
the Company obtains its water supply; and
- (b) permitted to dispose of its effluent in the manner specified in the
attached Annexure.

This exemption is subject to the conditions set out in the attached Annexure
which forms part hereof.


DIRECTOR-GENERAL

ANNEXURE

APPLICANT: CO-OPERATIVE WINE GROWERS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD IN RESPECT OF UPINGTON DISTILLERY

CONDITIONS IN RESPECT OF RENEWED EXEMPTION 838 B IN TERMS OF SECTION 21(4)(e) OF THE WATER ACT, 1956, AS AMENDED

1. This exemption authorises the disposal of a quantity of 80 000 cubic metres (m^3) per annum of industrial effluent by means of irrigation on a 60 ha site owned by the Co-operative.

This quantity may not be exceeded without the prior approval of the Minister of Water Affairs (hereafter referred to as the Minister).


2. The quantities of effluent disposed of shall be metered and recorded and a copy of the records shall be submitted to the Director-General: Water Affairs (hereafter referred to as the Director-General), Department of Water Affairs, Water Pollution Control, Private Bag X313, Pretoria, 0001, immediately after the end of the production season of each year, unless otherwise requested.
3. The disposal system shall be properly engineered and established and operated in such a manner as to prevent:
 - (a) any ponding of effluent or run-off from the disposal area;
 - (b) any surface or underground water pollution as a result of seepage and/or run-off of effluent from the disposal area;
 - (c) flooding of the disposal area by storm-water run-off from the surrounding areas or run-off from the disposal areas as a result of wet weather conditions; and
 - (d) any nuisance or public health hazards as a result of the disposal of the effluent.
4. The Municipality of Upington must be prepared and able to accept responsibility for the purification and disposal of the Co-operative's domestic effluent. The Co-operative shall comply with the requirements which the Municipality may stipulate for such effluent.

5. Any method of treatment or disposal of any waste or effluent arising from the use of water in the distillery or related thereto in any manner whatsoever, or the discharge of any contaminated storm-water run-off from the distillery or effluent disposal premises into the Municipal storm-water drainage system or otherwise directly or indirectly discharged into a stream or river, shall not be allowed unless prior approval has been obtained in writing from the Director-General: Water Affairs.
6. The Director-General or any person authorised thereto by him shall have the right of access to the Company's premises and irrigation area at all reasonable times for monitoring and inspection purposes.
7. This exemption is subject to cancellation or amendment in terms of section 21(4)(e) of the Water Act, 1956, as amended, and does not confer exemption from compliance with the provisions of the Health Act, 1977 (Act 63 of 1977), or of any other applicable act, regulation or provincial ordinance.

APPENDIX J (2)

DWA Water use Registration

 (053-8314125)

 (053) 831-5682

 dutoith@dwaf.ncape.gov.za



 H. du Toit

 25004245

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

**NORTHERN CAPE REGION/ NOORDKAAP STREEK
PO BOX X6101
KIMBERLEY**

Mnr J.M.Steyn
KWV SA Edms Bpk
Posbus 1814
UPINGTON
7090

Geagte Mnr

REGISTRASIE VAN WATERGEBRUIK: REGISTRASIE SERTIFIKAAT

Dit is aangenaam vir die Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou om u Registrasie sertifikaat vir watergebruik wat in terme van Regulasie R1352, soos gepubliseer in die Staatskoerant, gedateer 12 Oktober 1999, aan u uit te reik.

Vind ingesluit 'n bevestigingsdokument wat die inligting bevat soos wat u dit in u aansoekvorm aan die Departement verskaf het.

U word versoek om die Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou binne sestig dae (60 dae) vanaf die datum van hierdie skrywe in kennis te stel van enige foutiewe inligting in die Registrasiesertifikaat of Bevestigingsdokument. Indien u nie die foutiewe inligting binne sestig dae (60 dae) aan die Departement uitwys nie, sal aanvaar word dat die inligting korrek is.

Rig asseblief alle skrywes aan:

Die Streekdirekteur: Noord Kaap
Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou
Privaatsak X6101
KIMBERLEY
8300

NOTA: Vermeld asseblief u Registrasienommer in alle korrespondensie met die Departement.

Die uwe



STREEKDIREKTEUR (NOORD KAAP)
2001-07-06
HDT

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

25004245

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

ISSUED IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL WATER ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 36 OF 1998)

This Registration Certificate is issued to :-

KWV SA EDMS BPK
1997/020814/07
PO BOX 1814
UPINGTON
8800

To use water on the following property :-

PLOT NO.3231 REMAINING EXTENT

T1035/1977

Water Management Area :-

LOWER ORANGE

For the water use(s) of :-

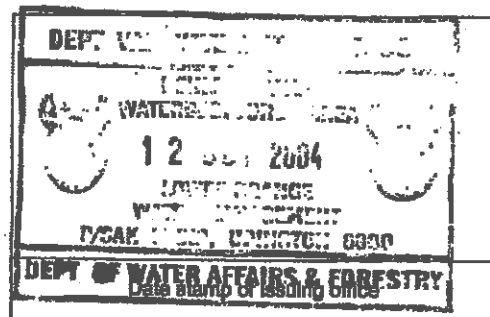
Disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource in terms of Section 21(g) of the National Water Act

(See attached Annexure)


Regional Director

Date 12/10/2004

Northern Cape Region



DISCLAIMER :

This certificate is :-

1. not an acknowledgement of an entitlement to the registered water use;
2. issued without alterations or erasures and is invalid if it contains alterations not in conformity with the Department's official copy; and
3. in substitution of any registration certificate that may have been previously issued by the Department and the information is valid as at the date of issue.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

Disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource in terms of Section 21(g) of the National Water Act

Water Use Status REGISTERED

Waste or wastewater: 10-100% INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER

**Total amount of waste or wastewater disposed per year is 77000.00 tons
(effective from 1977-09-01)**

Size of facility: 18.00 hectares

Water use start date: 1977-09-01

Water Use No.: 1

Quaternary Drainage Region: D73E

Comment:

DISCLAIMER :

This certificate is :-

1. not an acknowledgement of an entitlement to the registered water use;
2. issued without alterations or erasures and is invalid if it contains alterations not in conformity with the Department's official copy; and
3. in substitution of any registration certificate that may have been previously issued by the Department and the information is valid as at the date of issue.