

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPR) FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF FACILITIES FOR THE CONCENTRATION OF POULTRY (60 000 LAYERS) ON THE SITE LOCATED AT OGUNJINI AREA, WARD 13, WITHIN NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, KWAZULU – NATAL.



Proposed construction of 3 x chicken houses with a capacity of 20 000 birds in each house, totaling 60 000 birds for all three houses.

ABSTRACT

This is the first draft Environmental Management Programme for the proposed development. It consists of recommended mitigation measures against the potential negative environmental impacts associated with the proposed development. Responsible parties and time frames for implementation of recommended measures are indicated within the draft EMPr.

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Prepared For

Crossworld (Pty) Ltd

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A. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER (EAP) WHO PREPARED THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPr):

1. An EMPr must comply with section 24N of the Act and include -

(a) Details of –

(i) the EAP who prepared the report:

Business Name of EAP	Mondli Consulting Services		
Physical Address	6 Joseph Avenue, New Era House, Suite 9, Durban North		
Postal Address	P O Box 22536, Glenashley		
Postal Code	4022		
Telephone	0826799841	Cell	0824187708
Email	mondlib@webmail.co.za mondlibee@gmail.com	Fax	031 5725647

(ii) The expertise of the EAP (including curriculum vitae)

Name of representative of the EAP	Education qualifications	Professional affiliations	Experience at environmental assessments (yrs)
A Mhatu	Bachelor of Science Degree Ecology, Environment & Conservation and Geography	SACNASP Registered (Membership No. 125863). Awaiting outcome of EAPASA application.	Has over 6 years experience in conducting EIAs and EIA related work.
BM Mthembu	Diploma in Nature Conservation Master's Degree (Environmental, Studies Dissertation, Geography) Bachelor of Laws (LLB)	EAPASA registered EAP: No. 2018/168 in accordance with the prescribed criteria of Regulation 15(1) of section 24 H Registration Authority Regulation Society of South African Geographers (Membership No. 28/09), confirmed to comply with the requirements set by South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions.	Has been involved in environmental and conservation field for over 20 yrs. Conducted EIAs for over 17 years including Strategic Env. Assessment. Has been involved in the review and commenting on development projects impacting on the environment.

B. A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ASPECTS OF THE ACTIVITY THAT ARE COVERED BY THE EMPr AS IDENTIFIED BY THE PROJECT DESCRIPTION;

The proposed development is to construct a facility for the concentration of chicken for the purpose of commercial egg production. This will include construction of chicken houses, storage area, ablution facilities, parking space and development of access to the site. The Environmental Management Programme has therefore been drafted to cover potential environmental impacts linked with the construction and operational aspects of the proposed development.

These aspects therefore include removal of vegetation, soil erosion, pollution, stormwater management, soil contamination, alien plant invasion, ground water contamination and health and safety.

C. A MAP AT AN APPROPRIATE SCALE WHICH SUPERIMPOSES THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY, ITS ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES, AND INFRASTRUCTRE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITIES OF THE PREFERRED SITE, INDICATING ANY AREAS THAT SHOULD BE AVOIDED, INCLUDING BUFFERES

This map will be formulated for inclusion in the final document once all stakeholders and specialists have given input into the proposed development to ensure that all potential sensitivities within / close to the site are indicated accordingly on the map.

D. A DESCRIPTION OF THE IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES, INCLUDING MANAGEMENT STATEMENTS, IDENTIFYING THE IMPACTS AND RISKS THAT NEED TO BE AVOIDED, MANAGED AND MITIGATED AS IDENTIFIED THROUGH THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMSNET PROCESS FOR ALL PHASES OF THE DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING

The main aim and objective of the monitoring exercise is to ensure the appraisal of environmental performance in line with the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr), EIA Regulations and National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) No. 107 of 1998 as amended. The Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs is responsible for ensuring compliance to NEMA. EMPr is also meant to provide objective feedback to Crossworld (Pty) Ltd during project construction and beyond, by making appropriate recommendations for remedial interventions where appropriate.

The monitoring deals with conformance and non-conformance measured against the EMPr. Any non-compliance observed during the construction period will be followed by an immediate remedial intervention. The environmental audit and monitoring will primarily focus on evaluating the measure of compliance with statutory requirements within the project site. The Developer is primarily responsible for ensuring compliance to the EMPr and other requirements and standards applicable for the operational phase of the proposed development.

The identified impacts and risks will be managed and mitigated throughout the following phases of development:

(i) Planning and design

There are no significant impacts that are expected during this phase of the proposed development. However, it is important that the potential impacts for the construction and operational phases are well considered during the planning and design phase to ensure that where possible, the design and/or layout are altered to reduce impacts and necessary financial provision is made for all mitigation and rehabilitation measures that need to be implemented throughout the different project phases.

(ii) Pre-construction activities

There are also no anticipated impacts linked to pre-construction phase. However; failure to consider the aspects below will lead to some impacts occurring during the construction or operational phase.

Ablution Facilities

Failure to provide ablution facilities prior to commencement of construction activities will lead to workers not having access to ablution facilities during the construction phase. This may lead to workers making use of the bushes or areas not suitable for such with dire health and environmental consequences.

Provision of clean drinking water

Workers may be forced to consume water that is not clean or safe to drink if no plan is put in place to provide clean drinking water for the construction phase.

Environmental Awareness

Without the provision of environmental awareness training prior to the commencement of construction activities, workers will most likely be ignorant of environmental issues and act in ways that will cause environmental degradation including littering and arbitrary removal of vegetation.

Waste Management Plan

Without a proper waste management plan being put in place, handling and disposal of waste during construction and especially during the operational phase will result in negative environmental impacts which will affect ecosystem functionality and can also affect human health.

(iii) Construction Activities

- **Vegetation Removal**

Some vegetation will be removed when clearing space for construction of the structures for the proposed facility.

- **Soil Erosion**

Soil will be exposed to erosion as a result of vegetation removal and earthworks.

- **Pollution**

Littering by workers, failure to store items accordingly on site and failure to dispose of waste in an area permitted to handle and dispose of such waste will result in pollution within the affected area.

- **Soil Contamination**

Failure to store hazardous substances such as fuel in the correct manner will most likely lead to such substances leaking/spilling resulting in soil contamination. Mixing of concrete on site without use of liners/mixing trays will also result in soil contamination.

- **Nuisance: Noise and dust**

Noise emissions from construction workers, vehicles and earthworks can be loud enough to be a nuisance for the surrounding community. Dust emissions will be as a result of use of the gravel road to access the site for the proposed development. Dust emissions from earthworks are expected to be low.

- **Spread of Alien Plants**

Removal of vegetation exposes soil which when left bare for an extended period of time can be invaded by alien plant species.

- **Visual Impact**

This impact can occur where the presence of the structures for the proposed development affects the sense of feel and general appearance of the area where the proposed development will be located.

- **Socio-Economic**

This is a positive impact that will occur as a result of the employment opportunities that will benefit the locals during the construction phase.

- **Health and Safety**

The different activities to be performed during the construction phase may pose health and safety risks for workers including tasks such as handling of potentially hazardous substances, operation of plant and vehicles, working at high height levels and working with electric wires and equipment.

(iv) Rehabilitation of the environment after construction

- **Alien Plants**

Alien plants may continue to spread if areas that are not developed are not re-vegetated as part of the site rehabilitation.

- **Soil Erosion**

Soil erosion may occur where the site is not properly landscaped post-construction.

(v) Where relevant, operation activities;

Odour

Smell can be emitted from the site during the operational phase as a result of chicken manure, accumulation of dead chickens on the site, feathers and broken eggs.

Health Impacts

Where waste and manure are not handled properly on the site, this can cause an emission of significant concentrations of compounds such as ammonia which can have an impact on the health of people especially

those closest to the site. Failure to handle waste properly can also lead to introduction or increase of pests such as flies, mosquitoes and rodents which can negatively affect human health.

Groundwater Contamination

Where the waste storage area is not constructed properly, liquids from the dead chickens and decaying feathers can seep into the soil and result in localized groundwater contamination.

F. A DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS, IDENTIFYING THE MANNER IN WHICH THE IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES CONTEMPLATED IN PARAGRAPH (D) WILL BE ACHIVED, AND MUST, WHERE APPLICABLE, INCLUDE ACTIONS TO-

(i) Avoid, modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation

1. Planning and Design Phase

The design and layout of the proposed development must be holistically considered and all amendments necessary must be made prior to the commencement of construction to ensure that the design and layout implemented will have the least negative impacts.

The project team must also ensure that sufficient resources are allocated for mitigation measures required in the different project phases to be implemented especially in terms of allocation of financial resources which can often be a limiting factor.

2. Pre-Construction Phase

Ablution Facilities

- Provision of mobile ablution facilities must be planned in such that workers will have access to clean and safe ablution facilities from the first day of work.
- Establishment of long-drop toilets is strictly forbidden.

Provision of clean drinking water

- The provision of clean drinking water for workers must be provided for. This is generally the responsibility of the Contractor for the construction phase and therefore this must form part of the agreements between the Developer and Contractor.

Environmental Awareness

- Pre-construction environmental awareness must be conducted with the Contractor, Developer, ECO and EDTEA. This will include: -
 - Highlight of the conditions of the Environmental Authorization;
 - Explanation of the EMPr and mitigation measures contained therewith;
 - Explanation of responsibilities for the implementation of mitigation measures within the EMPr and

- Signing of the EMPr by Contractor.
- All parties that will be part of the construction activities must be inducted prior to commencement of works.
- Environmental Inductions can also be made part of the toolbox talks once construction has commenced.
- The Approved EMPr must be kept on site at all times to ensure monitoring by organs of state with jurisdiction on site.

Waste Management Plan

A waste management plan for the operational phase must be drawn up with clear details on how all waste types will be handled and disposed of. Once approved, the Waste Management Plan must be adhered to and failure to follow procedures within this plan will constitute a non-compliance which is punishable through fines and may result in instruction to cease all activity on the site.

3. Construction Phase

● **Vegetation Removal**

- Vegetation removal must be minimized.
- The construction area must be demarcated and all areas beyond the demarcated area must be treated as no-go areas.
- The appointed ECO must be given the chance to mark indigenous vegetation on the site prior to the commencement of removal of vegetation on site.
- Where indigenous vegetation as marked needs to be removed, the correct procedure must be followed.
- All areas cleared for construction purposes must be re-vegetated with indigenous vegetation/grass upon completion of construction works with no areas to be left bare.

● **Soil Erosion**

- Soil erosion must be reduced by controlling the amount of space that is cleared of vegetation.
- Cleared areas must be developed as soon as possible and not left bare for extended periods of time.
- Stormwater management on site must be such that the erosion potential of the stormwater is reduced or the stormwater is directed away from exposed surfaces.
- Areas where vegetation had been removed for construction purposes must be promptly re-vegetated once the work on that particular section has been completed. Vegetation used must be indigenous trees or grass.

○

● **Pollution**

- All workers must undergo environmental induction which must include best practice allowed on site such as waste disposal at the designated areas.
- All waste within the site must be stored in a designated waste storage area. Closed bins must be used for storage of general waste.
- Waste from the site must be regularly disposed of at the nearest landfill site and waybills/receipts must be kept as proof of safe waste disposal.
- Waste must not under any circumstances be left to accumulate on site.

- Waste on site may not be buried or burned.
- All disposal of construction waste must be approved by the ECO and Engineer and must in such a manner that it does not culminate in on-site or off-site environmental degradation.

- **Soil Contamination**
 - There must be designated storage areas for potentially hazardous substances which must be equipped with a fire extinguisher. All storage of potentially hazardous substances including paint must be in line with the provisions of Hazardous Substances Act (Act 15 of 1973).
 - A bunded area must be established where high amounts of fuel are to be stored on site and such bunded area must be able to store the full capacity of the storage container(s) placed on it.
 - A spill kit must be provided on site and used to clean up any minor spills that occur on the site. Such soil must be stored as hazardous waste and be disposed of as advised by the Appointed ECO.
 - Spills must be reported to the Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation, Ndwedwe Local Municipality, Ilembe District Municipality and KZN Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs.
 - All vehicles must be kept in good working condition and any spills/leaks observed must be attended to immediately. Drip trays must temporarily be placed under vehicles observed to be leaking until such time that they are serviced if they cannot be fixed immediately.
 - Drip trays must be provided and used accordingly when dealing with fuel and other hazardous substances.
 - Concrete mixing must only take place on mixing trays or on impermeable liners.
 - Concrete trucks must not be washed out or cleaned on the site or other area near the site, unless such cleaning will not cause any environmental harm.

- **Nuisance: Noise and dust**
 - Noise Control Regulations (Regulations 154, 10 January 1992) of the Environmental Conservation Act (Act No. 73 Of 1989) must be adhered to.
 - Noise levels on site must be kept as low as possible at all times throughout the construction phase.
 - Construction workers must not be allowed to play any loud music on the site.
 - Construction operations must be restricted to daylight period, Monday to Saturday, and must adhere to legally stipulated hours (7.00 – 18.00).
 - The residents near the site must be informed when the construction phase of the proposed development is about to commence.
 - All construction vehicles and plant must adhere to the recommended speed limits for the road used to get to the site.
 - Where necessary, a water cart must be used to spray water on the road to reduce dust.

- **Spread of Alien Plants**
 - An Alien Plant Eradication plan must be drawn up and implemented throughout the construction phase.
 - Where alien plant species are observed growing on cleared spaces, they must be mechanically removed.
 - Exposed areas must be re-vegetated with indigenous plants upon completion of activities on the affected areas.

- **Visual Impact**
 - Vegetation around the site must not be disturbed.

- Disturbance of the surrounding environment must be minimized.
- The paint colours chosen must not result in overall change of the feel of the area.
- **Socio-Economic**
 - The local leadership including traditional leadership and ward councilor must be engaged for the appointment of locals.
 - The terms and conditions of employment must be clearly explained to those appointed including how much they will earn, when they will be paid and the payment method.
 - Use of local labour must be maximized as far as is allowed for within the budget for the development.
 - The Contractor along with the Developer must consider any possible form of certification for the workers to endorse the skills they displayed. Additionally, some of the workers may be sent to train for skills such as First Aid skill which they can use within the community but can also help with improving their employability.
 - Employee rights according to the Employment Act must be respected at all times.
- **Health and Safety**
 - All requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993) must be complied with.
 - Only workers with the required licenses may be permitted to operate plant, machinery and vehicles.
 - All workers must be provided with the necessary Protective Clothing (PPE) for the tasks they are expected to complete and use of such PPE must be enforced.
 - Standard road safety measures must be followed by all plant and vehicle drivers.
 - Extra caution must be exercised in areas with high number of people especially around schools at times that the school children are arriving/leaving school.
 - Workers must at all times be provided with clean drinking water.
 - Clean and hygienic mobile toilets must be provided for workers throughout the construction phase. Such toilets must regularly be serviced by an approved service provider to ensure that they are clean and safe to use at all times.
 - Emergency procedures must be explained to all workers in case of occurrences such as a fire breakout.
 - The site activities must be in line and comply with directions regarding measures to address, prevent and combat the spread of Covid 19 related to NEMA permits and licenses in particular provisions of Annexure 3.
 - The site activities must take all applicable health and safety protocols in terms of section 27 (2) of the Disaster Management Act.
- **Heritage Impact**

Where any heritage resources be uncovered during the construction phase, the measures below must be implemented.

 - Amafa must be contacted if any heritage objects are identified during earthmoving activities, and all development must cease until further notice.
 - Amafa must be contacted if any graves or heritage objects are identified during construction and the following procedure is to be followed:
 - Stop construction
 - Report finding to local police station
 - Report to Amafa to investigate

- Sources of all-natural materials (including topsoil, sands, natural gravels, crushed stone, asphalt etc) must be obtained in a sustainable manner and in compliance with the heritage legislation.
- No archaeological sites, nor artefacts, were noted in the study area, therefore no further mitigation is required.
- Chance Find Protocol has been inserted, should any Palaeontological Material be uncovered a Palaeontologist must be called in to investigate.

4. Rehabilitation of the environment after construction and where applicable post closure;

● **Alien Plants**

- Landscaping post-construction must include re-vegetation with indigenous grass/trees.
- The ECO must be consulted to ensure that no alien plant species are planted as part of the rehabilitation.

● **Soil Erosion**

- All surfaces disturbed must be stabilized and re-vegetated accordingly.
- Stormwater from the site must be channeled to avoid on-site and off-site erosion.

5. Operational Phase

● **Odour**

- Management of chicken droppings will be necessary including the regular cleaning of chicken droppings.
- Drying of the droppings and ventilation in the laying houses is important in managing the odours.
- Waste management must be in such that there is no accumulation of any waste such as carcasses on the site.
- Ensure that the facility is sufficiently ventilated to keep floors, bedding, and fodder as dry as possible.
- Keep area around the facility free of spilled manure and litter.

● **Health Impacts**

- Control rodents through effective sanitation, rodent proofing and (as humane as possible) extermination.
- All waste on the site must be properly and regularly disposed of per the applicable standards for poultry farming.
- No development of residential property must be allowed closer to the site than the regulated safe distance to a poultry farm. This will need to be communicated with the Traditional Council.

● **Groundwater Contamination**

- The waste storage area on the site must have an impermeable floor and must be according to the applicable standards for safe storage of waste including carcasses.

(ii) Legal Requirements relating to this document (Acts, applicable listed activities, standards or practices)

❖ *Applicable listed activities*

Indicate the number and the date of the relevant notice;	Activity No(s) (in terms of the relevant notice)	Describe each listed activity as per the project description (and not as per wording of the relevant Government Notice):
GNR. 327 of 2014 (Listing Notice 1) as amended on 7 April 2017.	Activity No. 5 - the development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the concentration of – (ii) more than 5 000 poultry per facility situated outside an urban area, excluding chicks younger than 20 days; (iv) more than 25 000 chicks younger than 20 days per facility situated outside an urban area.	The proposed development will include construction of three chicken houses will with each of the houses to accommodate 20 000 layers, giving a total of 60 000 layers for all three houses.
GNR. 327 of 2014 (Listing Notice 1) as amended on 7 April 2017.	Activity No. 27 - the clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation.	The proposed site for the poultry project is 6.2815 HAs in extent, however it is anticipated that only the area where chicken houses will be located will be cleared. At this stage it would appear the development footprint will be just over a hectare.

❖ *Applicable legislation, polices, and instruments that are applicable to this activity and have been considered in the preparation of the EMPr.*

LEGISLATION	AUTHORITY	COMPLIANCE/APPLICABILITY
National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998).	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (National Authority) Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Provincial Authority)	The Environmental Management: EIA Regulations promulgated according to this Act guided the Environmental Impact Assessment Process conducted for the proposed development.
EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (National Authority) Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Provincial Authority)	EIA Regulations were adhered to during the Environmental Impact Assessment including determining the need for an Environmental Authorization, the Application/Assessment Process to be followed, conduction of the public participation and report formulation.
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (National Authority)	All necessary steps will be taken to reduce the impact of the project on the biodiversity of the receiving environment.

	Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Provincial Authority)	
National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004)	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (National Authority) Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Provincial Authority)	This is applicable mainly due to dust during construction phase and possible smell during operational phase. The location of the site has taken into consideration the smell which may come from the farm during the operational phase and as such, a distance has been allowed for/kept between the farm and the nearest residence/homestead. Dust suppression measures will be implemented during construction phase.
The National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998).	Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation	All necessary permits will be obtained for the borehole that will be drilled for this project. Precaution will also be taken to ensure that activities linked with the proposed development do not result in pollution/contamination of any water resources.
National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (National Authority) Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Provincial Authority)	All waste produced during construction and operational phase of the project will be handled and disposed of in compliance to this Act and associated regulations.
Alien and Invasive Species Regulations, 2014.	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (National Authority) Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Provincial Authority)	All necessary precautions will be taken throughout the project life-cycle to ensure that no alien or invasive plant species are introduced as a result of the project.
National Forests Act (Act No. 84 of 1998)	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries	Forests and woodlands near the site will not be disturbed. Any tree/plant species of biodiversity significance will be preserved.
KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, 2018	KZN Amafa Research and Institute	Provides for the safeguarding of heritage resources within the project area. Guidelines will be given for process to be followed if any heritage resources are discovered on the site.

Noise Control Regulations (Regulations 154, 10 January 1992)	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (National Authority) Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Provincial Authority)	Noise levels throughout the project cycle must be kept as low as possible to ensure that there is no nuisance or health impact on community and/or workers resulting from the proposed project.
South African Constitution, 1996	Government of the Republic of South Africa	Due diligence will be taken to ensure that project related activities do not result in the violation of constitutional rights of community members and/or employees within project.

G. THE METHOD OF MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS CONTEMPLATED IN PARAGRAPH (F)

1. Planning, Design and Pre-Construction Phase

During these phases, environmental issues will need to be considered for decision making and therefore reported on any planning/pre-construction meetings that are held in connection with the development.

An Environmental Control Officer must be appointed prior to the commencement of construction activities.

The ECO will be responsible for monitoring compliance to pre-construction measures and liaising with EDTEA with regards to the conditions of the EA for the Development.

2. Construction Phase

The appointed Environmental Control Officer must:-

- Conduct monthly site audits and monitor activities on site against what is set out in the EMPr and against conditions of the EA.
- Compile Environmental Compliance Reports which must be submitted to EDTEA.
- Findings of the audit conducted must be communicated with the project committee including the Contractor, Engineer and Developer. The ECO must within these reports highlight any non-compliances identified and actions to be taken to rectify the non-compliances and remedy the impacts of the non-compliance.

Monitoring must also be conducted by EDTEA who may visit the site whenever necessary to monitor compliance to the EMPr and EA.

The Contractor must appoint one of the workers to be responsible for the day to day monitoring of compliance to impact mitigation measures as contain within the EMPr. This is the person that will deal closely with the ECO and communicate any challenges faced in implementation of mitigation measures with the ECO.

The Contractor must obtain receipts/waybills for waste disposal and service of toilets. Such must be kept on file at all times for the ECO or officials to view upon request as proof of safe waste disposal and proof for safe and regular toilet servicing.

H. THE FREQUENCY OF MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS CONTEMPLATED IN PARAGRAPH (F)

An on-site assessment/monitoring must be conducted every two weeks (twice a month) for the duration of the construction period. A single audit report for each month must be submitted to EDTEA as per contact details for their compliance and monitoring section.

Additionally, issues relating to environmental compliance must be discussed on the project meeting platform to ensure that the importance of compliance and environmental preservation is made clear to the team and that relevant parties are directed to take necessary action for on-site compliance.

I. AN INDICATION OF PERSONS WHO WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

- Appointed ECO (Environmental Control Officer) – overall responsibility of environmental reporting, training and awareness and the overseer of the implementation of the whole EMPr, EA and Specialists recommendations.
- Contractor / Site Engineer or Builder – responsible for all engineering or building related work on site, and project implementation.
- Crossworld (Pty) Ltd (Developer) – ensure adherence to the EA.
- EDTEA (Compliance Section) – inspections.

J. THE TIME PERIODS WITH WHICH THE IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS CONTEMPLATED IN PARAGRAPH (F) MUST BE IMPLEMENTED

All the stipulated mitigation measures are relevant for compliance throughout the different phases.

For example: Mitigation measures for impacts related to construction activities must be implemented throughout the construction phase of the development.

The mitigation measures, responsibilities and time frames are indicated in the tables below for each of the different project phases: (K – O)

Pre- Construction Phase

Activity	Management / Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency / Timing
A1 - Legislation, permits, agreements and EA requirements	All members of the project team must adhere to all environmental legislation relevant to the project.	Contractor/Developer and ECO	Pre - during and post construction.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The EMPr must be kept on site at all times. 2. All members of the project team must be provided with adequate environmental training. 3. Any and all mitigation measures that must be set up prior construction must be implemented. 4. Monitoring and control programmes must be put in place to manage alien invasive plants. 5. The working area is to be clearly demarcated and all construction work is to be kept within the demarcated area. 	Contractor/Developer and ECO	Ongoing
A2 - Access to site <i>Sound environmental principles must be followed</i>	A2.1 Routing		
	a. Access route must be clearly marked and disturbance outside these areas is not permitted. Choice of access routes must take into account minimum disturbance to surrounding environment.	Contractor/Engineer and ECO	Prior to moving onto site and during construction
	b. The location of all underground services and servitudes must be identified and confirmed before construction commences (IF ANY).		
A3 - Setting up the construction camp <i>Careful planning of the construction camp can ensure that time and costs associated with</i>	A3.1 Layout & Location	Contractor/ECO and Engineer	Pre-Construction/Site Set Up
	a. If the Contractor chooses to locate the campsite on private land, he must get prior permission from both the Engineer and the landowner.		
	b. The size of the construction camp must be minimized (especially where vegetation/grassland has had to be cleared for the site camp).		

<i>environmental management and rehabilitation are reduced.</i>	c. The construction camp must be properly fenced with a 1.8m high bonnox (or similar type) fence, secured and kept in a clean and orderly state at all times.	Contractor/ECO and Engineer	
	d. The construction camp must be located on a level area at least 150m from any watercourse, wetland, water supply or on slopes greater than 1:3. The position of the camp must be ratified by the Engineer and the ECO.	Contractor/ECO and Engineer	
	e. The Contractor must attend to the drainage of the campsite to avoid sheet erosion and / or standing water.	Contractor/ECO and Engineer	
	A3.2 Ablutions		
	a. Temporary mobile chemical toilets must be provided by a company approved by the Contractor.	Contractor/ECO and Engineer	During set-up and On-going
	b. The construction of a “long-drop” is forbidden.		
	c. A toilet must be placed close to working areas at all times during the construction phase for easy access of workers.		
	A3.3 Provision for Camp Waste Disposal		
	a. Bins and / or skips must be provided at convenient intervals for the disposal of waste within the camp. The bins must be covered. Bins should have liner bags for efficient and safe disposal of waste.	Contractor/ECO and Engineer	During site set-up and on-going
	b. At least three rubbish bins must be located at the construction camp for the collection of waste.		
c. Recycling and the provision of separate waste receptacles for different types of waste should be encouraged. Where possible, plastics, paper, glass and cans should be separated from other domestic waste for recycling. If waste is to be recycled, appropriately labelled waste receptacles must be made available.			
e. Any potentially hazardous containers must be punctured or disabled prior to disposal.			

<p>A4 – Education of site staff on general and environmental conduct</p> <p><i>These points need to be made clear to all staff on site before the project begins</i></p>	<p>A4.1 – Education</p>		
	<p>a. The Contractor must ensure that all site personnel have a basic level of environmental awareness training. Environmental awareness posters must be used on site. The Contractor must submit a proposal for this training to the ECO for approval. Topics to be covered must include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is meant by “environment”; 2. Why the environment needs to be protected and conserved; 3. How construction activities can impact the environment; 4. What can be done to mitigate against such impacts; 5. Awareness of emergency and spills response provisions; 6. Social responsibility during construction e.g. being considerate to local residents. <p>It is the contractor’s responsibility to provide the site foreman with environmental training and to ensure that the foreman has sufficient understanding to pass this information onto the construction staff.</p>	<p>Contractor/ECO and Engineer</p>	<p>During staff induction and on-going</p>
	<p>b. Staff operating equipment shall be adequately trained and sensitized to any potential hazards associated with their tasks</p>	<p>Contractor/ECO and Engineer</p>	<p>During staff induction, followed by on-going monitoring</p>
	<p>c. The Engineer / ECO must be on hand to explain more difficult / technical issues and to answer questions which may be raised.</p>		
	<p>d. The use of pictures and real-life examples is encouraged as these tend to be more easily remembered.</p>		
	<p>e. No operator shall be permitted to operate critical items of mechanical equipment without having been trained by the Contractor and certified competent by the Project Management.</p>		
	<p>f. All employees must undergo the necessary safety training.</p>		
	<p>A4.2 – Worker conduct on site</p>		

	<p>a. A general regard for the social and ecological well-being of the site and adjacent areas is expected of the site staff. Workers need to be made aware of the following rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. No alcohol / drugs to be present on site, no vehicles or machinery are to be operated whilst under the influence of alcohol or drugs. b. Prevent excessive noise to minimize disturbances to local residents. c. No firearms allowed on site or in vehicles transporting staff to / from the site (unless used by security personnel). d. Bringing pets onto site is forbidden. e. Construction staff are to make use of facilities provided for them, as opposed to ad-hoc alternatives (e.g. fires for cooking, the use of surrounding bush as a toilet facility is strictly forbidden). No fires to be permitted on site. The use of gas-operated cookers for preparation of food on site must be encouraged. f. Trespassing on private / commercial properties adjoining the site is forbidden. g. Only pre-approved security staff and workers shall be permitted to live on the construction site. h. No worker may be forced to do work that is potentially dangerous or for what he / she is not trained to do. i. The staff conduct rules are described in a separate table of Rules (Section F of the EMP). This is aimed at providing staff with the basic information regarding worker conduct on site) 	Contractor/ECO and Engineer	During staff induction, followed by on-going monitoring
<p>A.5 Set up of Waste Management</p>	<p>A.5.1 Waste Management</p>	Contractor/ECO and Engineer	During site set up and on going
	<p>a. The contractor is responsible for the internal collection of refuse and for transporting it to a registered landfill site once every week; unless a service agreement is entered into between the contractor and the municipality.</p>		

	<p>b. The excavation and use of rubbish pits is forbidden.</p> <p>c. Burning of waste is forbidden.</p> <p>d. Individual skips/bins for different types of waste (e.g. building rubble and hazardous waste.) must be provided. This meaning that hazardous waste must not be in the same container/bin as general waste as the two must be disposed of separately.</p>		
A.6 Cultural Environment	A.6.1 Protection of Cultural Environment		
	<p>Prior to the commencement of construction, all the staff needs to know what possible archaeological or historical objective of value may look like, and to notify the Engineer / Contractor should such an item be uncovered.</p> <p>If any artefacts or graves are uncovered during construction, all work on site is to cease and AMAFA as well as the ECO is to be notified for comment. Construction may only commence once approval by AMAFA is granted.</p>	ECO / PM / C	During site set up and on-going.

Activity	Management / Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency / Timing
Vegetation Removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation removal must be minimized. • The construction area must be demarcated and all areas beyond the demarcated area must be treated as no-go areas. • The appointed ECO must be given the chance to mark indigenous vegetation on the site prior to the commencement of removal of vegetation on site. • Where indigenous vegetation as marked needs to be removed, the correct procedure must be followed. • All areas cleared for construction purposes must be re-vegetated with indigenous vegetation/grass upon completion of construction works with no areas to be left bare. 	Contractor/Developer and ECO	Pre-, during and post construction.
Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil erosion must be reduced by controlling the amount of space that is cleared of vegetation. • Cleared areas must be developed as soon as possible and not left bare for extended periods of time. • Stormwater management on site must be in such that the erosion potential of the stormwater is reduced or the stormwater is directed away from exposed surfaces. • Areas where vegetation had been removed for construction purposes must be promptly re-vegetated once the work on that particular section has been completed. Vegetation used must be indigenous trees or grass. 	Contractor/Engineer and ECO	Throughout the Construction Phase

<p>Pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All workers must undergo environmental induction which must include best practice allowed on site such as waste disposal at the designated areas. • All waste within the site must be stored in a designated waste storage area. Closed bins must be used for storage of general waste. • Waste from the site must be regularly disposed of at the nearest landfill site and waybills/receipts must be kept as proof of safe waste disposal. • Waste must not under any circumstances be left to accumulate on site. • Waste on site may not be buried or burned. • All disposal of construction waste must be approved by the ECO and Engineer and must in such a manner that is does not culminate in on-site or off-site environmental. 	<p>Contractor/Engineer and ECO</p>	<p>Throughout the Construction Phase</p>
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<p>Soil Contamination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There must be designated storage areas for potentially hazardous substances which must be equipped with a fire extinguisher. All storage of potentially hazardous substances including paint must be in line with the provisions of Hazardous Substances Act (Act 15 of 1973). • A bunded area must be established where high amounts of fuel are to be stored on site and such bunded area must be able to store the full capacity of the storage container(s) placed on it. • A spill kit must be provided on site and used to clean up any minor spills that occur on the site. Such soil must be stored as hazardous waste and be disposed of as advised by the Appointed ECO. • Spills must be reported to the Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation, Ndwedwe Local Municipality, Ilembe District Municipality and KZN Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs. • All vehicles must be kept in good working condition and any spills/leaks observed must be attended to immediately. Drip trays must temporarily be placed under vehicles observed to be leaking until such time that they are serviced if they cannot be fixed immediately. • Drip trays must be provided and used accordingly when dealing with fuel and other hazardous substances. • Concrete mixing must only take place on mixing trays or on impermeable liners. • Concrete trucks must not be washed out or cleaned on the site or other area near the site, unless such cleaning will not cause any environmental harm. 	<p>Contractor/ECO and Engineer</p>	<p>During site set up and on going</p>
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<p>Nuisance: Noise and Dust</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise Control Regulations (Regulations 154, 10 January 1992) of the Environmental Conservation Act (Act No. 73 Of 1989) must be adhered to. • Noise levels on site must be kept as low as possible at all times throughout the construction phase. • Construction workers must not be allowed to play any loud music on the site. • Construction operations must be restricted to daylight period, Monday to Saturday, and must adhere to legally stipulated hours (7.00 – 18.00). • The residents near the site must be informed when the construction phase of the proposed development is about to commence. • All construction vehicles and plant must adhere to the recommended speed limits for the road used to get to the site. • Where necessary, a water cart must be used to spray water on the road to reduce dust 		
<p>Spread of Alien Plants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Alien Plant Eradication plan must be drawn up and implemented throughout the construction phase. • Where alien plant species are observed growing on cleared spaces, they must be mechanically removed. • Exposed areas must be re-vegetated with indigenous plants upon completion of activities on the affected areas. 	<p>Contractor/Engineer and ECO</p>	<p>Throughout the Construction Phase</p>
<p>Visual Impacts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation around the site must not be disturbed. • Trees must be planted around the facility. • Disturbance of the surrounding environment must be minimized. • The paint colours chosen must not result in overall change of the feel of the area 	<p>Contractor / Engineer and ECO</p>	<p>Throughout the Construction Phase</p>

<p>Socio-Economic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local leadership including traditional leadership and ward councilor must be engaged for the appointment of locals. • The terms and conditions of employment must be clearly explained to those appointed including how much they will earn, when they will be paid and the payment method. • Use of local labour must be maximized as far as is allowed for within the budget for the development. • The Contractor along with the Developer must consider any possible form of certification for the workers to endorse the skills they displayed. Additionally, some of the workers may be sent to train for skills such as First Aid skill which they can use within the community but can also help with improving their employability. • Employee rights according to the Employment Act must be respected at all times. 	<p>Contractor/Engineer and Developer</p>	<p>Throughout the Construction Phase and for the duration of the project activity</p>
<p>Health and Safety</p>	<p>All requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993) must be complied with.</p> <p>Only workers with the required licenses may be permitted to operate plant, machinery and vehicles.</p> <p>All workers must be provided with the necessary Protective Clothing (PPE) for the tasks they are expected to complete and use of such PPE must be enforced.</p> <p>Standard road safety measures must be followed by all plant and vehicle drivers.</p> <p>Extra caution must be exercised in areas with high number of people especially around schools at times that the school children are arriving/leaving school.</p> <p>Workers must at all times be provided with clean drinking water.</p>	<p>Contractor/Engineer/Health and Safety Officer and ECO</p>	<p>Throughout the Construction Phase</p>

	<p>Clean and hygienic mobile toilets must be provided for workers throughout the construction phase. Such toilets must regularly be serviced by an approved service provider to ensure that they are clean and safe to use at all times.</p> <p>Emergency procedures must be explained to all workers in case of occurrences such as a fire breakout.</p>		
<p>Heritage Impact</p>	<p>Where any heritage resources be uncovered during the construction phase, the measures below must be implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amafa must be contacted if any heritage objects are identified during earthmoving activities, and all development must cease until further notice. • Amafa must be contacted if any graves or heritage objects are identified during construction and the following procedure is to be followed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stop construction ▪ Report finding to local police station ▪ Report to Amafa to investigate • Sources of all-natural materials (including topsoil, sands, natural gravels, crushed stone, asphalt etc.) must be obtained in a sustainable manner and in compliance with the heritage legislation. • No archaeological sites, nor artefacts, were noted in the study area, therefore no further mitigation is required. <p>Chance Find Protocol has been inserted, should any Palaeontological Material be uncovered a Palaeontologist must be called in to investigate.</p>	<p>Contractor/Engineer and ECO</p>	<p>Throughout the Construction Phase</p>

Operation Phase

Activity	Management / Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency / Timing
Odour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of chicken droppings will be necessary including the regular cleaning of chicken droppings. • Drying of the droppings and ventilation in the laying houses is important in managing the odours. • Waste management must be in such that there is no accumulation of any waste such as carcasses on the site. Waste disposal frequency must be increased in summer where warm temperatures cause quicker decay. • Ensure that the facility is sufficiently ventilated to keep floors, bedding, and fodder as dry as possible. • Keep area around the facility free of spilled manure and litter. 	Developer	Throughout the Operational Phase
Health Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control rodents through effective sanitation, rodent proofing and (as humane as possible) extermination. • All waste on the site must be properly and regularly disposed of per the applicable standards for poultry farming. • No development of residential property must be allowed closer to the site than the regulated safe distance to a poultry farm. This will need to be communicated with the traditional council. • All workers within the farm must be provided with the proper clothing for their work roles. • Emergency procedures must be explained to all workers. • All chicken houses and working areas must have proper ventilation. 	Developer	Throughout the Operational Phase

<p>Groundwater Contamination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The waste storage area on the site must have an impermeable floor and must be according to the applicable standards for safe storage of waste including carcasses. 	<p>Contractor/Engineer and ECO</p>	<p>Throughout the Operational Phase</p>
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P. DECOMMISSIONING PHASE (Construction works)

However, upon completion of the construction phase:

The ECO must inform EDTEA of the upcoming completion of the construction phase.

A final site assessment must be conducted to ensure that:

- All rubble and any other waste have been removed from the site and properly disposed of.
- All disturbed areas have been re-vegetated accordingly.
- All areas which may have been contaminated have been cleared of contaminants and all other possible contaminants which will not be used for the operation phase have been removed from the site.
- All temporary services which had been commissioned for the purpose of the construction phase must be decommissioned without any harm to the environment.
- A final report must be submitted to EDTEA on rehabilitation measures implemented and recommendation on whether any further action is required.

EDTEA will need to be informed of the intended commencement of the operational phase as set out in the EA issued for the project.

Decommissioning of the Facility

Decommissioning is defined as taking out of active service permanently or dismantle partly or wholly, or closure of a facility to the extent that it cannot be readily re-commissioned.

If decommissioning of the Facility becomes the best option the Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs has to be informed of this option by the ECO.

Decommissioning must be done such that it does not pose any danger to potential damage to human life, property and the environment. This must have no adverse impact on the environment. It must therefore be done in the presence of the ECO.

In an unlikely event of decommissioning the following will have to be observed:

- Decommissioning must be done in line with the stipulated procedure; under the supervision of the ECO and full knowledge of the Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs.

- A written notice must be submitted to EDTEA with a rehabilitation plan.
- Any signs of soil erosion must be addressed during and after the decommissioning phase.
- Contaminated material must be cleaned, removed and disposed of at the nearest suitable landfill site.
- The area must be cordoned off with a danger tape.
- All services equipment must be mapped e.g. electrical pipes, stormwater and water pipes to avoid damage.
- Contaminated soil after laboratory tests must be stockpiled and disposed of at the nearest landfill site capable of handling that particular soil.

Q. CONCLUSION

According to the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 everyone must take reasonable measures to ensure that they do not pollute the environment. In this regard the reasonable measures will include informing and educating employees about environmental risks of their activities and instill a sense of environmental consciousness.

It is therefore, crucial that all recommendations are adopted and effected to the letter during all phases of this development as part of the mitigation measures. It must also be kept in mind that the Environmental Management Programme is a live document, that need adjustment as the need arise, as long as such changes are in the interest of the environment.