

## **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMP)**

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

# **HAKSKEEN PAN SPEED EVENTS**

**Including the Bloodhound SSC, Events and other tourism-related events.**

**Proposed development on the Farm 585, Remainder,  
Portion 107 of Farm 585 and Remainder of Windhoek 122,  
Gordonia RD, Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality  
Northern Cape Province**

**20 JANUARY 2017**

Compiled by: ***EnviroAfrica cc***

## INDEPENDENCE & CONDITIONS

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EnviroAfrica is an independent consulting firm that has no interest in the proposed activity other than fair remuneration for services rendered. Remuneration for services is not linked to approval by decision making authorities and EnviroAfrica has no interest in secondary or downstream development as a result of this project. There are no circumstances that compromise the objectivity of this EMP. The findings, results, observations and recommendations given here are based on the author's best scientific and professional knowledge and available information. EnviroAfrica reserves the right to modify aspects of this report, including the recommendations if new information becomes available which may have a significant impact on the findings of this report.

## RELEVANT QUALIFICATIONS & EXPERIENCE OF THE EAP

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The whole process and report was supervised by Bernard de Witt who has more than 20 years experience in environmental management and environmental impact assessments.

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

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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 and operational of the proposed project and aims to comply with Section 24N of the National Environmental Management Act (Act no 107 of 1998) also known as NEMA, as well as the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Notice No R 982 and any additional specific information requested by any State Department, including the Department of Environment and Nature Conservation(D:E&NC) 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 TERMS OF REFERENCE**

EnviroAfrica (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Department of Economic Development and Tourism Northern Cape, as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to draft the EMP. In terms of the special conditions of the contract (specifications) the EMP must include the following:

- Details of the EAP (Refer to Page ii of this document)
- Purpose of the EMP (Refer Par. 1.2)
- Legal requirements (Refer Par. 4 & 6.1)
- Management of possible impacts (Refer Par. 5-7)
- Institutional arrangements (Refer Par. 7.1)
- EMP operational & implementation procedures (Refer Par 5-9)

- Conclusion (Refer Par. 6)
- Annexures (Refer to Appendices)

## **1.2 PURPOSE OF THE EMP**

The purpose of this Environmental Management Plan or Programme (EMP) is to give direction and guidance to all responsible parties, and binds all contractors, sub-contractors and other persons working on the site to adhere to the terms and conditions of the EMP during the construction and operational phase of the project. Any additional Site Specific conditions decided and agreed upon during the “On Site Start-Up Meeting” shall be included and will become a part of the EMP.

The overall aim of the EMP is to prevent avoidable damage and/or minimise or mitigate unavoidable environmental damage associated with the construction, and to a lesser degree the operational, phases of the proposed 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 (EIA) Regulations 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;
- 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, through the start-up report;
- 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 for monitoring of compliance and record keeping.

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.

### **Please note!**

**Any future events that take place on, or on the edge of, Hakskeen Pan must submit its own unique, event-specific Environmental Management Programme to the Competent Authority (DENC) for approval, before the proposed event/activity can take place. As stated above, the EMP will need to take the general recommendations and mitigation measures outlined in this EMP into consideration. The Applicant must include the EMP in all contract agreements with events organisers.**



### **1.3 SCOPE**

This EMP addresses the construction- and operational phases and all activities associated with this project. Compliance to the EMP shall be monitored by an independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) who will visit the site on a regular basis during the construction phase (at least twice monthly).

The Client or the Construction Engineer or Project Manager, on behalf of the Client, will be responsible to ensure the implementation of the requirements of this EMP by all contractors and sub-contractors.

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## 2. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

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### 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 evaluation (audit) of compliance of the construction phase to the conditions of the EMP.
- Bund:** enclosure under / around a storage facility to contain spillage.
- Batch plant:** a concrete or plaster mixing facility and associated equipment and materials.
- Construction:** means the construction 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 and is defined as from commencement of site establishment until site handover (practical completion).
- 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 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. The ECO should be registered as an Environmental Scientist (*in terms of section 20(3) of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003 (Act 27 of 2003)*).

**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 EA) 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 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.

**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.

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

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

## **2.2 ABBREVIATIONS**

CARA	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act no. 43 of 1983
DEA	Department Environmental Affairs
DENC	Department of Environment and Nature Conservation
DTEC	Department of Tourism, Environment And Conservation [Northern Cape Province]
EA	Environmental Authorization (Record Of Decision) issued by relevant authority for the authorisation to commence construction under certain environmental compliances
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer - Must be a suitably qualified independent environmental consultant appointed to ensure compliance to the EMP
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan or Programme
ER	Engineers representative or Main contractors representative
ESO	Environmental Site Officer - . Must be a person with adequate environmental knowledge to understand and implement the EMP by conducting onsite inspections determined by the ECO and the client.
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet(s)
NCNCA	Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act 9 of 2009.
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act no. 107 of 1998.
NEM:AQA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004.
NEM:BA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004.
NEM:PAA	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003
NEM:WA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008.
NFA	National Forest Act 84 of 1998.
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.
NVFFA	National Veld and Forest Fire Act 101 of 1998.
NWA	National Water Act 36 of 1998
OSSM	On-site Start-up Meeting
ROD	Record of Decision
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

### 3. PROJECT LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

The intention is to develop Hakskeen Pan as a multi-event outdoor arena/stadium type facility which could host future events such as land speed record attempts, speed testing, concerts and festivals etc. Approximately 16 150ha will be rezoned to accommodate the mixed-use tourism-related area.

Although this Environmental Management Programme have been compiled with focus on the speed events (Bloodhound SSC), the general recommendations and mitigation measures outlined in this EMP should be noted and adopted by any other future events.

**Any future events that take place on, or on the edge of, Hakskeen Pan must submit its own unique, event-specific Environmental Management Programme to the Competent Authority (DENC) for approval, before the proposed event/activity can take place. As stated above, the EMP will need to take the general recommendations and mitigation measures outlined in this EMP into consideration. The Applicant must include the EMP in all contract agreements with events organisers.**

The construction of infrastructure for the speed events held/to be held on Hakskeen Pan has commenced.

The infrastructure constructed to date includes the following and is included in a separate Section 24G Application under the NEMA EIA Regulations 2010:

- a 20km long, 500m wide track has been constructed, including a 300m wide safety buffer on either side of the track. Construction comprises of the following:
  - 317 workers have cleared by hand an area of 20km x 1,1km of all surface stones and pebbles.
  - Rehabilitation of the pan in the form of removing an existing causeway which was previously the main road between Mier and Rietfontein has taken place. This road which was 1m high was removed and the pan restored to its original surface and level.
  - Material removed from the road was placed back in the borrow pits created many years ago when this road was first built.
  - In certain areas it was necessary to remove stones which protruded above the surface but which extended to below the surface of the pan. These cases only represent a total estimated area of 500m x 300m when combined thus only 0,68% of the total amount of stones removed unearthed by machines, the rest was removed by hand.
  - The only place where grading has and will take place is to repair manmade indentations and elevations in the form of old tracks created by locals or in the case of the elevated causeway which was removed.
- Temporary structures (mostly shipping containers) placed on the edge of the pan for various functions such as control, storage, hospitality, showers and toilets etc.) located at the landside/Speedweek camp.
- A 110kVa diesel generator, with a 3500l diesel tank and bund, also housed within a portable shipping container on site.
- Two telecommunications masts placed at the landside camp and next to the R31
- 6 x 10 000l jo-jo tanks have been constructed for the storage of water on site.
- Water is sourced from local borehole near the site, via a 16m long, 40mm diameter pipeline.
- There is also a 110kVa diesel generator, with a 3500l diesel tank and bund, also housed within a portable shipping container on site.
- A 44000l sewerage septic/holding tank has also been constructed at the landside/ Speedweek camp for the temporary storage of all effluent. The tank is emptied by a honeysucker by the local Municipality when it is full. At this stage it is not known what additional infrastructure (conservancy tanks etc.)
- Farm boundary fencing was also moved to accommodate the track

- There was also a 7km, 500m wide track for the speedweek events, however, no preparation of this track was required.

The following infrastructure and development still needs to take place, and is the subject to this NEMA Application in terms of the 2014 EIA Regulations:

- A landing strip will be “constructed” that will be less than 1.4km to accommodate film, support and/or medical crews. No solid permanent infrastructure will be built, but the landing strip will be marked, cleared of any large rocks and stones and have temporary lighting/signalling installed
- Additional temporary structures (including tents, grand stands, shipping containers) will be installed at the landside/Speedweek camp area for the development of the hospitality and viewing area.
- A technical camp (Technical Camp Option B) consisting of temporary structures will be located at the existing MTN telecommunications tower next to the R31, with direct access from the R31. Please note that it is proposed that some of the area surrounding the telecommunications tower be infilled with natural material (sand and rock from the pan or surrounding area) to elevate the technical camp. The technical camp will be fenced.
- A fuel depot area for the storage of fuel will be located to the western side of the pan. Fuel will be stored in portable fuel tankers, and be located within a bund area.
- No new roads were constructed for the activities, and only existing tracks on the pan were used.

Designated viewing areas are expected to be constructed at or near the landside/ speedweek camp. These would more likely be located on the pan surface, and not on the dune areas on the edge of the pan (the dunes areas will be designated as no-go areas to spectators).

Spectators are expected to be shuttled to the viewing areas by busses at specified times, and no private vehicles will be allowed onto the pan. Parking areas will be provided, either on the pan on the northern side of the R31, or in an open area to the west of the Technical Camp.

Figure 1: Google Earth image showing the various infrastructure and components of the Bloodhound SSC project (including the various options/alternatives) at Hakskeen Pan.



## 4. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

**Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996):** of special relevance in terms of environment is section 24

**Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 43 of 1983 (CARA):** supports conservation of natural agricultural resources (soil, water, plant biodiversity) by maintaining the production potential of the land and combating/preventing erosion; for example, by controlling or eradicating declared weeds and invader plants.

**Hazardous Substances Act 15 of 1973:** to control substances that may cause injury, ill-health, or death through their toxic, corrosive, irritant, strongly sensitizing or flammable nature, or by the generation of pressure

**National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (as amended):** replaces the Environmental Conservation Act (ECA) and establishes principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment, and for matters connected therewith.

- **Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations:** identifying activities (listed activities) for which environmental authorisation must be obtained.

**National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004 (NEMAQA):** replaces the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (No. 45 of 1965).

**National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 (NEMBA):** supports conservation of plant and animal biodiversity, including the soil and water upon which it depends.

- **National list of ecosystems that are threatened and in need of protection** (GN 1002 of 9 December 2011).

**National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003 (as amended Act 31 of 2004) (NEMPAA):** To provide for the protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's biological diversity and its natural landscapes and seascapes.

**National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008 (NEMWA):** To reform the law regulating waste management in order to protect health and the environment by providing reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation and for securing ecologically sustainable development.

- **List of Waste Management Activities that have, or are likely to have a detrimental effect on the environment:** Identifies activities in respect of which a waste management license is required.

**National Forests Act 84 of 1998 (as amended):** supports sustainable forest management and the restructuring of the forestry sector.

- **List of protected tree species** (GN 716 of 7 September 2012)

**National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999:** supports an integrated and interactive system for the management of national heritage resources, including supports soil, water and animal and plant biodiversity.

**National Veld and Forest Fire Act 101 of 1998 (NVFFA):** protects soil, water and plant life through the prevention and combating of veld, forest, and mountain fires

**National Water Act 36 of 1998 (NWA):** promotes the protection, use, development, conservation, management, and control of water resources in a sustainable and equitable manner.

**Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act 9 of 2009 (NCNCA):** which provides for the sustainable utilization of wild animals, aquatic biota and plants.

- Schedule 1 – 3 listing protected and specially protected species for which authorisation must be obtained if they are to be impacted upon.



## 5. SITE SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

The purpose of this section of the EMP is to discuss possible significant environmental impacts that may be encountered. In other words, this section aims to give site specific guidance for impact minimisation in the context of the proposed development.

### 5.1 VEGETATION ENCOUNTERED

According to the Flora Assessment Hakskeen Pan is designated as Southern Kalahari Salt Pans (AZi4) and is located within the Kalahari Karroid Shrubland (NKb5) vegetation unit which forms part of the Nama-Karoo Biome and Savanna Biome.

Southern Kalahari Salt Pans are described as low grasslands on pan bottoms (these often devoid of vegetation) often dominated by *Sporobolus* species, with a mixture of dwarf shrubs. The low shrubland dominated by *Lycium* and/or *Rhigozum* usually forms the outer belt in the salt-pan zonation systems. Other important plant species associated with these pans are *Zygophyllum tenue* and *Salsola scopiformis* as well as the herbs *Hirpicium gazanioides*, *Tribulus terrestris*; the succulent herb *Trianthema triquetra* subsp. *parvifolia* and the grasses *Enneapogon desvauxii*, *Eragrostis truncata*, *Sporobolus coromandelianus*, *S. rangei* and *Panicum impeditum*.

Kalahari Karroid Shrubland is described as a low Karroid shrubland on flat, gravel plains, where Karoo elements meet with northern floristic elements, indicating a transition to the Kalahari region and sandy soils.

Hakskeen Pan falls within the 2026CC Quarter Degree Square (QDS). The area of the pan, and subsequently the project site, is approximately 168 km<sup>2</sup>. Information on plant species recorded for the 2026CC Quarter Degree Square was extracted from the Plants Of South Africa (POSA) online database hosted by SANBI.

According to the Flora Assessment 17 plant species are recorded for the 2026C Quarter Degree Square in which Hakskeen Pan occurs, as contained in the POSA database.

All of the plant species listed for the QDS are classified with a "LC" (Least Concern) Red Data status and are therefore, considered at a low risk of extinction and includes widespread and abundant species. None of the species listed are endemic to South Africa.

No tree species protected in terms of Section 12(d) of the National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) are listed for the QDS.

None of the species listed by SANBI for the QDS are contained the Threatened and Protected Species (ToPS) List, as published in the Government Gazette Notice No. 389 of 2013 (16 April 2013) as part NEMBA, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004).

No plant species of conservation concern were found to occur on the study site.

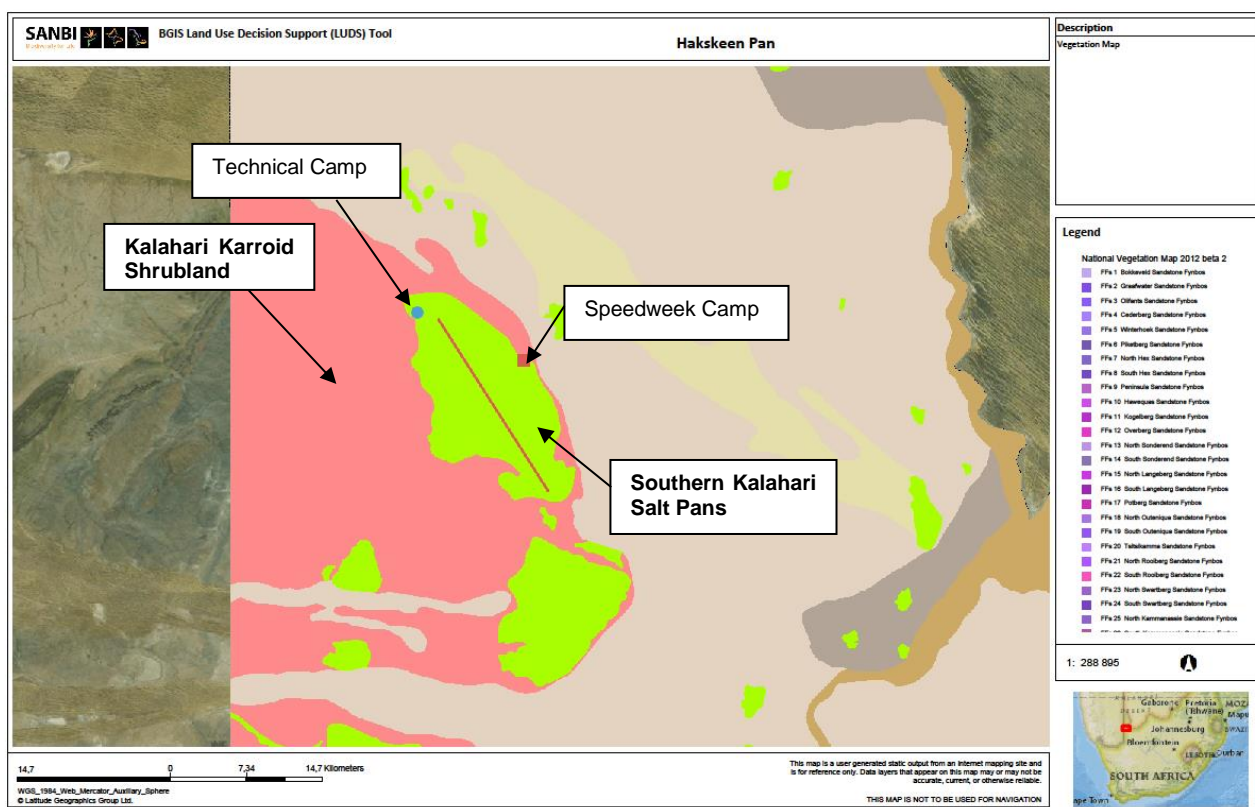
According to the Flora Assessment the vast majority of the pan is devoid of vegetation. Where vegetation was found in the pan it was clustered and generally consisted only of the Ganna plant (*Salsola scopiformis*). The edges of the pan were found to generally have more vegetation, but still with low species diversity.

All sites surveyed exhibited little grass cover, however this may, in part, be due to the dry conditions around the time of the site visit and grazing from community livestock.

The location of the speed events infrastructure is optimally situated in terms of vegetation, as the layout is currently situated on those areas with the least vegetative cover. Therefore this layout would have the lowest impact. The western edge of the pan has relatively more vegetative cover than the rest of the pan due to the streams entering the Hakskeen Pan. However, it is important to note that none of the areas investigated are considered to be sensitive in terms of flora and even though the western edge of the pan is more vegetated the species diversity and sensitivity remains low.

No species of conservation concern were found to occur on site. However, one Alien Invasive Plant species (Category 3), *Prosopis glandulosa* (Honey mesquite), was found to be widespread on the project site.

Figure 2: SANBI BGIS map showing the vegetation cover of the area.



## 5.2 CRITICAL BIODIVERSITY AREAS

No CBA's were identified in the study area

## 5.3 PROTECTED SPECIES

No tree species protected in terms of Section 12(d) of the National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) are listed for the QDS.

None of the species listed by SANBI for the QDS are contained the Threatened and Protected Species (ToPS) List, as published in the Government Gazette Notice No. 389 of 2013 (16 April 2013) as part NEMBA, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004).

No plant species of conservation concern were found to occur on the study site.

#### 5.4 RIVERS & WETLAND FEATURES

The site is on, and on the edge of, Hakskeen Pan.

The classification of Hakskeen Pan as a wetland has been problematic, as it does not necessarily conform to the general description of a wetland.

According to the Freshwater Assessment an ephemeral pan in an arid landscape does not fit the general description of a wetland in various South African policy documents.

According to the Wetland Hydrology Assessment in 2005 the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry published a manual entitled "A practical field procedure for identification and delineation of wetland and riparian areas" (DWAF, 2005). The "...manual describes field indicators and methods for determining whether an area is a wetland or riparian area, and for finding its boundaries." The definition of a wetland in the guidelines is that of the NWA and it states that wetlands must have one or more of the following attributes:

- "Wetland (hydromorphic) soils that display characteristics resulting from prolonged saturation"
- The presence, at least occasionally, of water loving plants (hydrophytes)"
- "A high water table that results in saturation at or near the surface, leading to anaerobic conditions developing in the top 50cm of the soil."

The guidelines further list four indicators to be used for the finding of the outer edge of a wetland. These are:

- Terrain Unit Indicator. The terrain unit indicator does not only identify valley bottom wetlands but also wetlands on steep and mild slopes in crest, midslope and footslope positions.
- Soil Form Indicator. A number of soil forms are listed as indicative of permanent, seasonal and temporary wetland zones.
- Soil Wetness Indicator. Certain soil colours and mottles are indicated as colours of wet soils. The guidelines stipulate that this is the primary indicator for wetland soils. (Refer to the guidelines for a detailed description of the colour indicators.) In essence, the reduction and removal of Fe in the form of "bleaching" and the accumulation of Fe in the form of mottles are the two main criteria for the identification of soils that are periodically or permanently wet.
- Vegetation Indicator. This is a key component of the definition of a wetland in the NWA. It often happens though that vegetation is disturbed and the guidelines therefore place greater emphasis on the soil form and soil wetness indicators as these are more permanent whereas vegetation communities are dynamic and react rapidly to external factors such as climate and human activities.

The main emphasis of the guidelines is therefore the use soils (soil form and wetness) as the criteria for the delineation of wetlands.

From the detailed soil survey conducted for the site (as reported earlier) no hydromorphic soils were found. The only soils found in the pan and catchment are arid soil forms without redox morphology. All the soil features point to periodic influences of water but the expression of prolonged saturation in the form of redox indicators is lacking. In addition, the presence of relatively high levels of NO<sub>3</sub> on the pan indicates arid conditions in which there is not enough saturation (both in terms of intensity and duration) to reduce NO<sub>3</sub> compounds. This is a basic first step requirement for redox morphology to develop. Therefore, there is no support for considering the pan a wetland area from a soil form or soil wetness indicator perspective.

## 5.5 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

A Heritage Impact Assessment was conducted on the study area to evaluate impacts of the proposed activity on cultural heritage resources.

According to the Heritage Impact Assessment the following observations were made:

- On the pan

In the piles of stone cleared from the proposed track, much of this material was found to be rock that is sedimentary and not in any way archaeological in nature. A second component consists of small quartzite and other pebbles, many of them rounded, possibly derived from Dwyka tillite known to occur in the wider landscape. A very few of these latter had been flaked or consisted of flakes, constituting an extremely ephemeral archaeological trace on the pan floor. Their very small number indicates a near to zero impact on archaeological traces by any of the proposed developments on the pan surface itself including in the vicinity of the MNT tower and the proposed fuel depots.

While traversing the pan not a single such artefact was found *in situ*.

- In the dunes adjacent to the pan

An unmarked grave, elliptical in shape and capped by flat stones, was recorded at 26°46'00.6"S 20°13'50.0"E near the old road that used to traverse the pan

A number of isolated finds (see table 3.4.1 of the Heritage Impact Assessment) were located at the landside camp/ Speedweek camp that indicate the presence of Stone Age occupation at various times in the past. None of these appeared to constitute a specific site that was readily definable spatially, but rather a palimpsest of repeated perhaps ephemeral inhabitations of uses of the dunes. It is conceivable that further material or higher densities occur below the surface. In this respect it was notable that exposed artefacts occur on relatively deflated surfaces as opposed to those over which active dunes are in formation.

- Fuel Depot Options and Technical Camp Option A:

The area indicated for Fuel Depot Option A and Technical Camp Option A is situated on the pan surface on the west side of the pan alongside the old Rietfontein road. This area was traversed on foot, revealing between zero and an extremely low number of flakes stone pieces, very widely scattered. This observation is consistent with observations made above for the pan floor in general.

This once again represents an extremely ephemeral archaeological trace on the pan floor where the proposed possible development would constitute a near to zero impact on archaeological traces.

The proposed site of Fuel Depot Option B (see Fig 18) is upslope, i.e. westwards, from Option A, also alongside and just north of the old Rietfontein road. It is on the gently sloping ground rising westwards from the pan and on a surface strewn with Dwyka tillite-derived cobbles and, and amongst them, much flaked Stone Age material.

Although this locale is rich in stone tools, these are probably a lag deposit, i.e. not in primary context, and hence lacking in archaeological integrity: no stratigraphy; no organic preservation; limited opportunities of characterising the material in any meaningful way. Almost all spreads of Dwyka tillite in the region display similar artefactual content, and this was found to be the case at Loubos as well.

- Technical Camp Option B and Trackside Airstrip

These areas of potential development are both situated on the pan floor at the north western end of the pan, south of the R31 between Mier and Rietfontein. These locales have the same characteristics of other

pan floor settings described above, with zero or near zero archaeological traces. There would be no heritage impact by any infrastructure development in these areas.

In terms of significance, according to the Heritage Impact Assessment (**Appendix D5**), the very small numbers of isolated artefacts noted (they seem also to be widely distributed through time, from Earlier Stone Age [>500 000 years old] to Later Stone Age [perhaps up to the 19<sup>th</sup> century]) suggests that they have low local significance (to be graded 3C in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act).

The grave is of high sensitivity and should be subject to a detailed management plan if there is a chance that development may encroach into the area where it is situated.

All pan and pan-side settings, with the exception of the grave site, the significance of impact is likely to be low. The grave site is of high sensitivity and it is recommended that it be a no-go area.

## 6. RECOMENDATIONS

The following are site specific recommendations, as per the various specialist assessments of the project. Please note that if there is any contradiction between the following specialist's recommendations and/or the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation, and the recommendations in Section 7 and 8 below, the Environmental Authorisation and specialist recommendations take precedent. As stated above, each event must submit its own unique, event-specific EMP to the Competent Authority for approval. If there are any contradiction or between the event specific EMP and this EMP and/or the Environmental Authorisation (EA), the EA and this EMP take precedent.

### Recommendations on Impact Minimisation

- The construction and operational phase of the project must be done in accordance with this environmental management programme, the aim of which is, to minimise environmental impact during the construction and operational phases.
- A suitable qualified ECO must be appointed to oversee the construction phase and operational phases.
- It is recommended that a deposit be paid by the Event Organiser to the Applicant/ Municipality, to cover any clean up and/or rehabilitation costs incurred by the Applicant.
- A compliance audit should be undertaken after each event, conducted by an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner or ECO, before any deposit can be paid back to ensure that all clean up and rehabilitation etc. is satisfactorily dealt with.
- A copy of the compliance audit must be sent to the Competent Authority (DENC) for record-keeping.

### 6.1 FRESHWATER

- Vehicles to use existing roads and tracks as far as possible
- Where and when vehicles do have to traverse the pan off of the existing tracks:
  - Vehicles should avoid the softer patches of soil with visible salt cover.
  - If there are more than one vehicles, the trailing vehicles must avoid following in the lead vehicles tracks
  - The same tracks should not be used over again
- Vehicle movements must be avoided when the pan is wet
- Access to the pan by private vehicles must be limited, or even prohibited. It is recommended that spectators be transported to the designated viewing areas with busses. A designated parking area should be established
- Visitors and spectators during speed record attempts should be limited to demarcated areas in order to prevent trampling.
- Waste is to be collected and transported off-site, from where it can be separated, recycled and disposed of on a sanitary landfill. To conduct these actions on Hakskeen Pan is deemed to be too risky, from an environmental impact point of view.

#### 6.1.1 Sewage

Untreated sewage pollution is a serious concern, and the following mitigation measures must be adhered to and enforced:

- The conservancy tanks must be constructed out of heavy concrete or similar water tight materials
- These should be of a permanent nature and be used in future for upcoming events.

- The conservancy tanks must be emptied on a regular basis by a licenced service provider.
- The service provider must provide a Method Statement to the ECO
- The conservancy tank must be maintained and inspected for cracks etc. on a regular basis by the municipality
- Abluting anywhere besides designated ablution facilities must be strictly prohibited.
- Sufficient temporary ablution facilities (chemical toilets) must be provided for staff and for spectators/visitors. These must be maintained and emptied on a regular basis.

### **6.1.2 Fuel**

Fuel will be stored in tanker trucks, which will then decant fuel into a smaller bowser which will then fill up the Bloodhound SSC.

- Apart from bunds that should be built around the tanker parking area, no other hard structures would be necessary. These bunds are meant to retain fuel, should there be a leak. The bunted area should be large enough to contain the volume of the tank.
- It would be preferable that the bunds are built at the very boundary of the pan or even outside of the pan. This would decrease the risk. Hard structures on the pan floor would not be a preferable option.
- Drip trays should also be considered during decanting and refuelling of vehicles.
- All other vehicles (support vehicles, busses etc) used on the site should preferably be refuelled off-site.
- Support vehicles must be checked on a regular basis for fuel and oil leaks

## **6.2 FLORA**

- A management plan for control of invasive/exotic plant species needs to be implemented. Specialist advice should be used in this regard. Priority species should be identified first and a management plan should be established for each of the priority species. This plan should include pre-treatment, initial treatment and follow-up treatment and should be planned and budgeted for in advance.
- A control of access should be implemented for all remaining natural areas to prevent unnecessary destruction of habitats or disturbance of species. It is also vital that no additional fragmentation occurs and that all roads are clearly demarcated and kept to without any exceptions. No vehicles or personnel are permitted outside of these demarcated roads.
- The speed events area should be fenced in in order to reduce human and vehicle traffic to areas outside of the demarcated area.
- Ensure drivers are informed that off-road travelling is prohibited except where otherwise not practically feasible.
- It is vital that if any protected, endemic, rare or vulnerable species occurs on the proposed site that these species should be protected and/or left undisturbed. Only as an exception can these species be relocated to favourable sites with the use of a specialist prior to vegetation removal.
- The vegetation removal during the construction phase should be controlled and very specific.
- Staff and spectators should be discouraged / prohibited from entering and disturbing the surrounding natural areas. Management systems should be set in place to prevent any form of additional disturbance from occurring, for example fencing of certain areas.
- Ensure drivers are informed that off-road travelling is prohibited except where otherwise not practically feasible.
- Continuous rehabilitation of the area should be implemented during the operational phase.
- Ensure awareness amongst all staff, contractors and visitors to site to not needlessly damage flora and ensure they stay clear from the remaining natural areas as far as possible.
- Limit activities (transport etc.) to the smallest area possible. This is to prevent fragmentation that may have irreversible changes to flora communities. It also increases the invasion of exotic/invasive species.

- Regularly maintain equipment to reduce risk of hydrocarbon leaks, and have communication channels set up to report incidences and action plans in place to address issues immediately.
- Ensure adequate domestic waste bins are supplied and that domestic waste is removed by a reputable contractor. Adhere to the waste management plan.

### **6.3 FAUNA**

- A management plan for the control of invasive and exotic plant species needs to be implemented. Specialist advice should be used in this regard, refer to the vegetation study as to invasive identified on-site. Priority species should be identified first, in this case, the category invaders, and a management plan should be established for each of the priority species. This plan should include pre-treatment, initial treatment and follow-up treatment and should be planned and budgeted for in advance.
- A control of access should be implemented for all remaining natural areas to prevent unnecessary destruction of habitats or disturbance of species. Human and vehicles movement should stay out of the dunes as well. It is also vital that no additional fragmentation occurs and that all roads are clearly demarcated and kept to a minimum without any exceptions. No vehicles or personnel are permitted outside of these demarcated roads.
- Maintenance of roads should be implemented. It is vital that if any endemic, rare or vulnerable species occurs on the proposed site or encountered that these species should be protected and/or left undisturbed. Only as an exception can these species be relocated to favourable sites with the use of a specialist prior to vegetation and habitat removal. Threatened species are not allowed to be disturbed in any way.
- Priority species, such as the protected birds, specifically nests if encountered should be identified first and a management plan should be established for each of the priority species. Control access within demarcated zones and strictly implement it. This may prevent bush encroachment or desertification of the outcrops of the pan from occurring.
- Maintenance of roads should be implemented. This includes soil humps to reduce speed or speed limit indication. It is recommended that no activity be on the pan after rains and until the soil has completely dried out. This will prevent the water contamination, compaction and prevent major erosion (caused by human activities and vehicles).
- Continuous rehabilitation and clean-up of the area should be implemented during the operational phase.
- Ensure awareness amongst all staff, contractors and visitors to site to not needlessly damage vegetation or hinder animals encountered and ensure they stay clear from the remaining natural areas as far as possible.
- Limit activities (transport etc.) to the smallest area possible. This is to prevent fragmentation that may have irreversible changes to faunal communities. It also increases the invasion of alien/foreign species.

### **6.4 HERITAGE**

- Manage development in the dune area and salvage Stone Age material which could be used in a tourist information panel.
- Provision for on-going heritage monitoring in a project environmental management plan which also provides guidelines on what to do in the event of any major heritage feature being encountered during any phase of development or operation.
- Avoid impact on the grave site identified in this study.
- Impacting the grave to be avoided. This must be demarcated as a No go area.



- Provision for on-going heritage monitoring in a project environmental management plan which also provides guidelines on what to do in the event of any major heritage feature being encountered during any phase of development or operation.
- Avoid impact on the grave site identified in this study.

Further heritage recommendations:

- In future, should the licensed activities require any extension or expansion SAHRA must be notified of the development in terms of Section 38(1) and 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999)(NHRA).
- If any evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, charcoal and ash concentrations), fossils or other categories of heritage resources are found during the proposed development, SAHRA APM Unit must be alerted. If unmarked human burials are uncovered, the SAHRA Burial Grounds and Graves (BGG) Unit must be alerted immediately. A professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, depending on the nature of the finds, must be contracted as soon as possible to inspect the findings. If the newly discovered heritage resources prove to be of archaeological or palaeontological significance, a Phase 2 rescue operation may be required.

## **6.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC**

- Where possible, the proponent should implement a 'locals first' policy for construction jobs, specifically semi and low-skilled job categories. This will reduce the potential impact that this category of worker could have on local family and social networks;
- The proponent should consider the establishment of a Monitoring Forum (MF) for the key components associated with the preparation of site for the Bloodhound event. The MF should be established before these activities commence and should include key stakeholders, including representatives from Bloodhound, local community, local municipality and provincial government. The role of the MF would be to monitor the establishment phase and the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures. The MF should also be briefed on the potential risks to the local community associated with construction workers;
- The proponent and the appointed contractors should, in consultation with representatives from the MF, develop a Code of Conduct for the establishment phase. The code should identify what types of behaviour and activities by workers are not permitted, specifically non-local workers. Workers that breach the code of good conduct should be dismissed. All dismissals must comply with the South African labour legislation;
- The proponent and the contractor should implement an HIV/AIDS awareness programme for all workers at the outset of the establishment phase;
- The movement of workers on and off the site should be closely managed and monitored by the contractors. In this regard the contractors should be responsible for making the necessary arrangements for transporting workers to and from site on a daily basis;
- Where possible, the contractor should make necessary arrangements to enable workers from outside the area to return home over weekends. This would reduce the risk posed by non-local workers to local family structures and social networks;
- The contractor should make the necessary arrangements for ensuring that all nonlocal construction workers are transported back to their place of residence once the establishment phase is completed. This would reduce the risk posed by non-local construction workers to local family structures and social networks;
- Non-local workers should be accommodated on the site.
- Bloodhound should investigate the option of establishing a Monitoring Forum (MF) that includes local farmers and develop a Code of Conduct for workers. Should such a MF be required it should be established prior to commencement of the establishment phase. The Code of Conduct should be

signed by Bloodhound, local farmers, the community and contractors before the establishment phase commences and the contractors move onto site;

- The Code of Conduct should identify what types of behaviour and activities by workers are not permitted. The contractors appointed by Bloodhound should also ensure that all workers are informed at the outset of the establishment phase of the conditions contained on the Code of Conduct, specifically consequences of stock theft and trespassing on adjacent farms;
- Workers who breach the code of good conduct should be dismissed. All dismissals must comply with the South African labour legislation;
- Bloodhound should enter into an agreement with the affected landowners whereby Bloodhound will compensate for damages to farm property and disruptions to farming activities. This includes losses associated with stock theft and damage to property etc. This agreement should be finalised before the commencement of the establishment phase;
- The movement of workers on and off the site should be closely managed and monitored by contractors appointed by Bloodhound. In this regard the contractors should be responsible for ensuring that workers respect the rights of local farmers and do not pose safety and security threat to them and their families;
- The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the construction phase must outline procedures for managing and storing waste on site, specifically plastic waste that poses a threat to livestock if ingested;

### **6.5.1 Fire**

Potential risk of fires

- Bloodhound should ensure that open fires on the site for cooking or heating are not permitted except in designated areas. Open fires should not be established in the vicinity of the grassed dunes to the east of the pan;
- No smoking should be permitted on the site, except in designated areas;
- Bloodhound should ensure that construction related activities that pose a potential fire risk are properly managed and are confined to areas where the risk of fires has been reduced. Measures to reduce the risk of fires include clearing working areas and avoiding working in high wind conditions when the risk of fires is greater. In this regard special care should be taken during the high risk dry, windy winter months;
- As per the conditions of the Code of Conduct, in the advent of a fire being caused by construction workers and or construction activities, the appointed contractors should compensate farmers for any damage caused to their farms. The contractor should also compensate the fire fighting costs borne by farmers and local authorities.
- Visitors should be informed of potential fire risks;
- No open fires and or smoking should be permitted, except in designated areas;
- Bloodhound should provide adequate fire fighting equipment on-site. This equipment should be made available to fight fires on adjacent farms if and when required;
- Bloodhound should provide fire-fighting training to selected staff. These staff should be made available to assist farmers to fight fires on adjacent farms if and when required;
- In the advent of a fire being caused by event related activities on the site, Bloodhound should compensate farmers for any damage caused to their farms.
- Bloodhound should also compensate the fire fighting costs borne by farmers and local authorities.

### 6.5.2 Construction workers

The potential risks associated with construction workers can be mitigated. The aspects that should be covered include:

- Implement a training and skills development programmes for locals at least 3 months prior to the event in order to maximise employment opportunities for local community members from Mier;
- Where possible, the Bloodhound and the Northern Cape Government should implement a 'locals first' policy for work opportunities, specifically semi and lowskilled job categories. This will reduce the potential impact that this category of worker could have on local family and social networks;
- Bloodhound and the Northern Cape Government proponent should consider the establishment of a Monitoring Forum (MF) for the key components associated with the hosting of the Bloodhound event. The MF should be established before these activities commence and should include key stakeholders, including representatives from Bloodhound, local community, local municipality and provincial government.
- The role of the MF would be to monitor the establishment phase and the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures. The MF should also be briefed on the potential risks to the local community associated with workers and visitors;
- Bloodhound and the Northern Cape Government and the appointed service providers should, in consultation with representatives from the MF, develop a Code of Conduct for the event hosting phase. The code should identify what types of behaviour and activities by workers are not permitted, specifically non-local workers. Workers that breach the code of good conduct should be dismissed. All dismissals must comply with the South African labour legislation;
- Bloodhound and the Northern Cape Government should implement an HIV/AIDS awareness programme for members from the local community and all workers involved in hosting the event;
- The movement of workers on and off the site should be closely managed and monitored by the service providers. In this regard the service providers should be responsible for making the necessary arrangements for transporting all non-local workers to and from site on a daily basis;
- The contractor should make the necessary arrangements for ensuring that all nonlocal workers are transported back to their place of residence once the event is over. This would reduce the risk posed by non-local construction workers to local family structures and social networks;
- Non-local workers should be accommodated on the site where possible.

### 6.5.3 Vehicle movements

The potential risks associated with the movement of vehicles can be risks can be reduced. The aspects that should be covered include:

- Bloodhound and the Provincial Traffic Authorities should develop and implement a traffic management programme for the 3-4 month event period. This should include implementing a high visibility programme and speed control measures along the R360;
- High speed testing on the R360 should be put on hold during for a four to five month period leading up to and during the hosting of the Bloodhound event;
- The movement of heavy service vehicles should be confined to daylight hours.
- The movement of heavy vehicles should take between Monday and Friday so as to avoid weekends when tourists and members of the community are more likely to be using the R 360.
- All vehicles must be road-worthy and drivers must be qualified, made aware of the potential road safety issues, and need for strict speed limits.

#### **6.5.4 Legacy Benefits**

Legacy benefits:

- The recommendations contained in the Bloodhound Integrated Development Strategy (BHIDS, 2013) study should be implemented. In addition, the option of combining the Bloodhound Museum / Visitor Centre with the Khomani San Museum and Craft Centre should be investigated.
- School tours for local schools in the Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality (DKLM) should also be organised during the first 2 months of the Bloodhound event when there are expected to be less visitors on the site.
- With regard to establishing a local Mier based service provider that can provide catering, camping, cleaning, ablution, logistics and other services for large events held on the pan and the surrounding area, the option of a local, privately owned SMME or a Community Trust type option should be explored and discussed with representatives from the Northern Cape Provincial Government, DKLM and the Mier community. As indicated above, a well-run and managed Community Trust option is more likely to create an opportunity to generate funds for community initiatives as opposed to privately owned SMME.

#### **6.5.5 Recommended Enhancement Measures**

Hosting of the Bloodhound event represents an enhancement measure in itself. However, in order to maximise the benefits of the event the recommendations contained in the Bloodhound Integrated Development Strategy (BHIDS) report are implemented, specifically with regard to enhancing tourist related opportunities. This includes:

- Implementing awareness raising campaign;
- Up-dating tourism websites.

In order to enhance local employment and business opportunities associated with the activities associated with the hosting of the Bloodhound event the following measures should be implemented:

##### **Employment**

- Implement a training and skills development programmes for locals at least 3 months prior to the event in order to maximise employment opportunities for local community members from Mier;
- Where reasonable and practical the local service providers that meet required Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) criteria should be appointed;
- Where and reasonably practical a 'locals first' policy, especially for semi and lowskilled job categories should be implemented. However, due to the low skills levels in the area, the majority of skilled positions are likely to be filled by people from outside the area;
- Representatives from Bloodhound and the Northern Cape Government should meet with representatives from the DKLM and key organisations in the area, such as the Upington Chamber of Commerce, to identify local service providers and establish database for the project;
- The recruitment selection process should seek to promote gender equality and the employment of women wherever possible.
- Also, as indicated above, a car wash service should be provided by the local community in the proposed parking area located to the north of the R360.

##### **Business**

- The Northern Cape Provincial Government should develop a database of local companies, specifically Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) companies, which qualify as potential service providers (e.g. catering companies, waste collection companies, security companies, transport

companies etc.) before the end of February 2017. These companies should be notified of the services required and be invited to bid for Bloodhound related work;

- The Northern Cape Provincial Government, in consultation with the DKLM, representatives from the Mier community and key organisations in the area, such as the Upington Chamber of Commerce, should identify strategies aimed at maximising the potential benefits for local companies associated with the project. This includes providing information on potential opportunities, such as catering, shuttle services, security etc.
- The Northern Cape Provincial Government should provide local SMMEs and or members of the Mier community with training and financial assistance to enable them to benefit from the provision of services, such as catering, cleaning etc. The financial assistance may include funding to purchase catering and cleaning equipment etc.;
- The Northern Cape Provincial Government should explore opportunities for mentoring and joint ventures with local SMMEs from Mier in order to maximise local benefits and enhance the legacy potential of the Bloodhound event.

The key recommendations contained in the Bloodhound Integrated Development Strategy (BHIDS) prepared by Urban Econ in 2013 should be implemented. These should be implemented by the end of February 2017. Representatives from Bloodhound, the Steering Committee should liaise with representatives from the DKLM, the local tourism sector and business organisations, such as the Upington Chamber of Commerce to identify the measures that need to be implemented to address the potential challenges associated with providing accommodation and services for the large number of visitors that are expected to descend on the area, specifically during the last month of the event.

In addition, the following issues need to be addressed in order to enhance the visitor experience to the area:

- Provide additional and more cost effective flights to Upington from Johannesburg and Cape Town;
- Increase the number of rental cars at Upington Airport;
- Establish a Bloodhound Information Desk at Upington Airport to provide visitors with information on the event, including, times, distances, transport options, location of petrol stations and shops, tourist related activities, accommodation, eating out options, etc.;
- Brief local accommodation sector on standard quality and service requirements, specifically for overseas visitors, such as free wi-fi etc.
- The Upington Chamber of Commerce also indicated that local accommodation providers should be encouraged not to overly inflate their rates to take advantage of the influx of visitors to the area as this would impact negatively on visitor experiences, which in turn would reflect poorly on the tourism sector as a whole.

The facilities and services at the site that would enhance visitor experience include:

- Clean, safe, secure and well serviced accommodation;
- Clean, well equipped ablution and shower facilities;
- Media / Computer Centre where visitors can check e-mails, down load and print document etc.;
- Free wi-fi and cell phone charging facilities;
- Food market with a wide range of food options, including catering for vegetarians. The opportunity should be used to highlight local, traditional foods from the area and the Northern Cape;
- Small convenience shop where basis necessities can be purchased;
- Child care facility;
- Mobile electronic banking facilities;
- Well established craft market area;
- Opportunity to hire mountain bikes so that people can ride around the area and Hakskeen Pan;
- Safe, controlled parking area;
- Shuttle services from the parking and accommodation area to the track and the hospitality areas.

- Live entertainment (music, stand-up comedy, dancing etc) has also been identified as key visitor service. It is recommended that the entertainment area should be modelled on the Fan Park Concept that was used during the 2010 World Soccer Cup on South Africa. This would include equipping the area with large TV screens and high quality sound equipment which would enable visitors to watch the Bloodhound tests live. The opportunity should be used to highlight local, traditional music and dances.

## **6.6 ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION**

Please ensure that DENC confirm their approval of this project in writing.

The conditions and any further recommendations included in the Environmental Authorisation must be adhered to.

## **7. CONSTRUCTION PHASE EMP**

### **7.1 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 Applicant (Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality, Department of Economic Development and Tourism Northern Cape, Bloodhound SSC, the Construction Supervisor, the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and the Contractor. All role players must familiarize themselves with the prescriptions of the EMP.

#### **7.1.1 The client / applicant / owner (this may also refer to the event organiser)**

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.

#### **7.1.2 The Construction Supervisor and/or Event Organiser**

The Construction Supervisor/Event Organiser 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/Event Organiser 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/Event Organiser 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/Event Organiser will be responsible for the implementation of the EMP.

#### **7.1.3 The contractor and/or Event Organiser**

The Contractor/Event Organiser 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.

#### **7.1.4 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.

##### **7.1.4.1 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. The ECO should be registered as an Environmental Scientist (in terms of section 20(3) of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003 (Act 27 of 2003)).

##### **7.1.4.2 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.



### **7.1.4.3 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

### **7.1.5 Health & safety officer:**

A health & safety (H&S) officer for the project must be designated or appointed by the Contractor or Principal Agent in terms of the relevant Occupational Health and Safety legislation.

## **7.2 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.

## **7.3 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, including ablution facilities, firefighting equipment, solid waste disposal measures and bunding;
- Establishment of construction site;
- Above ground bulk fuel storage facilities;
- Concrete works & batching plant facilities;
- Soil erosion & sediment control;
- Use and storing of hazardous substances; and
- Establishment of temporary laydown areas.

## **7.4 SITE SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS & CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES**

### **7.4.1 On-site start-up meeting**

The mandatory **On-Site Start-Up Meeting** must be conducted prior to commencement of any site/camp establishment, earthworks and/or construction activities and will focus on site specific conditions and requirements that may be applicable to the project and may require additional or special measures of control.

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
- Access routes
- Road and construction area to be demarcated
- Materials stockpile and lay down areas to be demarcated
- Method of stockpiling to be discussed
- Firefighting procedures
- Mandatory firefighting equipment & fire preventative measures
- Solid waste removal intentions
- Placement, type and service of toilets to be agreed on
- Placement and type of rubbish bins and removal of rubbish to be agreed on
- Labour overnight camp to be demarcated and services agreed on
- Environmental Education and awareness training session to all contractors & onsite staff/labour.
- Location & establishment of concrete batching plant facility.

### **7.4.2 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 and/or Event Organiser.
- Resident Engineer (if required)
- 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 civils contract, are informed of the environmental conditions pertaining to the site.

## **7.5 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS TRAINING**

### **7.5.1 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.

### **7.5.2 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).

## **7.6 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, including No-go areas (maps/plans)
- Entrance and haul roads
- Traffic management plan
- A traffic management plan for the site access roads.
- A transportation plan for the transport of larger components.
- An erosion management plan.
- Clearing of vegetation & topsoil removal (if required)
- Stockpiling
- Temporary storage facilities
- Construction camp & site offices
- Fuel storage
- Labourer's facilities
- Mandatory site equipment, including ablution facilities, firefighting equipment, solid waste disposal and bunding
- Waste control
- Cement mixing & batching areas (if required)
- Construction vehicle maintenance
- Heavy earthmoving equipment (if required)
- Dust control
- Noise control
- Rehabilitation

**Please note that each event specific EMP will require its own method statements, and should include, but not be limited to, the above**

### **7.6.1 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.

## **7.7 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.

### **7.7.1 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.

### **7.7.2 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.

### **7.7.3 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.

### **7.7.4 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.

## **7.8 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 significant 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/DENC (if so requested) after the ECO has consulted with the Environmental Consultant and Applicant.
- Amendments to the EMP must be approved by the Competent Authority (DENC)
- No deviation from the contents of the EMP will be allowed without following the above procedures.

## **7.9 RECORD KEEPING**

All records relating to the implementation of this Environmental Management Plan must be kept together for each event, 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.

## **7.10 STANDARD MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES**

### **7.10.1 Access & 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 40 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.
- Vehicles to use existing roads and tracks as far as possible
- Where and when vehicles do have to traverse the pan off of the existing tracks:
  - Vehicles should avoid the softer patches of soil with visible salt cover.
  - If there are more than one vehicles, the trailing vehicles must avoid following in the lead vehicles tracks
  - The same tracks should not be used over again
- Vehicle movements must be avoided when the pan is wet
- Access to the pan by private vehicles must be limited, or even prohibited if necessary.
- Ensure drivers are informed that off-road travelling is prohibited except where otherwise not practically feasible.

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.

### **7.10.2 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 firefighting 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.

### **7.10.3 "No-Go" areas**

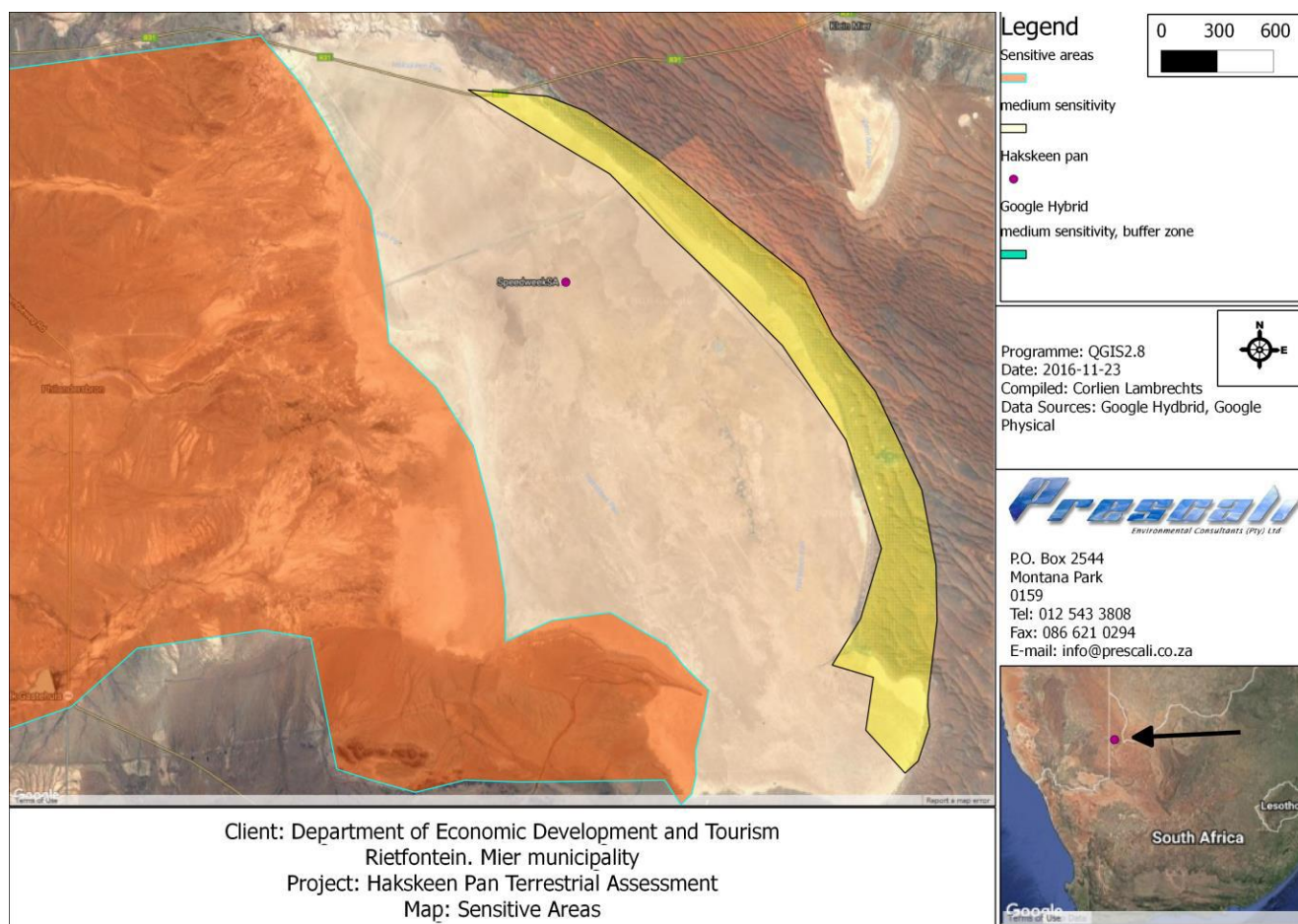
Specifications of the Environmental Authorisation (EA), the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) or the On Site Start-Up Meeting (OSSM) can require that certain areas are to be considered as "No go" areas as a result of their environmental significance or proximity to environmental significant features.

- No-Go areas will be demarcated and indicated on a site plan. The dune areas, especially to the east of the pan should be considered no-go areas. Only the areas between the dunes at the Speedweek/landside camp area can be considered for construction and/or construction related activities, however, this must first be approved by the ECO. The area allowed between the dunes at the speedweek camp area may not be larger than 1ha in size. A Method Statement indicating work areas and no-go areas must be submitted to and be approved by DENC.
- 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.



The following map must be taken into account when considering No-Go areas:

Figure 3: Sensitivity map produced to give an indication of sensitive drainage areas and the dunes



#### 7.10.4 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
- Event’s Organiser
- 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 fencing. A single strand of orange baler twine is to be attached to dropper poles to indicate boundaries and no-go areas for site personnel and vehicular movement will be considered the minimum. (Alternative fencing may be decided upon dependent on site requirements and the purpose of demarcation eg. More visible, sturdy fencing may be required around sensitive features and no-go areas).

- 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: 7.10.5; 7.10.6; 7.10.2; 7.10.9; 7.10.7; 7.10.8.
- 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.

#### **7.10.5 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.

- All remaining natural corridors identified as 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;
- The use of herbicides and pesticides is not allowed;
- 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.

#### **7.10.6 Protection of flora**

- 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.
- A management plan for control of invasive/exotic plant species needs to be implemented. Specialist advice should be used in this regard. Priority species should be identified first and a management plan

should be established for each of the priority species. This plan should include pre-treatment, initial treatment and follow-up treatment and should be planned and budgeted for in advance.

- A control of access should be implemented for all remaining natural areas to prevent unnecessary destruction of habitats or disturbance of species. It is also vital that no additional fragmentation occurs and that all roads are clearly demarcated and kept to without any exceptions. No vehicles or personnel are permitted outside of these demarcated roads.
- The speed events area should be fenced in in order to reduce human and vehicle traffic to areas outside of the demarcated area.
- Ensure drivers are informed that off-road travelling is prohibited except where otherwise not practically feasible.
- It is vital that if any protected, endemic, rare or vulnerable species occurs on the proposed site that these species should be protected and/or left undisturbed. Only as an exception can these species be relocated to favourable sites with the use of a specialist prior to vegetation removal.
- The vegetation removal during the construction phase should be controlled and very specific.
- Staff and spectators should be discouraged / prohibited from entering and disturbing the surrounding natural areas. Management systems should be set in place to prevent any form of additional disturbance from occurring, for example fencing of certain areas.
- Ensure drivers are informed that off-road travelling is prohibited except where otherwise not practically feasible.
- Continuous rehabilitation of the area should be implemented during the operational phase.
- Ensure awareness amongst all staff, contractors and visitors to site to not needlessly damage flora and ensure they stay clear from the remaining natural areas as far as possible.
- Limit activities (transport etc.) to the smallest area possible. This is to prevent fragmentation that may have irreversible changes to flora communities. It also increases the invasion of exotic/invasive species.
- Regularly maintain equipment to reduce risk of hydrocarbon leaks, and have communication channels set up to report incidences and action plans in place to address issues immediately.
- Ensure adequate domestic waste bins are supplied and that domestic waste is removed by a reputable contractor. Adhere to the waste management plan.
- 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 7.10.26).

### **7.10.7 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 by the contractors, staff or public. 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.
- A management plan for the control of invasive and exotic plant species needs to be implemented. Specialist advice should be used in this regard, refer to the vegetation study as to invasive identified on-site. Priority species should be identified first, in this case, the category invaders, and a

management plan should be established for each of the priority species. This plan should include pre-treatment, initial treatment and follow-up treatment and should be planned and budgeted for in advance.

- A control of access should be implemented for all remaining natural areas to prevent unnecessary destruction of habitats or disturbance of species. Human and vehicles movement should stay out of the dunes as well. It is also vital that no additional fragmentation occurs and that all roads are clearly demarcated and kept to a minimum without any exceptions. No vehicles or personnel are permitted outside of these demarcated roads.
- Maintenance of roads should be implemented. It is vital that if any endemic, rare or vulnerable species occurs on the proposed site or encountered that these species should be protected and/or left undisturbed. Only as an exception can these species be relocated to favourable sites with the use of a specialist prior to vegetation and habitat removal. Threatened species are not allowed to be disturbed in any way.
- Priority species, such as the protected birds, specifically nests if encountered should be identified first and a management plan should be established for each of the priority species. Control access within demarcated zones and strictly implement it. This may prevent bush encroachment or desertification of the outcrops of the pan from occurring.
- Maintenance of roads should be implemented. This includes soil humps to reduce speed or speed limit indication. It is recommended that no activity be on the pan after rains and until the soil has completely dried out. This will prevent the water contamination, compaction and prevent major erosion (caused by human activities and vehicles).
- Continuous rehabilitation and clean-up of the area should be implemented during the operational phase.
- Ensure awareness amongst all staff, contractors and visitors to site to not needlessly damage vegetation or hinder animals encountered and ensure they stay clear from the remaining natural areas as far as possible.
- Limit activities (transport etc.) to the smallest area possible. This is to prevent fragmentation that may have irreversible changes to faunal communities. It also increases the invasion of alien/foreign species.
- To minimize potential impacts to animal species, animals (wildlife and domestic animals) may under no circumstances be handled, removed, killed or interfered with by the Contractor, his employees, his Sub-Contractors or his Sub-Contractors' employees.
- Activities on site must comply with the regulations of the Animal Protection Act 1962 (Act No. 71 of 1962). Workers should also be advised on the penalties associated with the needless destruction of wildlife, as set out in this act.

#### **7.10.8 Clearing of vegetation, stripping & conservation of topsoil (if required)**

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), if removal is required, 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 (if required)

- 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/m<sup>2</sup> 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.

#### **7.10.9 Erosion & sedimentation control (if required)**

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 re-vegetation. Never store topsoil around trees as this may kill them. Spread the topsoil back when the work is finished and re-vegetate the site as soon as possible to

control erosion. Remove the sediment and erosion controls only after re-vegetation 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.

#### **7.10.10 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.
- A management plan for control of invasive/exotic plant species needs to be implemented. Specialist advice should be used in this regard. Priority species should be identified first and a management plan should be established for each of the priority species. This plan should include pre-treatment, initial treatment and follow-up treatment and should be planned and budgeted for in advance.
- 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.
- Herbicides are not allowed on the pan.

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.

### **7.10.11 Protection of archaeological & paleontological remains**

Archaeological remains are ancient man-made objects, structures, or ancient burials that have been preserved on the earth's surface, underground, or underwater and serve as the historical sources that make it possible to reconstruct the past history of human society, including mankind's prehistory. Palaeontology 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. Please refer to the specific recommendations in Section 6.2.

- Basic archaeological remains include work tools, weapons, domestic utensils, clothing, and ornaments; settlements including campsites, fortified and unfortified settlements, and separate dwellings; ancient fortifications; the remains of ancient hydraulic structures; ancient agricultural fields; roads; mining pits and workshops; ancient burial grounds and various burial and religious structures (stelae, stone figurines, stone fish monoliths (vishaps), menhirs, cromlechs, dolmens, sanctuaries); drawings and inscriptions carved into individual stones and cliffs; and architectural monuments. Archaeological remains also include ancient ships and their cargoes that sank in rivers and seas and settlements that came to be underwater as a result of shifts in the earth's crust.
- Manage development in the dune area and salvage Stone Age material which could be used in a tourist information panel.
- Avoid impact on the grave site (unmarked grave, elliptical in shape and capped by flat stones) located near the old road crossing the pan at 26°46'00.6"S 20°13'50.0"E
- Impacting the grave to be avoided. This must be demarcated as a No go area.
- If any evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, charcoal and ash concentrations), fossils or other categories of heritage resources are found during the proposed development, SAHRA APM Unit must be alerted. If unmarked human burials are uncovered, the SAHRA Burial Grounds and Graves (BGG) Unit must be alerted immediately. A professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, depending on the nature of the finds, must be contracted as soon as possible to inspect the findings. If the newly discovered heritage resources prove to be of archaeological or palaeontological significance, a Phase 2 rescue operation may be required.
- Note that the Contractor may not, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resource authority; destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological site or archaeological material. The latter is a criminal offence under the Heritage Resources Act.
- In future, should the licensed activities require any extension, expansion or a borrow pit larger than 500m<sup>2</sup> is required for material, SAHRA must be notified of the development in terms of Section 38(1) and 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999)(NHRA).

#### **SAHRA contact details:**

PO Box 4637, CAPE TOWN, 8000  
 111 Harrington Street, Cape Town  
 Tel: (021) 462 4502  
 Fax: (021) 462 4509  
 Website: [www.sahra.org.za](http://www.sahra.org.za)

### **7.10.12 Storage of construction material & stockpiling**

New construction material will be stored in demarcated areas on the affected properties prior to commencement of construction. 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 delivered to 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.
- No stockpiling of raw construction material (e.g. Sand, stone etc.) will be allowed on the pan, except within the fenced off area of the technical camp. Stockpiling of equipment and material such as scaffolding, pipes etc. must be done on plastic sheeting or similar on the pan surface. If not, a method statement must be submitted to and approved by DENC.

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.
- The Contractor must negotiate appropriate space 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.



### **7.10.13 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. Very strict enforcement is required in this regard. 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

### **7.10.14 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. This has been identified as one of the main potential environmental impacts on Hakskeen Pan. Petroleum spills can move rapidly into the soil and quickly contaminate the pan. 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, including mobile tankers, for use during the construction phase (and operational 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 bunded area should be built to be at least a third wider (on all sides) than the base of the fuel tank in order to maximise its capability to contain spillages and leakages.
- The fuel distributor must also be located within bunded area to better prevent against accidental spillages during refuelling.
- These bunds must be temporary structures, either constructed with precast material (removable cement block) or double lines plastic sheeting with a sand bag wall. These bunds are meant to retain fuel, should there be a leak. The bunted area should be large enough to contain the volume of the tank.
- It would be preferable that the bunds are built at the very boundary of the pan or even outside of the pan. This would decrease the risk. Hard structures on the pan floor would not be a preferable option.
- The bund area must be built off the pan the pan surface to decrease the risk. Hard permanent structures on the pan floor would not be a preferable option.
- 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.
- Apart from bunds that should be built around the tanker parking area, no other hard structures would be necessary. These bunds are meant to retain fuel, should there be a leak. The bunted area should be large enough to contain the volume of the tank.
- Drip trays must be used during decanting and refuelling of vehicles.
- All other vehicles (support vehicles, busses etc.) used on the site should be refuelled off-site.
- Support vehicles must be checked on a regular basis for fuel and oil leaks
- All necessary precautions must be taken to prevent spillages and leaks on the pan.

#### **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.

#### **7.10.15 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 storage may take place on the pan, except within the fenced technical camp area.
- 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 of at appropriate licensed disposal sites. The Contractor must supply the ECO with a certificate of disposal.

### **7.10.16 Use of cement or concrete**

Permanent structures (such as foundations, bunds, roads, landing strips etc. on, or on the edge of Hakskeen Pan are not allowed. However, if permanent structures such as fuel bunds, conservancy tanks, etc. are constructed off of the pan, the following must be noted.

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. The method statement for all cement mixing, use etc. must be approved by the ECO first.

#### **Concrete/cement mixing:**

- The mixing of cement will not be allowed on Hakskeen Pan surface.
- Although not encouraged, small scale cement mixing can be allowed at the technical camp area and at the Landside/Speedweek camp area (but off of the pan surface). The cement mixing methods and mitigate measures described below must be undertaken.
- The mixing of cement off-site is encouraged, as well as the use ready-mix cement.
- The use of Pre-cast cement structures is highly encouraged on Hakskeen Pan.
- 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 must not occur on the pan surface.
- 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.

- Wastewater may not be disposed of on 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). No batching areas are allowed except for at the Landside/Speedweek area and within the fenced technical camp area. No batching is allowed on the pan surface, except for within the fenced technical camp area.
- However, pre-cast or ready-mix is still encouraged.
- 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 / slot 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.
- No cleaning of equipment will be allowed on the pan surface

### **7.10.17 Blasting / drilling (unlikely to be required)**

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.

### **7.10.18 Fire fighting**

Adequate firefighting equipment according to the fire hazard during the construction period must be available on site and in good working order (at least one type ABC (all purpose) 9 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 firefighting in the region. This list must include emergency contact numbers and must be visible at the site office.
- Welding, gas cutting or cutting of metal will only be permitted inside the working areas.
- The Contractor must pay the costs incurred 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 firefighting reaction plan has been drawn up with onsite workers and the resident land-owner / farmer.
- Bloodhound and/or the event organiser should ensure that open fires on the site for cooking or heating are not permitted except in designated areas. Open fires should not be established in the vicinity of the grassed dunes to the east of the pan, except within designated areas approved by the ECO. Firefighting equipment must be made available in these designated areas;
- No smoking should be permitted on the site, except in designated areas;
- Bloodhound and/or the event organiser should ensure that construction related activities that pose a potential fire risk are properly managed and are confined to areas where the risk of fires has been reduced. Measures to reduce the risk of fires include clearing working areas and avoiding working in high wind conditions when the risk of fires is greater. In this regard special care should be taken during the high risk dry, windy winter months;
- As per the conditions of the Code of Conduct, in the advent of a fire being caused by construction workers and or construction activities, the appointed contractors should compensate farmers for any damage caused to their farms. The contractor should also compensate the firefighting costs borne by farmers and local authorities.
- Visitors should be informed of potential fire risks;
- No open fires and or smoking should be permitted, except in designated areas;
- Bloodhound and/or the event organiser should provide adequate firefighting equipment on-site. This equipment should be made available to fight fires on adjacent farms if and when required;
- Bloodhound and/or the event organiser should provide fire-fighting training to selected staff. These staff should be made available to assist farmers to fight fires on adjacent farms if and when required;
- In the advent of a fire being caused by event related activities on the site, Bloodhound and/or the event organiser should compensate farmers for any damage caused to their farms.
- Bloodhound and/or the event organiser should also compensate the firefighting costs borne by farmers and local authorities.

**A Fire Risk Assessment must be compiled for each event and included in the Event-specific EMP.**

#### **7.10.19 Emergency Procedures**

It is the responsibility of the contractor and/or event organiser 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.

#### **7.10.20 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, burning or dumping of any waste materials, vegetation, litter or refuse may occur. Sufficient bins must be provided.
- A Waste Management Plan must be drawn up by the Applicant/Event Organiser
- 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.
- Waste is to be collected and transported off-site, from where it can be separated, recycled and disposed of on a sanitary landfill. To conduct these actions on Hakskeen Pan is deemed to be too risky, from an environmental impact point of view.
- 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.
- Ensure adequate domestic waste bins are supplied and that domestic waste is removed by a reputable contractor. Adhere to the waste management plan.

#### **7.10.21 Toilets & 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.
- 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.
- Abluting anywhere besides designated ablution facilities must be strictly prohibited.

- Sufficient temporary ablution facilities (chemical toilets) must be provided for staff and for spectators/visitors. These must be maintained and emptied on a regular basis.
- 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 & 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.

#### **7.10.22 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.
- No contaminated water may be discharged on site.
- 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

#### **7.10.23 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.

#### **7.10.24 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 is strictly prohibited.
- Sufficient waste bins must be present in this area and emptied regularly.
- The contractor must supply cooking facilities that are suitable for the environment and are not liable to cause the outbreak of fires.
- No overnight camping/stay on site allowed, except for Non-local workers, who should be accommodated on the site where possible. This must be cleared with the ECO on site.
- If overnighing is necessary for security purposes then it must also be cleared with the ECO on site.

#### **7.10.25 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.

#### **7.10.26 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. **An event specific restoration, rehabilitation and clean-up plan must be included in the EMP.** 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.

#### **7.10.27 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.
- Vehicles to use existing roads and tracks as far as possible
- Where and when vehicles do have to traverse the pan off of the existing tracks:
  - Vehicles should avoid the softer patches of soil with visible salt cover.
  - If there are more than one vehicles, the trailing vehicles must avoid following in the lead vehicles tracks
  - The same tracks should not be used over again
- Vehicle movements must be avoided when the pan is wet
- Access to the pan by private vehicles must be limited, or even prohibited. It is recommended that spectators be transported to the designated viewing areas with busses. A designated parking area should be established

#### **7.10.28 Socio-Cultural and Socio-economic 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.

The following socio-economic measures, as per the Socio-economic Impact Assessment, must also be considered (although these are specific to Bloodhound SSC, this should be taken into consideration by other event organisers/planners on Hakskeen Pan):

- Where possible, the proponent should implement a 'locals first' policy for construction jobs, specifically semi and low-skilled job categories. This will reduce the potential impact that this category of worker could have on local family and social networks;
- The proponent should consider the establishment of a Monitoring Forum (MF) for the key components associated with the preparation of site for the Bloodhound event. The MF should be established before these activities commence and should include key stakeholders, including representatives from Bloodhound, local community, local municipality and provincial government. The role of the MF would be to monitor the establishment phase and the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures. The MF should also be briefed on the potential risks to the local community associated with construction workers;
- The proponent and the appointed contractors should, in consultation with representatives from the MF, develop a Code of Conduct for the establishment phase. The code should identify what types of behaviour and activities by workers are not permitted, specifically non-local workers. Workers that breach the code of good conduct should be dismissed. All dismissals must comply with the South African labour legislation;

- The proponent and the contractor should implement an HIV/AIDS awareness programme for all workers at the outset of the establishment phase;
- The movement of workers on and off the site should be closely managed and monitored by the contractors. In this regard the contractors should be responsible for making the necessary arrangements for transporting workers to and from site on a daily basis;
- Where possible, the contractor should make necessary arrangements to enable workers from outside the area to return home over weekends. This would reduce the risk posed by non-local workers to local family structures and social networks;
- The contractor should make the necessary arrangements for ensuring that all nonlocal construction workers are transported back to their place of residence once the establishment phase is completed. This would reduce the risk posed by non-local construction workers to local family structures and social networks;
- Non-local workers should be accommodated on the site.
- Bloodhound should investigate the option of establishing a Monitoring Forum (MF) that includes local farmers and develop a Code of Conduct for workers. Should such a MF be required it should be established prior to commencement of the establishment phase. The Code of Conduct should be signed by Bloodhound, local farmers, the community and contractors before the establishment phase commences and the contractors move onto site;
- The Code of Conduct should identify what types of behaviour and activities by workers are not permitted. The contractors appointed by Bloodhound should also ensure that all workers are informed at the outset of the establishment phase of the conditions contained on the Code of Conduct, specifically consequences of stock theft and trespassing on adjacent farms;
- Workers who breach the code of good conduct should be dismissed. All dismissals must comply with the South African labour legislation;
- Bloodhound should enter into an agreement with the affected landowners whereby Bloodhound will compensate for damages to farm property and disruptions to farming activities. This includes losses associated with stock theft and damage to property etc. This agreement should be finalised before the commencement of the establishment phase;
- The movement of workers on and off the site should be closely managed and monitored by contractors appointed by Bloodhound. In this regard the contractors should be responsible for ensuring that workers respect the rights of local farmers and do not pose safety and security threat to them and their families.

## **7.11 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE**

The following potential emergency situations have been identified and include the procedure for responding to, and for preventing and mitigating the environmental impacts that may be associated with them (also refer to Penalties and Fines). This must be addressed in each event specific management plan.

### **7.11.1 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 firefighting 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 firefighting in the region. This list must include emergency contact numbers and must be visible at the site office.

- The contractors must establish an emergency procedure (with contact numbers) to the satisfaction of ECO (whenever work is done in any fire prone areas).

### **7.11.2 Hydrocarbon spills**

Potential for hydrocarbon spills on the pan is a serious concern. The following must be observed:

- Vehicles (except for the Bloodhound SSC) will arrive on site already fuelled for the project. If other vehicles/aircraft do require refuelling, written permission from the ECO must be obtained, and the hydrocarbon storing and use (refuelling) mitigation measures described in this EMP must be complied with.
- 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/Event organiser will be responsible for immediate containment and corrective action (e.g. stopping the leakage), and to inform the Construction Supervisor and/or Event organiser and ECO.
- The ECO to approve the best possible environmental solution.
- The Contractor and/or the Event organiser will be liable for any costs incurred.

### **7.11.3 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.

## 8. 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/event organiser will remain overall responsible for the environmental performance of the site and must be aware of the legal requirements and obligations. The applicant/event organiser 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 which must include:

- Access management and control;
- Energy management and monitoring;
- Water management and monitoring;
- Erosion management;
- Waste and pollution management;
- Sewerage management;
- Fire Management;
- Minimise dust and air emissions;
- Protection of indigenous natural vegetation and fauna;
- Specific monitoring and operational instructions;
- Emergency plans which will cover all reasonable aspects of the operations which might lead to environmental pollution or degradation.
- ECO Appointment (as per the construction phase recommendations)

**As noted previously, each event will have its own unique event specific Operational Management Plan. However, the measures described below must be taken into consideration. All construction phase mitigation measures and recommendations must be considered and implemented in the Operational Phase.**

### 8.1 GENERAL EVENTS MANAGEMENT

All events, including the Bloodhound SSC and speed events, held on Hakskeen Pan, must take the following into consideration.

- An independent and suitably qualified Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must be appointed prior to the start of the operational phase of the event. The ECO will be responsible for overseeing the environmental aspects of the Operational phase and will work in close co-ordination with the Event organiser.
- 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. The ECO should be registered as an Environmental Scientist (in terms of section 20(3) of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003 (Act 27 of 2003)).
- The ECO should be employed for the duration of the event.
- The ECO should perform daily site visits for the duration of event, as well as during the de-commissioning phase.
- Environmental awareness training courses, as described in Section 7, shall be run for all personnel on site.
- The mitigation measures and methods described in the construction phase of this EMP, must be taken into consideration
- The erection of temporary structures (e.g. marquees, stages, etc.) and a floor plan outlay must be submitted for approval. The temporary erection of tents, exhibition stalls, temporary seating stand

and stage must be in terms of Section 4(2) of the National Buildings Regulations Act, Act 103 of 1977 and any municipal by-laws or guidelines.

- In terms of Section 4 of the National Buildings Regulations Act, Act 103 of 1977 it is an offence for anyone to erect any type of structure without the prior permission of the local authority.
- A qualified security company that has been trained in events management must submit an integrated security operation plan in collaboration with the South African Police Service (SAPS). The security company that has been contracted must conform to the Private Security Industry Regulation Act, Act 56 of 2001. A letter of undertaking between the event organiser and the contracted security company must be included with the management plan.
- The responsibility for the safety of all present (VIP, public, staff assisting etc.) lies primarily with the event organiser. The law enforcement agencies (South African Police Services) will maintain public order and prevent the commission of offences in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, Act 51 of 1977 and the Regulation of Gatherings Act, Act 205 of 1993.
- A Disaster Medical Plan must be submitted to the relevant authority and be included with this EMP. A letter of undertaking must be submitted from the Emergency Medical Services provider contracted that such services have been requested and an agreement has been reached to provide a minimum level of medical services standby at the event for visitors and spectators.
- All vendors that will handle food must produce a valid health clearance certificate and/or comply with equivalent requirements; and any additional environmental health issues to conform to the Health Act, Act 63 of 1977.
- Approval for any intermittent/temporary and/or full road closures for the scheduled event must be attained from the relevant authority. Should signage for no stopping, parking and other devices be required, these equipment must to be in compliance with the South African Road Traffic Signs Manual.
- In the event of any aircraft operations, any approvals required from the Civil Aviation Authority in terms of any relevant legislation must be obtained before the event.

## **8.2 TRAFFIC ACCESS ROUTES, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL**

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 must not exceed a speed of 40 km/h. Bloodhound SSC, its support vehicles and emergency vehicles may exceed this limit where necessary, however, the general recommendations of driving on the pan surface as described below must be adhered to.
- 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.
- Vehicles to use existing roads and tracks as far as possible
- Where and when vehicles do have to traverse the pan off of the existing tracks:
  - Vehicles should avoid the softer patches of soil with visible salt cover.
  - If there are more than one vehicles, the trailing vehicles must avoid following in the lead vehicles tracks
  - The same tracks should not be used over again
- Vehicle movements must be avoided when the pan is wet
- Access to the pan by private vehicles must be limited, or even prohibited. It is recommended that spectators/visitors be transported to the designated viewing/spectator areas with busses. A designated parking area should be established, preferably of the pan surface

- Bloodhound and the Provincial Traffic Authorities should develop and implement a traffic management programme for the 3-4 month event period. This should include implementing a high visibility programme and speed control measures along the R360;
- High speed testing on the R360 should be put on hold during for a four to five month period leading up to and during the hosting of the Bloodhound event;
- The movement of heavy service vehicles should be confined to daylight hours.
- The movement of heavy vehicles should take between Monday and Friday so as to avoid weekends when tourists and members of the community are more likely to be using the R 360.
- All vehicles must be road-worthy and drivers must be qualified, made aware of the potential road safety issues, and need for strict speed limits.

### **8.3 WATER MANAGEMENT**

- Ensure that all additional water uses are correctly registered with the Department of Water Affairs.
- Water conservation measures such as low flow taps, high pressure hoses, dual flush toilets 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.

### **8.4 EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL**

Soil erosion (through wind & 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. This is especially the case within the dune areas on the edge of the pan. 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 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.

### **8.5 WASTEWATER**

- As per the Construction Phase recommendations

## **8.6 WASTE & POLLUTION MANAGEMENT**

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

- No on-site burying or dumping of any waste materials, vegetation, litter or refuse may be allowed.
- 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).
- The removal of litter and any form of debris at the conclusion of the event must be to the satisfaction of the Municipality.
- The recommendations listed under sewerage management and emergency preparedness (hydrocarbon spills) must also be noted.
- As per the Construction Phase recommendations

### **8.6.1 Recycling**

- Recycling to be done in conjunction with the local municipalities recycling programme.
- Waste is to be collected and transported off-site, from where it can be separated, recycled and disposed of on a sanitary landfill. To conduct these actions on Hakskeen Pan is deemed to be too risky, from an environmental impact point of view.

### **8.6.2 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.

## **8.7 SEWERAGE MANAGEMENT**

If applicable sewerage must be installed in accordance with the Municipal regulations and Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) requirements.

- Sewerage management must aim at the prevention of pollution and must be maintained on a regular basis.
- Maintenance records must be kept.
- The conservancy tanks must be emptied on a regular basis by a licenced service provider.
- The service provider must provide a Method Statement to the ECO
- The conservancy tank must be maintained and inspected for cracks etc. on a regular basis by the municipality
- Abluting anywhere besides designated ablution facilities must be strictly prohibited.
- Sufficient temporary ablution facilities (chemical toilets in containers etc.) must be provided for staff and for spectators/visitors. These must be maintained and emptied on a regular basis.
- In the case of accidental spillages or leakage, the event organiser will be responsible for immediate containment and corrective action (e.g. stopping the leakage), and to inform the Event Organiser/Supervisor and ECO. The ECO to approve the best possible environmental solution.

- The Contractor/event organiser will be liable for any costs incurred.

## **8.8 FIRE MANAGEMENT**

Refer to emergency preparedness and response paragraph 8.11.

## **8.9 MINIMISE DUST AND AIR EMISSIONS**

Refer to erosion and sedimentation control paragraph 8.4.

## **8.10 MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL AREAS**

The objective regarding the management of natural areas 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).
- 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.
- The dune area to the east of the pan, and drainage lines to the west of the pan, should be considered “no-go areas” and activities in these areas are strongly advised against. The interdune area can be considered for limited activities, as these are less sensitive than the dunes. However, mitigation measures as described in this EMP must still be adhered to.
- Vehicle and people movement must be avoided in these areas. Appropriate demarcation and signage should be considered. Access control and enforcement into no-go areas must be implemented by the event organiser and/or security. Specific no-go areas to each event must be identified and marked on a plan/map. Please refer to Figure 3 for the sensitivity map of the pan.
- Alien vegetation control as per the Construction Phase recommendations

## **8.11 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.

### **8.11.1 Accidental fires**

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

The following measures must be implemented:

- Adequate firefighting equipment must be available on site and in good working order (including at least one type ABC (all purpose) 9 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 firefighting in the region. This list must include emergency contact numbers and must be visible at the site office.



- The contractors must establish an emergency procedure (with contact numbers) to the satisfaction of ECO.
- Bloodhound and/or event organiser should ensure that open fires on the site for cooking or heating are not permitted except in designated areas. Open fires should not be established in the vicinity of the grassed dunes to the east of the pan, except within designated areas approved by the ECO. Firefighting equipment must be made available in these designated areas;
- No smoking should be permitted on the site, except in designated areas;
- Bloodhound and/or event organiser should ensure that construction related activities that pose a potential fire risk are properly managed and are confined to areas where the risk of fires has been reduced. Measures to reduce the risk of fires include clearing working areas and avoiding working in high wind conditions when the risk of fires is greater. In this regard special care should be taken during the high risk dry, windy winter months;
- As per the conditions of the Code of Conduct, in the advent of a fire being caused by construction workers and or construction activities, the appointed contractors should compensate farmers for any damage caused to their farms. The contractor should also compensate the fire fighting costs borne by farmers and local authorities.
- Visitors should be informed of potential fire risks;
- No open fires and or smoking should be permitted, except in designated areas;
- Bloodhound and/or event organiser should provide adequate fire fighting equipment on-site. This equipment should be made available to fight fires on adjacent farms if and when required;
- Bloodhound and/or event organiser should provide fire-fighting training to selected staff. These staff should be made available to assist farmers to fight fires on adjacent farms if and when required;
- In the advent of a fire being caused by event related activities on the site, Bloodhound and/or event organiser should compensate farmers for any damage caused to their farms.
- Bloodhound and/or event organiser should also compensate the fire fighting costs borne by farmers and local authorities.

### **8.11.2 Hydrocarbon spills**

Potential for hydrocarbon spills on the pan is a serious concern. The following must be observed:

- Vehicles (except for the Bloodhound SSC) will arrive on site already fuelled for the project. If other vehicles/aircraft do require refuelling, written permission from the ECO must be obtained, and the hydrocarbon storing and use (refuelling) mitigation measures described in this EMP must be complied with.
- 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 event organiser will be responsible for immediate containment and corrective action (e.g. stopping the leakage), and to inform the Event Organiser/Supervisor and ECO.
- The ECO will recommend the best possible environmental solution.
- The Contractor will be liable for any costs incurred.

## 9. DECOMMISSIONING EMP (DEMP)

The intention is to develop Hakskeen Pan as a multi-event outdoor arena/stadium type facility which could host future events such as land speed record attempts, speed testing, concerts and festivals etc. The facility will be a permanent facility, and some of the infrastructure, such as existing tracks, pipelines, telecommunication masts, conservancy tanks etc.) will in more likelihood remain, and be used for these future events.

However, after each event, there will be a decommissioning phase, in which temporary structures and infrastructure is removed.

### 9.1 EVENT SPECIFIC DECOMMISSIONING

- **The relevant mitigation measures contained under the construction and operational section should be applied during decommissioning and therefore is not repeated in this section.**
- Site preparation activities will include confirming the integrity of the access to the site to accommodate required equipment, preparation of the site (e.g. lay down areas, construction platform) and the mobilisation of construction equipment.
- Disassembled components will be reused, recycled, or disposed of.
- Specific consideration must be given to ways to minimise waste and wastage in maintenance and the decommissioning phase of the proposed development.
- Equipment used in the plant must be recycled and re-used where possible to avoid the filling of already limited landfill space.
- Batteries must be re-used or recycled.
- A compliance audit must be conducted after each event, and must be submitted to the Competent Authority (DENC) for record-keeping.

### 9.2 GENERAL DECOMMISSIONING

These are the general decommissioning recommendations as per the Fauna and Flora Impact Assessments for Hakskeen Pan as an event facility. A decommissioning compliance audit must be conducted after each event, and must be submitted to the Competent Authority (DENC) for record-keeping.

- A management plan for control of invasive/exotic plant species needs to be implemented. This will be ongoing from the start of the development until the end of the decommissioning phase.
- Rehabilitation plan should be implemented. This includes the process of replanting of vegetation. Rehabilitation plans should be compiled with the use of a specialist and the correct seeding techniques and mixtures should be applied.
- Close monitoring of plant communities to ensure that ecology is restored and self-sustaining. The monitoring of the flora should be conducted every six months during rehabilitation by an environmental practitioner until a suitably qualified specialist deems the monitoring to no longer be necessary. A report should be written and stored to be made available and should be available at all times.
- To minimize potential impacts to animal species, animals (wildlife and domestic animals) may under no circumstances be handled, removed, killed or interfered with by the Contractor, his employees, his Sub-Contractors or his Sub-Contractors' employees.
- Activities on site must comply with the regulations of the Animal Protection Act 1962 (Act No. 71 of 1962). Workers should also be advised on the penalties associated with the needless destruction of wildlife, as set out in this act.
- Ensure that an acceptable aesthetic scenario is created post closure. This will be reached through adequate rehabilitation practices by restoring damaged and degraded habitat areas.

- When closure is considered successful and rehabilitation complete, unnecessary fences should be lifted to restore larger foraging areas, especially for larger mammalian species within the area.

## **APPENDIX 1: DECLARATION OF UNDERSTANDING**

# HAKSKEEN PAN EVENTS

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## 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 and that a copy of this EMP 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: \_\_\_\_\_

## **APPENDIX 2: START-UP REPORT**

To be included after start-up meeting.

## **APPENDIX 3: ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION**

# ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING FOR CONSTRUCTION.

## The why, what and how...

### BUT WHY...

#### ... should we care about the environment?

The environment provides us with everything we need to survive – food, water, fuel, air, etc. Human activity uses resources and has an impact on those resources. Managing our resource use and ensuring that our impact is minimized will ensure that these resources are not depleted.

The Constitution says that all people in South Africa have the right to a healthy environment. If you damage the environment, you are taking away that basic right of others as well as future generations – your children and grandchildren!

#### ...environmental management if there is already conservation?

Historically, development and environmental conservation have been in conflict, because conservation was understood as the protection of resources, and development as the use, or exploitation of resources. The two competed for the same resources, but both are needed! Enter: *SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT*.

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainable development thus aims to improve the quality of human life while living within our ecological means = the wise use of resources!

#### ...environmental management of construction?

South Africa's effort to attain sustainable development is based on the concept of Integrated Environmental Management (IEM). The purpose of IEM is to resolve or lessen any negative environmental impacts and to enhance positive aspects of development.

IEM is designed to ensure that the environmental consequences of development proposals are understood and adequately considered in the planning, implementation and management of all developments.

It is intended to guide, rather than impede the development process by providing a method of gathering, analysing and utilising information about the environmental impacts of development. IEM and other principles of Environmental Management are set out in the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) & National Environmental Management Amendment Act (No. 62 of 2008)

### BUT WHAT...

#### ...exactly is the 'environment'? What if we're not working near rivers or fynbos or leopard toad habitat?

The environment is not only the 'conservation-worthy' such as rare plants and endangered animals. The environment is everything around you!

It is made up of living things (e.g. people, plants & animals) and non-living things (e.g. soil, water, buildings & cars). People and man-made things are also important parts of the environment.



Protection of the environment means that all living and non-living things are protected. During construction, Environmental Management Programmes (EMP's) are implemented not only to protect fynbos or leopard toads but also to protect people (both on site and off), property (houses, cars, etc.) as well as natural resources such as water, air and soil.

### **...do Environmental Management Programmes (EMP's) do? What does this mean for my contract?**

EMPs are tools to facilitate environmental management during the construction phase of development projects and thereby avoid *unnecessary* impacts to the environment.

In the past, the functionality and efficiency of EMPs was hampered by resistance from contractors and engineers, the difficulties of costing for compliance and the lack of legal enforceability.

Now Environmental Management Programmes (EMP's) are stipulated in the Environmental Authorisations (ROD) as a condition of the approval to go ahead with the development, in other words it is legally binding.

When you sign a contract do work on a project with an EMP, you are legally bound to comply with that EMP!

Methods of implementing EMPs are becoming more and more stringent and issues of enforceability are being addressed. Those individuals and companies that are familiar with compliance with EMPs will be at a competitive advantage!

### **...do EMPs consist of?**

EMPs usually contain an environmental policy statement, organisational structure detailing the responsibilities and authorities involved in the project, procedures for communication and record-keeping and environmental specifications.

EMPs are adapted to the scale and sensitivity of the construction project. They can be thick documents detailing specifications for every eventuality specifically adapted to the project, or they can be short and brief documents setting out standard environmental procedures and controls. Sometimes EMPs include extensive penalty and incentive schemes.

#### A WORD ON METHOD STATEMENTS:

A method statement can be requested or proposed when an activity is either not included in the EMP at all, if the EMP specifications for an activity are not deemed adequate, if an activity is required that is not allowed by the EMP, etc. In other words, when the EMP does not give enough information to manage the environmental impact of a specific activity.

A method statement is defined as a written submission by the Contractor setting out the plant, materials, labour and method proposed to carry out an activity. Method statements must provide enough detail that the environmental impact of the activity can be assessed. Method statements must therefore be submitted well in advance of the activity (usually at least 5 days but sometimes more).

Method statements are therefore an extension of the EMP, are also legally binding and are intended to ensure that the environmental implications of an activity outside of the EMP can be addressed.

Method statements usually require the approval by the engineer, the ECO/ESO/DEO, etc. before the activity can take place. If such an activity takes place without approval and results in environmental damage, the contractor is responsible for the cost of rehabilitation/clean-up/etc.

### **...is an ECO, ESO, DEO, etc.?**

EMPs usually require the appointment of an ECO, ESO, DEO, etc. to oversee the implementation of and compliance with the EMP on behalf of the engineer or the contractor(s). Ultimate responsibility for compliance with the EMP lies with the contractor(s) and the engineer.

ESO = Environmental Site Officer – usually on site permanently or often. Can be independent consultant or from contractor/engineer.

ECO = Environmental Control Officer – usually visits site on a regular basis and audits compliance with the EMP. Usually independent consultant.

DEO = Designated Environmental Officer – usually on site permanently, usually member of contractor or engineer site staff.

Organisational structures and responsibilities differ from project to project and depend on environmental sensitivity of the project, scale of the project, etc. Increasingly nowadays, each party is required to appoint their own person responsible for environmental management on site, e.g. the engineer would have an ESO/ECO and the main contractor(s) would have an ESO/DEO etc.

It is therefore important to familiarise yourself with that part of the EMP that deals with organisation and responsibilities for each contract that you are involved in.

## **BUT HOW...**

### **...do EMPs promote sustainable development?**

They don't!

It is the people on site that protect the environment. The EMP, like any other plan or policy, is not worth anything if there isn't a commitment from those working on the project to compliance with the EMP.

### **...can I ensure my work comply with the EMP?**

Environmental specifications in different EMPs can vary from vague to very detailed.

- Firstly, it is obviously important to know what those specifications are, vague or not, so **READ THE DOCUMENT!** Ignorance does not absolve you from your responsibility. A copy of the EMP must be kept at the site office at all times.
- It also helps to understand **WHY** those specifications are there – some things are obvious but others may not be. Some EMPs may have specifications that are not relevant. Don't be afraid to question the EMP; it can only increase its efficiency!
- Know where the sensitive areas on site are – watercourses, wetland areas, residential areas, etc. – and be extra vigilant when working in these areas.

Mostly environmental management of construction activities and compliance with EMPs require only common sense and with good housekeeping the battle is half won!

The enclosed environmental hand-out sets out the standard environmental specifications

## DO'S AND DON'TS (1)

**Workers & equipment must stay inside the site boundaries at all times.  
Nobody may enter areas marked as No-go areas.**

*Why?* Construction activities, equipment and people cause damage and disturbance to the area surrounding the site. As small an area as possible will be affected if all workers and equipment stay within the site boundaries. This is especially important if there are people who live around the site or natural areas around the site which should not be disturbed.



**Do not swim in or drink from streams.  
Do not throw oil, petrol, diesel, concrete or rubbish in streams.  
Do not work in the stream without direct instruction.  
Do not damage the banks or plants of streams.**

*Why?* River water may be polluted which could make you sick.  
Oil, petrol, diesel, concrete or rubbish will kill plants and animals living in the water. They may also make people who may drink the water downstream sick. Rubbish in the stream also makes it look ugly. People and machinery working in the stream will damage it and kill plants and animals living in the stream. It may also cause erosion, which is expensive to repair.  
The plants on the edge of the stream bind the soil together and prevent soil from getting washed away. Soil washed into a stream may affect people using the water downstream (e.g. for irrigation).



**Protect animals on the site.  
Ask your supervisor to remove animals found on site.**

*Why?* Animals are an important part of the environment. All animals have a purpose, even snakes which catch mice and rats. Other important animals are owls, chameleons and frogs.



**Do not damage or cut down any trees or plants without permission.  
Do not pick flowers.**

*Why?* Some plants are rare and may take a long time to grow back, if at all. Plants in the "no go" areas should not be damaged.  
Some plants will die if their flowers are picked. Rare plants may be lost.



**Put cigarette butts in a rubbish bin.  
Do not smoke near gas, paints or petrol.  
Do not light any fires without permission.  
Know the positions of firefighting equipment.  
Report all fires.  
Do not burn rubbish/ vegetation without permission.**

*Why?* Leaving a burning cigarette butt on the ground may lead to runaway fires which are dangerous to construction workers, people living around the site, equipment, houses, plants and animals.  
Smoking near flammable material is dangerous and may cause an explosion.  
Lighting a fire without permission may cause a runaway fire (see above).  
Reacting quickly to fires that break out will prevent them from spreading and causing damage.

## DO'S AND DON'TS (2)



**Work with petrol, oil & diesel only in designated areas.**  
**Report any petrol, oil & diesel leaks or spills.**  
**Use a drip tray under vehicles & machinery.**  
**Empty drip trays after rain & throw away were instructed.**

*Why?* Designated areas should have measures to protect against petrol, oil & diesel spills. Oil, petrol and diesel can drip onto the soil and soak into it. Plants will not grow and animals will not live in dirty soil. It also looks ugly to people living around the area.

Drip trays will prevent oil, petrol or diesel from soaking into the soil and killing plants and animals.

If drip trays are not emptied they may overflow and pollute the surrounding soil. If oil, petrol or diesel is put into a stream, plants and animals living in the stream will be killed. They may also make people who may drink the water downstream sick. Ask your supervisor where drip tray water may be disposed of on site.



**Try to avoid producing dust – wet dry ground and stockpiles.**

*Why?* Dust can be irritating to people and can reduce production on site. It can cause problems such as eye irritations and coughs. It also reduces visibility on and around the site, which can be dangerous to drivers and pedestrians, and can cause damage to the surrounding environment.

Soil should not be made too wet because that will cause safety problems and soil may be washed away.



**Do not make loud noises around the site, especially near schools and homes.**  
**Report or repair noisy vehicles.**

*Why?* Loud noises are irritating to workers and people living around the site. Loud noise can also be harmful to people (especially children) and affect their hearing.

By keeping vehicles in good condition, loud noise can be prevented.



**Use the toilets provided.**  
**Report full or leaking toilets.**

*Why?* Sewage attracts flies and other irritating pests. If the site is near a river or stream, sewage makes the water smell and people who swim in it or use it to wash their clothes will get sick. It also causes plants to grow too much which blocks the river, which may cause flooding of houses and property.

Regular emptying of toilets is hygienic and will also prevent overflows.



**Make sure that you eat where there is a rubbish bin nearby.**  
**Never eat near a river or stream.**  
**Put packaging & leftover food into rubbish bins.**

*Why?* Eating areas generate a lot of rubbish and litter (e.g. bottles and packets) which will pollute the site and surrounding areas. Therefore, eating must be done near bins which are placed in the eating.

Rubbish in a stream looks ugly and can be harmful to people's health. It may also kill the plants and animals living in the stream. Rubbish and food left lying around will attract pests (such as rats) which are dangerous to people and cause a health hazard. Also, rubbish left lying around is ugly and unpleasant to look at.



**Do not litter—put all rubbish (especially cement bags) into the bins provided.**  
**Ask your supervisor for a bin if there is none. Bins must be provided.**  
**Report full bins to your supervisor.**  
**The responsible person should empty bins regularly.**

*Why?* Litter is ugly. It is also dangerous and unhealthy to adults, children and animals walking around the area. Not putting the lid back on the bin will cause rubbish to be blown away.  
Regularly emptying bins will prevent litter and rubbish flying around the site.



**Always keep to the speed limit.**  
**Drivers - check & report leaks.**  
**Ensure loads are secure & do not spill.**

*Why?* Speeding is dangerous to people who live in the area, especially children. Speed kills!  
Faulty vehicles are dangerous to the driver, pedestrians and other motorists. Leaks can also pollute the ground and water and smoke from vehicles can cause health problems.  
This is a potential danger to other motorists. Also, do not overload vehicles.



**Know all the emergency phone numbers.**

*Why?* Prompt reaction to an accident, fire or spill will reduce the risk of serious damage to the environment and to workers.



**If rules are broken:**  
**- Spot fines**  
**- Removal from site.**  
**- Construction may be stopped.**

*Why?* Failure to adhere to the EMP may result in spot fines being issued to the company. It is then the Site Agent's responsibility to collect these fines from guilty individuals and he may even deduct fines off your wages.  
The fines are meant to act as an incentive for workers to take the EMP seriously.  
A person may be removed from site if they continually disregard the specifications in the EMP.  
If the EMP is not adhered to, the local Environmental Authority may stop construction.



**Report any breaks, floods, fires, leaks and injuries to your supervisor.**  
**Ask questions!**

**Thank you for your attention.**

## **APPENDIX 4: BASIC RULES OF CONDUCT**

## BASIC RULES OF CONDUCT

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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

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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 or 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**

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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 iphaphtieke.
- Yazisa xa ubona ioil echithskalayo okanye ipetrol.
- Cima lozoli cigarette xa ugqibibile ukutshaya
- Zonke izixhobo usebenza zibuyisele apho zihlaka khona xa ucgibile 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 5: PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE**

## PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

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

ECO = Environmental Control Officer ESO= Environmental Site Officer

PHASE	Penalty for Non-compliance	
	Bottom range	Top Range*
<b>PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE</b>		
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
<b>CONSTRUCTION PHASE</b>		
<b>Information</b>		
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

<b>Construction crew behaviour</b>		
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
<b>Excavations</b>		
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
<b>Toilets</b>		
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
<b>Fire Prevention</b>		
All mandatory firefighting equipment (as specified at start-up) must be on site at all times	500	4000
Firefighting equipment to be in good working order and serviced.	500	2000
No fires, including cooking fires, allowed on site	1000	5000

<b>Cement</b>		
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
<b>Dust pollution control</b>		
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
<b>Waste control</b>		
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
<b>Herbicides</b>		
No herbicides or pesticides whatsoever may be used.	200	2000
<b>Construction road</b>		
Road must be upgraded to prevent degradation and erosion of the road and surrounds.	500	5000

<b>Power and Telecommunications supply</b>		
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
<b>Soil Stabilisation</b>		
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
<b>Rehabilitation</b>		
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 6: INFO ON METHOD STATEMENTS**

## **INFORMATION ON METHOD STATEMENT**

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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 7: EXAMPLE OF METHOD STATEMENT**

**PRO-FORMA METHOD STATEMENT**

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**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

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### 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 8: CONTRACTOR ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST**

**CONTRACTOR/S REPRESENTATIVE: ENVIRONMENTAL WEEKLY CHECKLIST**

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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 firefighting 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 9: ECO/ESO REPORT/CHECKLIST**

# ECO CONSTRUCTION SITE ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION REPORT

**Project Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Report no** \_\_\_\_\_

**Main Contractor:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date** \_\_\_\_\_

**ECO:** \_\_\_\_\_

**EnviroAfrica Ref. no.** \_\_\_\_\_

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	RATING	FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
RATING:	1 = EXTREMELY POOR    2 = POOR	3 = AVERAGE    4 = GOOD    5 = EXCELLENT
<p><b>1. DEMARCATION</b></p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>2. NO-GO AREAS</b></p> <p>Identified “No-Go Areas”, must be demarcated for protection from construction damage (including secondary impact).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All areas outside of the demarcated construction site(s) and access road(s) to be regarded as NO-GO areas, including remaining natural veld identified trees.</li> <li>• Special attention to identified areas with significant vegetation.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>3. SEARCH &amp; RESCUE</b></p> <p>All flora identified for search &amp; rescue must be removed before any construction take place and re-used in pre-approved way.</p>		
<p><b>4. VEGETATION &amp; TOPSOIL REMOVAL</b></p> <p>Before any construction or earthworks, topsoil must be stripped (&gt;150mm) and stockpiled for rehabilitation/ landscaping. Stockpiles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• must be protected (erosion) and stored separately.</li> <li>• may not be moved further than 50m or mixed with any other soil.</li> <li>• must be convex and should not exceed 2m in height.</li> </ul> <p>In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleared areas must be stabilized.</li> <li>• Burning or burying of cleared vegetation is prohibited (may be used for mulch or slope stabilisation on site).</li> </ul>		
<p><b>5. CONSTRUCTION CAMP &amp; SITE OFFICES</b></p> <p>Must be demarcated, organised and free of day-to-day litter (good housekeeping standards).</p>		





ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	RATING	FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
RATING: 1 = EXTREMELY POOR 2 = POOR 3 = AVERAGE 4 = GOOD 5 = EXCELLENT		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sedimentation ponds must be maintained and cleaned regularly (and reinstated after use).</li> </ul>		
<p>13. <b>CONSTRUCTION VEHICLE MAINTENANCE</b></p> <p>Construction vehicles must be in good working order and well maintained to prevent oil and fuel leakages and to reduce noise levels.</p>		
<p>14. <b>HEAVY EARTHMOVING EQUIPMENT</b></p> <p>Construction vehicles and equipment may only operate <u>within</u> the demarcated site boundaries (and approved access roads), especially heavy earthmoving vehicles.</p>		
<p>15. <b>DUST CONTROL</b></p> <p>Adequate control measures must be in place to prevent dust nuisance or pollution (entrance-, haul roads and exposed surfaces).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of concern must be watered regularly during construction AND periods of strong winds, BUT must take water saving into account.</li> </ul>		
<p>16. <b>EROSION CONTROL</b></p> <p>Erosion resulting from works must be controlled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporary and permanent drainage areas must be maintained.</li> <li>• Erosion damage and damage in drainage courses must be reinstated.</li> </ul>		
<p>17. <b>NOISE CONTROL</b></p> <p>Effective noise control measures must be in place and acceptable working hours must be kept (deviations must be approval by the ECO).</p>		
<p>18. <b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL &amp; HERITAGE FINDS</b></p> <p>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.</p>		
<p>19. <b>METHOD STATEMENTS</b></p> <p>Method statements must be submitted and approved before commencement of the works.</p> <p><b>Possibly Required:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Demarcation &amp; No-Go Areas (Map)</li> <li>2. Clearing of vegetation &amp; topsoil conservation</li> <li>3. Stockpiling &amp; temporary storage</li> <li>4. Construction camp &amp; site offices</li> </ol>		

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	RATING	FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS
RATING: 1 = EXTREMELY POOR 2 = POOR	3 = AVERAGE	4 = GOOD 5 = EXCELLENT
5. Labourer's facilities 6. Mandatory site equipment 7. Fuel storage 8. Entrance & haul roads 9. Waste management 10. Cement/Concrete mixing 11. Dust control 12. Erosion control 13. Noise control 14. Rehabilitation  <b>Additional Method Statements</b>		
<b>20. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDUCT</b> 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).		
<b>21. ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST</b> 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.		
<b>22. REHABILITATION</b> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site offices must be removed and the areas rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.</li> <li>• Labourer's facilities must be removed and the areas rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.</li> <li>• All construction site areas must be rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.</li> <li>• All temporary fencing and demarcation must be removed and the areas reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.</li> <li>• Temporary storage areas must be rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.</li> <li>• All remaining construction material must be removed and the areas rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.</li> <li>• Any additional disturbed areas must be rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.</li> </ul>		





**APPENDIX 10: Environmental incident report format**

# ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENT REPORT

No. \_\_\_\_\_

PROJECT NAME

PROJECT LOCATION

SITE AGENT

DATE OF INCIDENT

TIME

BRIEF DESCRIPTION AND CAUSE OF INCIDENT:

WHAT IMMEDIATE ACTIONS / CONTROL MEASURES WERE TAKEN:

WHAT CORRECTIVE ACTIONS WERE TAKEN TO ENSURE NO REPEATS OF THE INCIDENT:

ECO/ESO RESPONSE TO INCIDENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

IS THIS INCIDENT A:

FIRST OFFENCE

SECOND OFFENCE

THIRD OFFENCE

SIGNATURE OF SITE AGENT:

\_\_\_\_\_

DATE

\_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE OF ECO/ESO

\_\_\_\_\_

DATE

\_\_\_\_\_

REMEMBER TO BE FACTUAL WHEN DESCRIBING THE INCIDENT

**APPENDIX 11: Environmental complaints register**





## **APPENDIX 12: Method statement register**

**METHOD STATEMENT REGISTER**

SITE AGENT:

PROJECT NAME:

CONTRACTOR:

PROJECT LOCATION:

No.	METHOD STATEMENT ACTIVITY REFERENCE	DATE CREATED	DATE RECEIVED	CREATED BY	ACCEPTED / REJECTED	DATE APPROVED	APPROVED BY
1	Demarcation						
2	Clearing of vegetation and topsoil removal						
3	Stockpiling						
4	Temporary storage facilities						
5	Construction camp and site offices						
6	Fuel storage						
7	Labourer's facilities						
8	Entrance and haul roads						
9	Mandatory site equipment						
10	Waste management/control						
11	Cement mixing and batching areas						
12	Construction vehicle maintenance						
13	Dust control						
14	Erosion control						
15	Noise control						
16	Archaeological and heritage finds						
17	Rehabilitation						
18							

19 **Additional MS (Waste Licence requirements)**

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## **APPENDIX 13: Maps & Drawings**

## **APPENDIX 14: Specialist studies**

**APPENDIX 15: Proof of compliance**