

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

The following legislation and guidelines have informed the scope and content of the EMPr update:

- » National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998);
- » EIA Regulations published under Chapter 5 of the NEMA (GN 324, GNR 325, GNR 326 and GNR 327 in Government Gazette 38282 of 4 December 2014).
- » Guidelines published in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations, in particular:
 - * Companion to the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2010 (Draft Guideline; DEA, 2010).
 - * Public Participation in the EIA Process (DEA, 2010).
 - * Integrated Environmental Management Information Series (published by DEA).
- » International guidelines – the Equator Principles and the International Finance Corporation and World Bank Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Thermal Power, LNG and NG Processing Facilities (2007).

Several other Acts, standards, or guidelines have also informed the project process and the scope of issues addressed and assessed for the project. A review of legislative requirements applicable to the proposed project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Relevant legislative permitting requirements applicable to the gas to power plant EMPr update

Legislation / Policy / Guideline	Applicable Requirements	Relevant Authority	Compliance requirements
National Legislation			
<p>National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998)</p>	<p>EIA Regulations have been promulgated in terms of Chapter 5. Activities which may not commence without an environmental authorisation are identified within these Regulations.</p> <p>In terms of Section 24(1) of NEMA, the potential impact on the environment associated with these listed activities must be considered, investigated, assessed and reported on to the competent authority (the decision-maker) charged by NEMA with granting of the relevant environmental authorisation.</p>	<p>National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)</p> <p>KwaZulu-Natal Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (KZN DEDTEA)</p>	<p>In terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014 of GN R324, GN R325 and GN R327 a scoping and EIA process <u>was required to be undertaken for the proposed project.</u></p> <p><u>The EIA Report for the proposed development was submitted to the Competent Authority (DEA) for their consideration and an EA (DEA Reference No.: 14/12/16/3/3/2/867 was issued by the Department on 4 October 2016).</u></p> <p><u>A copy of the EA has been included in the EMPr as Appendix P.</u></p>
<p>National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998)</p>	<p>In terms of the Duty of Care provision in S28(1) the project proponent must ensure that reasonable measures are taken throughout the life cycle of this project to ensure that any pollution or degradation of the environment associated with this project is avoided, stopped or minimised.</p> <p>In terms of NEMA, it has become the legal duty of a project proponent to consider a</p>	<p>National DEA (as regulator of NEMA).</p>	<p>While no permitting or licensing requirements arise directly by virtue of the proposed project, <u>this section finds application throughout the life cycle of the proposed project.</u></p>

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	project holistically, and to consider the cumulative effect of a variety of impacts.		
National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No 59 of 2008)	<p>The National Environmental Management Waste Act (No 56 of 2008) regulates waste management in order to protect the health and environment of South African citizens. This is achieved through pollution prevention, institutional arrangements and planning matters, national norms and standards and the licensing and control of waste management activities.</p> <p>Regulation 921 Act contains activities listed in Categories A and B that would require licensing from the provincial or national authorities. In order to obtain licences for these application a Basic Assessment or EIA process, respectively, should be followed according to the requirements stated in NEMA. Category C includes activities which require that the relevant norms and standards be applied. This includes the storage of waste.</p>	<p>National DEA (hazardous waste)</p> <p>KZN DEDTEA (general waste)</p>	<p>The proposed development does not include activities that require a Waste Management Licence. However, the measures recommended for the management of waste within <u>this updated EMPr are applicable throughout the life cycle of the facility.</u></p>
National Water Act (Act No 36 of 1998)	<p>The National Water Act (Act No 36 of 1998) regulates the surface and subsurface water of South Africa. Water is considered a scarce commodity and should therefore be adequately protected. Amongst other, the act deals with the protection of water</p>	<p><u>Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation</u></p>	<p>The proposed development does not include activities that require a Water Use Licence. However, measures for the management of water recommended within this EMPr will be</p>

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	<p>sources, water uses, water management strategies and catchment management, dam safety and general powers and functions. The purpose of the act is to ensure that South Africa's water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled.</p> <p>Water uses under S21 of the Act must be licensed unless such water use falls into one of the categories listed in S22 of the Act or falls under general authorisation in terms of S39 and GN 1191 of GG 20526 October 1999.</p> <p>In terms of Section 19, the project proponent must ensure that reasonable measures are taken throughout the life cycle of this project to prevent and remedy the effects of pollution to water resources from occurring, continuing or recurring.</p>		<p>applicable throughout the life of the facility.</p>
<p>National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No 10 of 2004)</p>	<p>The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004 - NEMBA) was promulgated for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity through the protection of species and ecosystems and the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources. In terms of section 52(1) (a), of the NEMBA, a national list of ecosystems that are</p>	<p>National DEA KZN DEDTEA</p>	<p>The study area falls within both the Savanna Biome (one of the four main biomes in KwaZulu-Natal as described by Mucina and Rutherford, 2006)) and regionally within the Sub-Escarpment Savanna Bioregion (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006). At a local scale, the study area falls within the Maputaland Wooded Grassland</p>

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	<p>threatened and in need of protection was gazetted on 9 December 2011 (Government Notice 1002 (Driver et. al, 2004). The list classified all threatened or protected ecosystems in South Africa in terms of four categories; Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU), or Protected.</p>		<p>type according to the KZN Vegetation Map (EKZNW, 2012), which is regarded as Endangered (EN) in terms of its threat status with a moderate degree of protection, following the revision of the KZN vegetation map.</p> <p><u>An Ecological Assessment was undertaken as part of the EIA phase of the proposed development.</u></p>
<p>National Environmental Management: Biodiversity (Act No 10 of 2004)</p>	<p>GNR 598: The Alien and Invasive Species (AIS) Regulations provides for the declaration of weeds and invader plants.</p>	<p>Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)</p>	<p>This Act will find application throughout the life cycle of the project. In this regard, soil erosion prevention and soil conservation strategies are included in this EMPr. In addition, measures for weed control and management have also been included in this EMPr.</p>
<p>Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act No 43 of 1983)</p>	<p>The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act No 43 of 1983) requires the maintenance of riparian vegetation and provides a list of invasive alien vegetation that must be controlled or eradicated.</p>	<p>DAFF</p>	<p>An Ecological Assessment has been undertaken and is included in Appendix H of the EIA Report. Measures for the control of invasive <u>vegetation have been included in the updated EMPr as Appendix C.</u></p>
<p>National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999)</p>	<p>The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999) was promulgated for the protection of National Heritage Resources</p>	<p>South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)</p>	<p>The surveys undertaken in the area adequately captured the heritage resources. The heritage resources</p>

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	<p>and the empowerment of civil society to conserve their heritage resources. In terms of Section 38 of this act, certain listed activities require authorisation from provincial agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length; » the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length; » any development or other activity which will change the character of a site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * exceeding 5 000m² in extent; or * involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; » the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000m² in extent. 	<p>Amafa / Heritage KwaZulu Natali</p>	<p>identified have low local significance ratings. Almost all of the sites are archaeological and have previously been identified during heritage impact assessments conducted by Gavin Anderson. The only built environment heritage resource is 5.5km to the north of the proposed development area. The buildings at this site are associated with the railway infrastructure and are well away from the development. There are no known sites which require mitigation or management plans. No further heritage work is required for the proposed development.</p> <p>Should the contractor come across any items that may be of heritage significance, the relevant mitigation measures included in this <u>updated EMPr</u> must be implemented.</p>
<p>Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No. 28 of 2002)</p>	<p>The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) (Act No. 28 of 2002) sets out the requirements with which applicants for prospecting rights, mining rights and mining permits must comply in Sections 16, 22 and 27 of the MPRDA.</p>	<p><u>Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)</u> DEA</p>	<p>Should material not be sourced commercially and a borrow pit(s) is considered necessary, the Contractor shall source and apply for the relevant permit from the <u>Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)</u>.</p>

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	<p>A mining permit or mining right may be required where a mineral in question is to be mined (e.g. materials from a borrow pit) in accordance with the provisions of the Act.</p>		
<p>National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act No 39 of 2004)</p>	<p>The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act No 39 of 2004 - NEMAQA) provides for the setting of national norms and standards for regulating air quality monitoring, management and control and describes specific air quality measures so as to protect the environment and human health or well-being by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » preventing pollution and ecological degradation; and » promoting sustainable development through reasonable resource use. <p>S18, S19 and S20 of the Act allow certain areas to be declared and managed as "priority areas".</p> <p>Declaration of controlled emitters (Part 3 of Act) and controlled fuels (Part 4 of Act) with relevant emission standards.</p> <p>The Act provides that an air quality officer may require any person to submit an atmospheric impact report if there is</p>	<p>National DEA <u>King Cetshwayo District Municipality</u> uMhlathuze Local Municipality</p>	<p>An Air Emissions License is required to be obtained for the project in terms of the NEM: Air Quality Act. Combustion installations used primarily for steam raising or electricity generation are Listed Activities (Category 1) in term of Section 21 of the NEM: AQA. Facilities with a design capacity equal to or greater than 50 MW and using liquid fuels are Sub-category 1.2 Listed Activities, while those using gaseous fuels are Sub-category 1.4 Listed Activities. The storage and handling of petroleum products at facilities with a combined storage capacity of 1 000 m3 is a Listed Activity (Category 2, sub-category 2.4) (Government Notice 893, Government Gazette 37054 of 22 November 2016). Special arrangements apply for Sub-category 2.4 Listed Activities depending on the vapour pressure of products being stored. Richards Bay Gas Power 2</p>

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	<p>reasonable suspicion that the person has failed to comply with the Act.</p> <p>Dust control regulations promulgated in November 2013 may require the implementation of a dust management plan.</p> <p>GNR831 of 01 November 2013 establishes emission standards and reporting requirements for small boilers (i.e. boilers with a capacity between 10MW and 50MW).</p>		<p>propose to store more than 1 000m³ of diesel. Special conditions for Sub-category refer to the design of the storage tank, Leak Detection and Repair and vapour recovery for road and rail offloading facilities.</p> <p>The consequence of listing an activity is described in Section 22 of the NEM: AQA, i.e. that no person may conduct a Listed Activity without a provisional Atmospheric Emission License or an Atmospheric Emission License (AEL).</p>
<p>National Forests Act (Act No 84 of 1998)</p>	<p>The purpose of this act is to amongst others, promote the sustainable management and development of forests for the benefit of all. The act defines the following:</p> <p>"Forest" includes-</p> <p>(a) a natural forest, a woodland and a plantation;</p> <p>(b) the forest produce in it; and</p> <p>"Natural forest" means a group of indigenous trees-</p> <p>(a) whose crowns are largely contiguous; or</p> <p>(b) which have been declared by the Minister to be a natural forest under section 7(2);</p> <p>(c) the ecosystems which it makes up</p>	<p>DAFF</p> <p>KZN DEDTEA</p>	<p>A permit or license is required for the destruction of protected tree species and/or indigenous tree species within a natural forest. Whilst the proposed site does not fall within a "natural forest", the following tree species were identified on site according to the Ecological Impact Assessment:</p>

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	<p>A license is required to cut, disturb, damage or destroy any indigenous tree in a natural forest; or possess, collect, remove, transport, export, purchase, sell, donate or in any other manner acquire or dispose of any tree, or any forest product derived from an indigenous tree in a natural forest. Further, the minister may publish a list of protected trees. No person may- (a) cut, disturb, damage or destroy any protected tree; or (b) possess, collect, remove, transport, export, purchase, sell, donate or in any other manner acquire or dispose of any protected tree, or any forest product derived for a protected tree, except- if they have a license to do.</p>		
<p>National Veld and Forest Fire Act (Act No 101 of 1998)</p>	<p>In terms of S13 the landowner would be required to burn firebreaks to ensure that should a veldfire occur on the property, that it does not spread to adjoining land.</p> <p>In terms of S13 the landowner must ensure that the firebreak is wide and long enough to have a reasonable chance of preventing the fire from spreading, not causing erosion, and is reasonably free of inflammable material.</p> <p>In terms of S17, the applicant must have such equipment, protective clothing, and trained personnel for extinguishing fires.</p>	<p>DAFF</p>	<p>While no permitting or licensing requirements arise from this legislation, this Act will find application during the construction and operational phase of the project. The relevant management and mitigation measures have been included in this EMPr.</p>

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<p>Environment Conservation Act (Act No 73 of 1989)</p>	<p>In terms of Section 25 of the ECA, the national noise-control regulations (GN R154 in Government Gazette No. 13717 dated 10 January 1992) were promulgated. The NCRs were revised under Government Notice Number R. 55 of 14 January 1994 to make it obligatory for all authorities to apply the regulations.</p> <p>Subsequently, in terms of Schedule 5 of the Constitution of South Africa of 1996, legislative responsibility for administering the noise control regulations was devolved to provincial and local authorities.</p>	<p>DEA KZN DEDTEA uMhlathuze Local Municipality</p>	<p>The facility is located more than 1000m from the closest potential noise-sensitive receptors and therefore the potential of a noise impact would be low. This is in line with point 5.4 (h) of SANS 10328:2003, that states that if industry is to be situated further than 1000m from noise-sensitive developments the activity is unlikely to have any acoustical implications. No further studies in this regard are therefore required and no permits are required.</p>
<p>Hazardous Substances Act (Act No 15 of 1973)</p>	<p>This Act regulates the control of substances that may cause injury, or ill health, or death by reason of their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitising or inflammable nature or the generation of pressure thereby in certain instances and for the control of certain electronic products. To provide for the rating of such substances or products in relation to the degree of danger; to provide for the prohibition and control of the importation, manufacture, sale, use, operation, modification, disposal or dumping of such substances and products.</p>	<p>Department of Health uMhlathuze Local Municipality</p>	<p>It is necessary to identify and list all the Group I, II, III and IV hazardous substances that may be on the site and in what operational context they are used, stored or handled. If applicable, a license is required to be obtained from the Department of Health.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Group I and II: Any substance or mixture of a substance that might by reason of its toxic, corrosive etc., nature or because it generates pressure through decomposition, heat or other means, cause extreme risk of injury etc., can be declared to be Group I or Group II hazardous substance; » Group IV: any electronic product; » Group V: any radioactive material. <p>The use, conveyance or storage of any hazardous substance (such as distillate fuel) is prohibited without an appropriate license being in force.</p>		
<p>National Road Traffic Act (Act No 93 of 1996)</p>	<p>The Technical Recommendations for Highways (TRH 11): "Draft Guidelines for Granting of Exemption Permits for the Conveyance of Abnormal Loads and for other Events on Public Roads" outline the rules and conditions which apply to the transport of abnormal loads and vehicles on public roads and the detailed procedures to be followed in applying for exemption permits are described and discussed.</p> <p>Legal axle load limits and the restrictions imposed on abnormally heavy loads are</p>	<p>Provincial Department of Transport (provincial roads)</p> <p>South African National Roads Agency Limited (national roads)</p>	<p>An abnormal load/vehicle permit may be required to transport the various components to site for construction. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Route clearances and permits will be required for vehicles carrying abnormally heavy or abnormally dimensioned loads. » Transport vehicles exceeding the dimensional limitations (length) of 22m. » Depending on the trailer configuration and height when loaded, some of the power

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	<p>discussed in relation to the damaging effect on road pavements, bridges and culverts.</p> <p>The general conditions, limitations and escort requirements for abnormally dimensioned loads and vehicles are also discussed and reference is made to speed restrictions, power/mass ratio, mass distribution and general operating conditions for abnormal loads and vehicles. Provision is also made for the granting of permits for all other exemptions from the requirements of the National Road Traffic Act and the relevant Regulations.</p>		<p>station components may not meet specified dimensional limitations (height and width).</p>
Provincial Legislation/ Policies / Plans			
<p>KZN Conservation Management Act, 1997</p>	<p>The KZN Conservation Management Act, 1997 (No 9 of 1997) provides for the establishment of the KZN Conservation and prescribes its powers, duties and functions which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Direct Nature conservation management; and » Direct Protected areas management. <p>This is currently carried out by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (EKZNW).</p>	<p>DEDTEA Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (EKZNW)</p>	<p>Whilst most plant species identified at the site were species of 'Least Concern', there were two (2) species of plant identified which are 'specially protected plant species' in terms of the Natal Conservation Ordinance. These are <i>Crinum delagoense</i> (Candy striped Crinum, 'Declining' threat status) and the SA Endemic <i>Ledebouria ovatifolia</i> (identification of this species was made difficult as it was not flowering at the time of the survey). Both species were observed occurring in patches amongst other</p>

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			grasses/herbs in the grassland community. These are protected under Schedule 12 (Specially Protected Indigenous Plants) of the KZN Conservation Ordinance No. 15 of 1974. <i>A permit needs to be applied for with regards to relocating any of these species.</i>
EKWNW Norms and Standards on Biodiversity Offset for KwaZulu-Natal	The Provincial Norms and Standards on Biodiversity Offset for KwaZulu-Natal have been developed by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Ezemvelo) (2009, 2013). The document provides details on how Ezemvelo, as the provincial biodiversity authority, requires offsets to be investigated and what information must be provided in an Offset Report.	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (Ezemvelo)	An offset has already been agreed to under the EIA carried out for the RBIDZ.
Local Legislation / Policies / Plans			
uThungulu District Municipality (UDM) Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (2012/2013-2014/2015)	The district with the support of its social partners like Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) is currently implementing innovative renewable and clean energy projects. The most notable projects in UDM are the Biogas and Wonderpot projects. Local economic development opportunities that will promote job creation are one of the key strategic objectives of the district municipality.	<u>King Cetshwayo District Municipality</u>	New developments in the <u>King Cetshwayo District Municipality</u> to be in line with the IDP.

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uThungulu District Municipality (UDM) Spatial Development Framework (SDF) (2012)	Richards Bay, Msunduzi, Newcastle and Port Shepstone has been identified as provincial Secondary Nodes and thus urban centres with good existing economic development and the potential for growth and services to the regional economy. The SDF states that a major economic sector is manufacturing which is located in Richards Bay. It is important to continue enforcing investor confidence through the provision of infrastructure. It also notes the need to encourage alternative energy use in future developments given constraints in the electrification industry is critical.	<u>King Cetshwayo District Municipality</u>	New developments in the <u>King Cetshwayo District Municipality</u> to be in line with the SDF.
uMhlathuze Local Municipality (ULM) Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (2012-2017)	Key issues of the ULM include climate change, low levels of skills development and literacy, high rates of unemployment, low economic growth and high levels of poverty.	uMhlathuze Local Municipality	New developments in the ULM to be in line with the IDP.
uMhlathuze Spatial Development Framework (2007)	As part of the SDF, four (4) spatial development goals were identified. These include: (i) Promote Sustainable urban Development, (ii) Environmental management and Conservation, (iii) Promote Economic Development (Permitting and encouraging diverse land uses at appropriate locations to develop the economy. Boosting those economic sectors/activities that have the potential to grow and create employment and income.), and (iv) Provision of a	uMhlathuze Local Municipality	New developments in the ULM to be in line with the SDF.

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	<p>minimum Level of Service (LOS) to all (New developments should, as far as possible, be serviced by existing infrastructure networks. Indicate where infrastructure investment is needed to provide minimum LOS).</p>		
<p>Richards Bay Environmental Management Framework</p>	<p>An Environmental Management Framework (EMF) was developed for an area of approximately 25 000 hectares within the uMhlatuze Municipality. This area is of strategic importance to the country because it contains the Port of Richards Bay and the nationally designated IDZ and the purpose of an EMF was to secure environmental protection and promote sustainability and cooperative environmental governance. The overall aim of the EMF is to guide decision-making in the area. The EMF notes that Phase 1 F falls within the Coastal Plain Commercial-Industrial Zone (Zone 7 of the EMF). It is located in the Alton North Area, a few kilometres to the north of the other IDZ sites. The Nsezi Rail Yard lies immediately to the west of this phase. The Richards Bay Cemetery lies to the north-east. The area to the south-east of the site is used for light industrial development.</p> <p>The EMF Zone 7 objective is 'To promote sustainable commercial and industrial</p>	<p>Richards Bay IDZ</p>	<p>New developments are to be in line with the Richards Bay Environmental Management Framework.</p>

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	<p>development that is able to secure ecosystem productivity over the long-term.' There is still space to advance industrial development but the prevailing environmental constraints on these sites may limit the extent to which this potential could be realised. The IDZ objectives must be promoted in this phase but this must take cognisance of the environmental constraints.</p>		
Standards			
Noise Standards	<p>Four South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) scientific standards are considered relevant to noise. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » SANS 10103:2008. 'The measurement and rating of environmental noise with respect to annoyance and to speech communication'. » SANS 10210:2004. 'Calculating and predicting road traffic noise'. » SANS 10328:2008. 'Methods for environmental noise impact assessments'. » SANS 10357:2004. 'The calculation of sound propagation by the Concave method'. <p>The relevant standards use the equivalent continuous rating level as a basis for determining what is acceptable. The levels</p>	uMhlathuze Local Municipality	The recommendations that the standards make are likely to inform decisions by authorities, but non-compliance with the standards will not necessarily render an activity unlawful per se.

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	<p>may take single event noise into account, but single event noise by itself does not determine whether noise levels are acceptable for land use purposes.</p>		
<p>Air Standards</p> <p>SANS 69 - South African National Standard - Framework for setting & implementing national ambient air quality standards, SANS 1929 - South African National Standard - Ambient Air Quality - Limits for common pollutants.</p>	<p>The South African Bureau of Standards (SABS), through a technical committee, developed ambient air quality limits, based on international best practice for particulate matter less than 10 µm in aerodynamic diameter (PM10), dust fallout, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, carbon monoxide, lead and benzene.</p> <p>These ambient limits were derived from international best practice and what was regarded to be achievable in the South African context, taking both the natural environment and socio-economic status into account. The SANS limits informed the newly promulgated SA Standards</p>	<p>uMhlathuze Local Municipality</p>	<p>The recommendations that the standards make are likely to inform decisions by authorities, but non-compliance with the standards will not necessarily render an activity unlawful per se.</p>
<p>Air Quality</p> <p>IFC Air Emissions and Ambient Air Quality. Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines. Washington DC, International Finance Corporation</p>	<p>The World Bank group through the IFC has emission guidelines for power plants. These guidelines are applicable to new facilities. Please note that the emission values are normalised to 6% excess oxygen, while the South African standards are normalised to 10% excess oxygen.</p>	<p>uMhlathuze Local Municipality</p>	<p>The recommendations that the standards make are likely to inform decisions by authorities, but non-compliance with the standards will not necessarily render an activity unlawful per se.</p>

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<p>Waste Management</p> <p>IFC Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines: General EHS Guidelines: Environmental Waste Management</p>	<p>Waste management should be addressed through a Waste management system that addresses issues linked to waste minimization, generation, transport, disposal, and monitoring. Facilities that generate waste should characterize their waste according to composition, source, types of wastes produced, generation rates, or according to local regulatory requirements.</p> <p>Small Quantities of Hazardous Waste: Hazardous waste materials are frequently generated in small quantities by many projects through a variety of activities such as equipment and building maintenance activities. Examples of these types of wastes include: spent solvents and oily rags, empty paint cans, chemical containers; used lubricating oil; used batteries (such as nickel-cadmium or lead acid); and lighting equipment, such as lamps or lamp ballasts.</p> <p>IFC EHS Waste Guidelines should be adhered to where practical.</p>	<p>uMhlathuze Local Municipality</p>	<p>The recommendations that the IFC make are likely to inform decisions by authorities, but non-compliance with the standards will not necessarily render an activity unlawful per se.</p>
<p>The Equator Principles (June 2003)</p>	<p>» The Equator Principles (EPs) are a voluntary set of standards for determining, assessing and managing social and environmental risk in project</p>	<p>uMhlathuze Local Municipality</p>	<p>The recommendations that the standards make are likely to inform decisions by authorities, but non-compliance with the standards will</p>

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	<p>financing. Equator Principles Financial Institutions (EPFIs) commit to not providing loans to projects where the borrower will not or is unable to comply with their respective social and environmental policies and procedures that implement the EPs.</p> <p>» The Equator Principles were developed by private sector banks. The banks chose to model the Equator Principles on the environmental standards of the World Bank and the social policies of the International Finance Corporation (IFC).</p>		<p>not necessarily render an activity unlawful per se.</p>