# Langspruit Landgoed (Pty) Ltd.

Environmental Management Plan Locality: Standerton Departmental Ref No: 17/2/3/GS-125 9 December 2012





# **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

# Langspruit Landgoed (Pty) Ltd.

# **Environmental Management Plan**

Locality: Standerton Departmental Ref No: 17/2/3/GS-125 9 December 2012

> Unit C8 Block @ Nature 472 Botterklapper Street Pretoria

Office: (012) 807-7036 Fax: (012) 807 1014

# **PROJECT DETAILS**

Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (MPDEDET)

Reference No.: 17/2/3/GS-125

Project Title: Expansion of the Langspruit Boerdery Broiler Facilities

Project Number: LAN/LAN/12-05-17

Compiled by: Ms. Patricia van der Walt

Date: 9 December 2012

Location: Portion 48 of the farm Diepspruit 414 IS, Mpumalanga

Technical Reviewer: Mr. Lourens de Villiers

Signature

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1	Introduction	7
2	Site documentation	7
2.1 E	nvironmental management plan	7
2.2 E	mergency numbers	7
2.3 L	egislation	8
2.3.1	Laws of general application	8
2.3.2	Atmospheric emissions	8
2.3.3	Water Management	8
2.3.4	Hazardous Chemicals and Substances	8
2.3.5	Waste management	8
2.3.6	Planning of new activities	9
2.3.7	Biodiversity	9
2.3.8	Land and Soil Management	9
2.3.9	Heritage resources	9
2.3.1	0 Protected areas	9
3 EN	VIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN 1	0
3.1 B	liophysical environment	0
3.1.1	Geology1	0
3.1.2	Topography 1	1
3.1.3	Soil 1	2
	Land use and capability 1	
	Fauna and flora 1	
	Surface water 1	
3.1.7	Groundwater	1
3.1.8	Air quality	3
3.1.9	Noise	4
3.1.1	0 Sites of archaeological and cultural interest 2	5
3.1.1	1 Environmental sensitive areas	6
3.1.1	2 Aesthetic aspects	6
3.2 V	Vaste management	7
3.2.1	General/domestic and hazardous waste	7
3.2.2	Litter (manure and bedding)	0
3.2.3	Chicken mortalities	1
3.2.4		
	Wastewater generated by washing activities	
3.2.6	Ablution facilities	5
	Resource management	
3.3.1	Water, electricity and material usage	6

3.3.2 Handling, storage and disposal of substances	38
3.3.3 Equipment and vehicle maintenance	43
3.4 Human environment	46
3.4.1 Interested and affected parties	46
3.4.2 Environmental awareness and training of employees	47
3.4.3 Employee health, safety and wellness	48
3.5 Environmental performance guidelines	48
3.5.1 Self performance assessment	48
3.5.2 Record keeping	49
3.5.3 Environmental preparedness and response	49
3.6 Decomissioning phase	53
3.6.1 Rehabilitation	53

# LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Environmental Management Plan – Geology.10
Table 2: Environmental Management Plan – Topography11
Table 3: Environmental Management Plan – Topsoil preservation.12
Table 4: Environmental Management Plan – Soil erosion.13
Table 5: Environmental Management Plan – Soil pollution prevention    14
Table 6: Environmental Management Plan - Land use and capability
Table 7: Environmental Management Plan – Vegetation
Table 8: Environmental Management Plan – Fire control
Table 9: Environmental Management Plan – Surface water use18
Table 10: Environmental Management Plan – Storm water control
Table 11: Environmental Management Plan – Surface water pollution    20
Table 12: Environmental Management Plan – Unlawful groundwater use.    21
Table 13: Environmental Management Plan – Groundwater pollution.    23
Table 14: Environmental Management Plan – Dust control
Table 15: Environmental Management Plan – Heatco ovens and coal storage areas         24
Table 16: Environmental Management Plan – Noise24
Table 17: Environmental Management Plan - Sites of archaeological and cultural interest25
Table 18: Environmental Management Plan – Environmental sensitive areas
Table 19: Environmental Management Plan – General housekeeping
Table 20: Environmental Management Plan – Construction waste
Table 21: Environmental Management Plan – General/domestic and hazardous waste
Table 22: Environmental Management Plan – Litter (manure and bedding)       30
Table 23: Environmental Management Plan – Chicken mortalities
Table 24: Environmental Management Plan – Ash
Table 25: Environmental Management Plan – Wastewater by washing of equipment

Shangoni Management Services (Pty) Ltd

Table 26: Environmental Management Plan – Washing of broiler facilities
Table 27: Environmental Management Plan – Ablution facilities    35
Table 28: Environmental Management Plan - Resource management.    36
Table 29: Environmental Management Plan – Cement and concrete spillages       38
Table 30: Environmental Management Plan – Coal
Table 31: Environmental Management Plan – Chemical substances
Table 32: Environmental Management Plan – Equipment and vehicle maintenance
Table 33: Environmental Management Plan - Interested and affected parties
Table 34: Environmental Management Plan - Environmental awareness and training
Table 35: Environmental Management Plan – Employee health, safety and wellness
Table 36: Environmental Management Plan – Self performance assessment
Table 37: Environmental Management Plan – Record keeping
Table 38: Environmental Management Plan – Fire outbreak
Table 39: Environmental Management Plan – External reporting requirents       52
Table 40: Environmental Management Plan – Rehabilitation    53

# **1** Introduction

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) document describes mitigation measures to be implemented for activities that take place on Portion 48 of the farm Diepspruit 414 IS, Mpumalanga.

The EMP is applicable to the entire broiler farm area, to ensure environmental control for all aspects are implemented throughout the farm area. The responsibility for the implementation of this EMP on site rests with the facility manager but must be enforced by Mr. Gert du Preez and the Environmental Control Officer (ECO).

The EMP should also be viewed as a dynamic document. Methods should be updated and improved during implementation, as site conditions become clearer and material or methods improve. The EMP attempts to provide the most practicable methods to promote sound environmental management during the lifespan of the project.

# 2 Site documentation

The following documentation must be available at the site office at all times:

- A copy of the Basic Assessment Report.
- A copy of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).
- A copy of the Environmental Authorisation.
- A complaints register.

# 2.1 Environmental management plan

The environmental management plan (EMP) should be kept on file in the office. The mitigation measures indicated in this Environmental Management Plan must be implemented by all the site workers and contractors.

# 2.2 Emergency numbers

Emergency numbers (e.g. developer, police, fire department, ambulance, etc.) must be prominently displayed at the site office. Contact details of adjacent landowners or users identified during the basic assessment process should also be kept on file in the office.

# 2.3 Legislation

### 2.3.1 Laws of general application

- Constitution of the RSA, 1996 (Act No 108 of 1996)
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998)
- Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No 73 of 1989)
- Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act No 2 of 2000)
- Protected Disclosures Act, 2000 (Act No 26 of 2000)

### 2.3.2 Atmospheric emissions

- Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965 (Act No 45 of 1965)
- National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No 103 of 1977)
- Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No 73 of 1989) Noise Control Regulations in terms of Section 25 of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998)

### 2.3.3 Water Management

• National Water Act, 1998 (Act No 36 of 1998)

### 2.3.4 Hazardous Chemicals and Substances

- Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act no. 15 of 1973)
- National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act no. 83 of 1986) GN R225 of 17 March 2000 National Road Traffic Regulations, 2000
- Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No 85 of 1983) GN 1179 of 25 August 1995 – Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Substances (HCS)

#### 2.3.5 Waste management

- National Environmental Management: Waste Act (NEMWA) No 59, of 2008
- Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No 73 of 1989)
- National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No 93 of 1996) GN R225 of 17 March 2000 National Road Traffic Regulations
- Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No 15 of 1973)
- Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No 85 of 1993) GN 1179 of 25 August 1995 – Hazardous Chemical Substance Regulations

#### 2.3.6 Planning of new activities

- Development Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act No 67 of 1995)
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998)

### 2.3.7 Biodiversity

- National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No 10 of 2004)
- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No 43 of 1983)
- National Veld and forest fire Act, 1998 (Act No 101 of 1998)
- Agricultural Pest Act, 1983 (Act No 36 of 1983) GN R276 of 5 March 2004
- Fencing Act, 1963 (Act No 31 of 1963)
- National Forest and Fire Laws Amendment Act (Act No 12 of 2001)

#### 2.3.8 Land and Soil Management

- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998)
- Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No 73 of 1989)

#### 2.3.9 Heritage resources

• National Heritage Resources Act No 25 of 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

#### 2.3.10 Protected areas

• National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No 57 of 2003)

Langspruit Landgoed (Pty) Ltd must comply with all other relevant legislation (including thebylawsofthelocalmunicipality).

# **3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Refer to the tables below for the EMP.

# 3.1 Biophysical environment

### 3.1.1 Geology

Table 1: Environmental Management Plan – Geology.

OBJ	IECTIVES	MIT	IGATION MEASURES
Con	struction phase	a)	Follow proper construction- and planning practices.
a)	Minimise the disturbance of the local geology by following proper planning and construction practices.	b)	Working within the design plan.
b)	To ensure that the geotechnical features of the site are		
	taken into account in order to prevent any impact on structures to be built.		
Ope	rational phase	a)	Alien and invasive vegetation will be eradicated and controlled by manual
a)	To reduce the impact on the geology of the site.		removal, chemical application and/or biological control. The regulations in terms
			of the Conservation of Agricultural Resource Act, 1983 apply.
		b)	Re-vegetated areas should be monitored and if necessary, soil conservation
			measures will be implemented to address any soil erosion that may occur.
		c)	Soil conservation measures should be implemented to address any soil erosion
			that may occur (Refer to Section 3.1.3 Soil, Table 3 Topsoil preservation).
		d)	The storm water management plan measures (Refer to Section 3.1.6 Surface
			water, Table 10, Storm water control) shall be inspected on a regular basis in

order to ensure that the structures function properly and are not causing so
erosion.
e) If soil erosion is noted, appropriate remediation measures shall b
implemented.

## 3.1.2 Topography

Table 2: Environmental Management Plan – Topography.

OBJECTIVES		MITI	GATION MEASURES
Con	struction phase	a)	Before any construction takes place the proposed area for the expansion will
a)	To ensure that the impact on the topography is limited to		be pegged out. All construction activities will be limited to these areas.
	the construction phase.	b)	Reduce the need for stockpiling of material e.g. topsoil removed during the
			construction operations.
		C)	Limit construction infrastructure required for the operations.
Оре	erational phase	a)	Alien and invasive vegetation will be eradicated and controlled by manual
a)	To reduce the impact on the topography of the site.		removal, chemical application and/or biological control. The regulations in
			terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resource Act, 1983 apply.
		b)	Re-vegetated areas should be monitored and if necessary, soil conservation
			measures will be implemented to address any soil erosion that may occur.
		C)	The storm water management measures (Refer to 3.1.6 Surface water, Table
			10, Storm water control) shall be inspected on a regular basis in order to
			ensure that the structures function properly and are not causing soil erosion.

## 3.1.3 Soil

Table 3: Environmental Management Plan – Topsoil preservation.

OBJECTIVES		MITIGATION MEASURES
Construction phase		a) Before any construction takes place the proposed area for expansion will be
a) Retain topsoil quality by implementing e	effective soil	pegged out. All construction activities will be limited to these areas.
management practices.		b) The topsoil layer (top 150mm) of the areas where construction will take place
		will be removed.
		c) Removed topsoil will be retained for future landscaping efforts and hence
		stockpiled in demarcated areas.
		d) Any sub-soil or rocks removed should also be stockpiled separately and be
		used during the rehabilitation.
		e) The depth of the stockpile and the length of time it is stored affect the quality of
		the soil, thus topsoil needs to be replaced and re-vegetated as soon as
		possible.
		f) Topsoil stockpiles shall not exceed 1m in height and 2m in width and shall be
		protected from wind, erosion and runoff by covering them with a suitable fabric
		approved by the ECO.
		a) The contractor is to ensure that all reasonable measures are taken to limit
		erosion during construction phase. Erosion protection measures include sand
		bags, cut-off drains and/or berms.
		b) Cleared indigenous vegetation should be used as a brush pack on topsoil
		stockpiles for erosion prevention.
		c) If sterilization of the topsoil during stockpiling has occurred inorganic fertilizers
		will be used to supplement the soils before seeding of the area takes place.
		1

Table 4: Environmental Management Plan – Soil erosion.

OBJECTIVES	ΜП	IGATION MEASURES
Construction phase	a)	The contractor is to ensure that all reasonable measures be taken to limit
a) Prevent soil erosion.		erosion and sedimentation from construction activities. Erosion protection
		measures include cut-off drains and/or berms.
	b)	Cleared indigenous vegetation can be stockpiled for possible re-use as a brush
		pack for erosion prevention.
	C)	Should construction in areas that have been stripped not commence within a
		short period of time, the exposed areas shall be re-vegetated or stabilised. Soil
		stabilising measures could include rotovating in straw bales (at a rate of 1
		bale/20m <sup>2</sup> ), applying mulching or brush packing, or creating windbreaks using
		brush or bales.
	d)	Once the construction activities have been completed, the remaining disturbed
		area must be covered with topsoil, sloped and re-vegetated as soon as
		possible using suitable grass species. This re-vegetation will assist in reducing
		the potential for erosion.
	e)	If sterilisation of the topsoil during stockpiling has occurred, inorganic fertilizers
		should be used to supplement the soil before seeding of the area takes place.
		Compacted soil should be ripped to ensure effective re-vegetation.
	f)	Effective storm water measures will be implemented to minimise soil erosion
		(Refer to Section 3.1.6 Surface water, Table 10, Storm water Control).
Operational phase	a)	Monitoring and remediation of soil erosion shall be undertaken. Compacted soil
a) Prevent sheet, rill and gully erosion from potentially		should be ripped to ensure rapid vegetation establishment.
impacting infrastructure and roads.	b)	Effective storm water measures shall be implemented to minimise soil erosion

b	Prevent the degradation of soil characteristics such as,	(Refer to Section 3.1.6 Surface water, Table 10, Storm water control).
	quality, structure, stability, texture, water-holding capacity,	
	etc.	

#### Table 5: Environmental Management Plan – Soil pollution prevention

OB	JECTIVES	MIT	IGATION MEASURES
Со	nstruction and operational phase	a)	Correct waste management measures (Refer to Section 3.2. Waste
a)	Minimise the pollution of the soil through effective and		management) will be implemented. No dumping of any kind of waste (general,
	proper;		construction, hazardous waste, etc.) will take place on site.
	<ul> <li>Waste management.</li> </ul>	b)	Proper handling, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals (Refer to 3.3.2
	> Handling, storage and disposal of substances and		Handling, Storage and Disposal of Substances and Hazardous Chemicals).
	hazardous chemicals.	c)	Sufficient ablution facilities should be provided during the construction phase
	<ul> <li>Maintenance of ablution facilities.</li> </ul>		and these facilities should be maintained (Refer to Section 3.2.6 Ablution
	<ul> <li>Traffic and vehicle control.</li> </ul>		Facilities).
		d)	Appropriate management of increased traffic (Refer to 3.3.3 Equipment and
			vehicle maintenance) and proper onsite vehicle control.
		e)	During the washing process, the use of bio-degradable products that break
			down easily in the environment must be used.

Shangoni Management Services (Pty) Ltd

### 3.1.4 Land use and capability

Table 6: Environmental Management Plan - Land use and capability.

OB	JECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES
Construction and Operational phase		Langspruit Boerdery forms part of the Agricultural industry. The current land use is
a)	To reduce the potential impact of the proposed activity on	therefore considered in compliance with the existing approved Lekwa Local
	the surrounding interested and affected parties.	Municipality Spatial Development Framework (SDF) (existing agriculture with a high
		soil potential).
		a) The requirements of this Environmental Management Plan should be
		implemented by all the workers, as not to compromise the integrity of the
		current land use zoning.

### 3.1.5 Fauna and flora

Table 7: Environmental Management Plan – Vegetation

OBJECTIVES		MITIGATION MEASURES	
Construction phase	a)	Before any construction takes place the proposed area for the expansion will be	
a) Minimise the destruction of indigenous vegetation.		pegged out. All construction activities will be limited to within these areas in	
b) Control of alien invasive plant species.		order to reduce the footprint of the proposed activity and avoid impact on	
		adjacent natural vegetation and animal life.	
	b)	Construction areas should be fenced off or barricaded prior to and during	
		construction.	
	C)	Site clearing is to be limited to only the area necessary for carrying out the	
		specified work.	
	d)	The contractor is to draw up a plan for submission to the ECO and the broiler	

	facility manager indicating the locations of construction infrastructure including
	the site-camp, paint or cement cleaning pits, toilets, stores, site office.
e)	The site boundary is to be clearly demarcated and screened from the
	commencement of works. The erection of the final boundary fence or wall is
	preferable.
f)	All demarcation is to be regularly maintained.
g)	No unauthorised entry, stockpiling, dumping or storage of equipment outside
	the site boundary is permitted.
h)	All construction activities, plant, labour and materials are to be restricted within
	the site boundary.
i)	Removal of vegetation is to be avoided until such time as soil stripping is
	required.
j)	Cleared indigenous vegetation can be stockpiled for possible reuse in later
	rehabilitation or landscaping, or as a brush pack for erosion prevention.
k)	Once the construction activities have been completed, the remaining disturbed
	area must be top soiled, sloped and re-vegetated as soon as possible using
	suitable grass species.
)	Compacted soil should be ripped to ensure effective re-vegetation.
m)	Soil stabilising measures could include rotovating in straw bales (at a rate of 1
	bale/20m <sup>2</sup> ), applying mulching or brush packing, or creating windbreaks using
	brush or bales.
a)	Ensure all alien invasive plants are identified on the site.
b)	Ensure an eradication plan for the removal of the alien invasive vegetation is
1 7	
	f) g) h) i) j) k) l) m)

C	c)	Ensure all alien invasive vegetation is removed from the site in accordance to
		the eradication plan.
d	d)	Alien invasive vegetation will be eradicated and controlled by manual removal,
		chemical application and/or biological control. The regulations in terms of the
		Conservation of Agricultural Resource Act, 1983 apply.

Table 8: Environmental Management Plan – Fire control

OBJECTIVES		MIT	IGATION MEASURES
Con	struction phase	a)	Appropriate equipment to deal with fire is to be readily available on site and
a)	Minimise the destruction of natural indigenous vegetation.		maintained.
b)	To prevent or minimise the impact of a potential fire	b)	Safety signage including "No Smoking", "No Naked Lights" and "Danger", and
	outbreak.		product identification signs, should be clearly displayed on fuel stores and
			tanks.
		C)	Proper management of activities that may result in a fire, such as;
			Handling, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals and flammable
			materials (Refer to 3.3.2 Handling, Storage and Disposal of Substances and
			Hazardous Chemicals).
		$\triangleright$	Hot work activities (Refer to Section 3.5.3 Environmental preparedness and
			response).
		$\triangleright$	Smoking and cooking (Refer to Section 3.5.3 Environmental preparedness
			and response).

Оре	erational phase	a)	Appropriate equipment to deal with fire is to be readily available on site and
a)	Minimise the destruction of natural indigenous vegetation.		maintained (e.g. fire extinguishers and firefighting equipment) together with
b)	To prevent or minimise the impact of a potential fire		appropriate management practices (Refer to Section 3.5.3 Environmental
	outbreak.		preparedness and response).

#### 3.1.6 Surface water

Table 9: Environmental Management Plan – Surface water use

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES
Construction and Operational phases	Registration
a) Prevent unlawful use of water, by registering and licensing	According to the GN 288 General Authorisations, dated April 2012, in terms of
appropriate water use activities.	Section 39 of the NWA, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), a person who takes more than
	10m <sup>3</sup> of water from a surface water resource or 10m <sup>3</sup> of water from a groundwater
	resource per day on average over a year on a property or piece of land or stores
	water, must register the water use with the responsible authority.
	After the proposed expansion, Langspruit Boerdery will use approximately 2 496m <sup>3</sup>
	of groundwater per cycle, which means they will use approximately 71.31m <sup>3</sup>
	groundwater per day (calculated by: 2 496m <sup>3</sup> /cycle x 1cycle/35days). In the event of
	an emergency, surface water may be abstracted to aid in fighting of a fire or stored,
	in a 30m <sup>3</sup> cement dam, as a reserve in times of water shortage. Groundwater is
	abstracted and used in the operation. Abstracted groundwater is stored in twelve
	JoJo tanks, with a combined capacity of 60m <sup>3</sup> . Additional JoJo tanks would need to
	be installed after the proposed expansion. The abstraction and storage of water will
	therefore require registration with the responsible authority.

#### Licensing

The site area falls within the Vaal River catchment in the upper reaches of the Vaal River (Upper Vaal Water Management Area or WMA). Table 1 (Surface water abstraction and storage volumes) in GN 288 of 4 April 2012, general authorisations in terms of Section 39 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), states that the maximum volume of surface water that may be abstracted from this property is 2000m<sup>3</sup> a year at a maximum rate of 11/s. Table 1 of GN 288 also states that a maximum storage of 2 000m<sup>3</sup> of water may occur on this property.

In the event of an emergency, surface water may be abstracted to aid in fighting of a fire or stored, in a 30m<sup>3</sup> cement dam, as a reserve in times of water shortage. Currently water used in the operation is stored in twelve JoJo tanks, with a combined capacity of 60m<sup>3</sup>. Additional JoJo tanks would need to be installed after the proposed expansion. A license in terms of Chapter 4 of the National Water Act, 1998 may therefore be required in terms of the volume and rate at which surface water is abstracted.

Shangoni Management Services (Pty) Ltd

#### Table 10: Environmental Management Plan – Storm water control

OBJECTIVES		MI	MITIGATION MEASURES	
Con	struction and Operational phases	a)	Clean storm water runoff from the surrounding environment must be channeled	
a)	To prevent the contamination of 'clean' rain water by 'dirty'		away from 'dirty' areas. These 'dirty' areas include the; coal storage area,	
	areas through control of storm water runoff.		chemicals storage areas and all waste storage areas.	
		b)	Clean storm water should be diverted and kept in the environment surrounding	
			the site.	
		C)	Storm water measures should be inspected on a regular basis in order to	
			ensure that the structures are functional and not causing soil erosion.	
		d)	Where necessary place culvets underneath road foundations.	

Table 11: Environmental Management Plan – Surface water pollution

OBJ	IECTIVES	MIT	IGATION MEASURES
Con	struction and Operational phases	a)	Correct waste management measures (Refer to Section 3.2. Waste
a)	Preventing or minimising the potential pollution of surface		management) will be implemented. No dumping of any kind of waste (general,
	water as a result of incorrect waste management.		construction, hazardous waste, etc.) will take place on site.
b)	Preventing or minimising the potential of surface water	b)	Proper handling, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals (Refer to 3.3.2
	pollution as a result of improper handling, storage and		Handling, Storage and Disposal of Substances and Hazardous Chemicals).
	disposal of substances and hazardous chemicals.	C)	Sufficient ablution facilities should be provided during the construction phase
c)	Preventing or minimising the potential pollution of surface		and these facilities should be maintained (Refer to Section 3.2.6 Ablution
	water as a result of insufficient and poorly maintained		Facilities).
	ablution facilities.	d)	Appropriate management of increased traffic (Refer to 3.3.3 Equipment and
d)	Preventing or minimising the potential pollution of surface		vehicle maintenance) and proper onsite vehicle control.
	water as a result of traffic.	e)	During the washing process, the use of bio-degradable products that break

down easily in the environment must be used.f)Spillage of contaminated wash water into the environment should be prevented<br/>(Refer to 3.2.5 wastewater generated by washing activities).

#### 3.1.7 Groundwater

Table 12: Environmental Management Plan – Unlawful groundwater use.

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES
Construction and operational phase	Registration
a) Prevent unlawful use of water, by registering and licensing	According to the GN 288 General Authorisations, dated April 2012, in terms of
appropriate water use activities.	Section 39 of the NWA, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), a person who takes more than
	10m <sup>3</sup> of water from a surface water resource or 10m <sup>3</sup> of water from a groundwater
	resource per day on average over a year on a property or piece of land or stores
	water, must register the water use with the responsible authority.
	After the proposed expansion, Langspruit Boerdery will use approximately 2 496m <sup>3</sup>
	of groundwater per cycle, which means they will use approximately 71.31m <sup>3</sup>
	groundwater per day (calculated by: 2 496m³/cycle x 1cycle/35days). In the event of
	an emergency, surface water may be abstracted to aid in fighting of a fire or stored,
	in a 30m <sup>3</sup> cement dam, as a reserve in times of water shortage. Groundwater is
	abstracted and used in the operation. Abstracted groundwater is stored in twelve
	JoJo tanks, with a combined capacity of 60m <sup>3</sup> . Additional JoJo tanks would need to
	be installed after the proposed expansion. The abstraction and storage of water will
	therefore require registration with the responsible authority.

#### Licensing

The property falls within the C11L quaternary drainage region. Table 2 (groundwater abstraction rates) in GN 288 of 4 April 2012, general authorisations in terms of Section 39 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), states that 75m<sup>3</sup> water may be abstracted per hectare per year in the C11L quaternary drainage region.

The property is 1041.6130 hectares in size. This means that under General Authorisations 78 120.975m<sup>3</sup> may be abstracted on this property per year. The abstraction of approximately 17 472m<sup>3</sup> of groundwater per year, to be used at the broiler facility, is less than the amount (78 120.975m<sup>3</sup>) that is generally authorized. A license in terms of Chapter 4 of the National Water Act, 1998 is therefore not required for the abstraction of groundwater from the boreholes on site.

Domestic wastewater (sewage), generated on site, is disposed of into a French drain. As a result of the wastewater disposal site (French drain) being further than 100m from any of the boreholes, a license in terms of Chapter 4 of the National Water Act, 1998 is not required for the French drains.

Shangoni Management Services (Pty) Ltd

Table 13: Environmental Management Plan – Groundwater pollution.

OB	JECTIVES	MIT	IGATION MEASURES
Cor	nstruction and operational phase	a)	Correct waste management measures (Refer to Section 3.2. Waste
a)	Preventing or minimising the potential pollution of		management) will be implemented. No dumping of any kind of waste (general,
	groundwater as a result of incorrect waste management.		construction, hazardous waste, etc.) will take place on site.
b)	Preventing or minimising the potential of groundwater	b)	Proper handling, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals (Refer to 3.3.2
	pollution as a result of improper handling, storage and		Handling, Storage and Disposal of Substances and Hazardous Chemicals).
	disposal of substances and hazardous chemicals.	C)	Sufficient ablution facilities should be provided during the construction phase
c)	Preventing or minimising the potential pollution of		and these facilities should be maintained (Refer to Section 3.2.6 Ablution
	groundwater as a result of insufficient and poorly maintained		Facilities).
	ablution facilities.		

## 3.1.8 Air quality

Table 14: Environmental Management Plan – Dust control

0	OBJECTIVES		MITIGATION MEASURES		
С	Construction phase and operational phase		A dustcart needs to be onsite to water down dusty road.		
a)	To minimise the impact of dust generated by the increased	b)	Speed bumps or traffic speed signs need to be erected to reduce speeding		
	traffic frequency on the ambient air quality.		onsite that could result in the generation of dust.		
		C)	Regular maintenance of vehicles to address wear of tires and breaks. Optimal		
			engine combustion will allow for 'cleaner' exhaust emissions.		
		d)	Open areas should be ripped, if the soil is compacted, fertilized to ensure and		
			re-vegetated as soon as possible using suitable grass species (Refer to		
			Section 3.1.3 Soil, Table 3 and 4).		

#### Table 15: Environmental Management Plan – Heatco ovens and coal storage areas

OBJECTIVES		MITI	MITIGATION MEASURES	
Con	struction and operational phase	a)	Continue the use of A-grade coal in the Heatco ovens, as a lower grade coal	
a)	To minimise the impact of emissions generated during the		may result in higher sulphur emissions.	
	heating of broiler facilities on the ambient air quality.	b)	Regular maintenance of the Heatco ovens. Optimal combustion will allow for	
			'cleaner' stack emissions.	
		c)	Ensure adequate storage of coal to minimize dispersion of fine coal dust, i.e. a	
			covered storage area.	
		a)	Storage area should be demarcated and Safety signage including "No	
			Smoking", "No Naked Lights" and "Danger", are to be clearly displayed at the	
			coal storage area.	
		a)	Fire extinguishers should be readily available at the coal storage area.	

#### 3.1.9 Noise

Table 16: Environmental Management Plan – Noise.

OBJECTIVES		MITIGATION MEASURES	
Construction phase	a)	The site workers and contractors will adhere to the requirements of the	
a) To ensure that the activities to be undertaken during the		Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993) regarding	
construction phase do not impact significantly on the		hearing protection and noise control measures.	
construction personnel and noise levels of the surrounding	b)	Regular maintenance of vehicles and equipment.	
area.	c)	All equipment and machinery should be fitted with adequate silencers.	
	d)	Working hours should be restricted to daylight hours.	
	e)	No sound amplification equipment such as sirens, loud hailers or hooters are to	
		be used on site except in emergencies and no amplified music is permitted on	

			site.
		f)	If work is to be undertaken outside of normal work hours permission must be
			obtained from the ECO and the broiler facility manager.
		g)	No noisy work is to be conducted over the weekends or on public holidays.
Oper	rational phase	a)	The site workers and contractors will adhere to the requirements of the
a)	To maintain a dB reading of less than 50dB at the site		Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993) regarding
	boundary.		hearing protection and noise control measures.
		b)	Regular maintenance of vehicles, back-up generators and equipment.
		C)	All equipment and machinery should be fitted with adequate silencers.
		d)	No sound amplification equipment such as sirens, loud hailers or hooters are to
			be used on site except in emergencies and no amplified music is permitted on
			site.
		e)	If work is to be undertaken outside of normal work hours permission must be
			obtained from the ECO and the broiler facility manager.
		f)	No noisy work is to be conducted over the weekends or on public holidays.

## 3.1.10 Sites of archaeological and cultural interest

Table 17: Environmental Management Plan - Sites of archaeological and cultural interest.

OB.	JECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	
Con	struction and operational phase	a)	If any archaeological or other heritage remains are exposed during the
a)	To prevent any impact on archaeological or other heritage		construction and/or operational phase, the South African Heritage Resources
	remains that may be excavated during the construction		Agency (SAHRA) must be contacted. In this regard, the applicant must take
	and/or operational phase.		note of the requirements in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999
			(Act 25 of 1999).

### 3.1.11 Environmental sensitive areas

Table 18: Environmental Management Plan – Environmental sensitive areas.

OBJ	ECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES	
Con	struction phase and operational phase	a)	Implementation of Environmental Management Plans as mentioned.
a)	To prevent environmental degradation of biodiversity and		
	its carrying capacity as a result of inadequate precaution to		
	protect sensitive areas.		

### 3.1.12 Aesthetic aspects

Table 19: Environmental Management Plan – General housekeeping.

OBJ	ECTIVES		IGATION MEASURES
Cons	struction and operational phase	a)	It is the responsibility of the site workers as well as the contractors to ensure
a)	To prevent nuisance, such as odour, to the surrounding		that the site is kept neat and tidy.
	interested and affected parties as a result of poor	b)	Proper waste management measures should be implemented at the site (Refer
	housekeeping.		to Section 3.2 Waste Management).
		C)	All site workers and contractors must comply with the requirements of the
			Environmental Management Plan.
		d)	Gardens should be kept tidy.

# 3.2 Waste management

### 3.2.1 General/domestic and hazardous waste

Table 20: Environmental Management Plan – Construction waste.

OBJECTIVES		MITI	MITIGATION MEASURES	
Construction phase		a)	Building rubble is to be kept separate from other construction waste. Rubble is	
a)	To prevent or minimise the contamination of the natural		to be kept clean of brick ties, plastics, papers and cement bags at all times.	
	environment by pollutants from general and hazardous	b)	Rubble stockpiles and waste structures shall be positioned to permit easy	
	waste generated onsite.		access by removal trucks.	
		C)	Accumulation of large stockpiles of rubble and waste is not permitted. Waste is	
			to be removed at regular intervals, with a minimum frequency of once a week.	
		d)	A construction waste collection structure shall be erected on commencement	
			of construction work within the boundaries of the site. The minimum	
			requirement is as follows:	
		$\geqslant$	4 Ready-fence panels (3m x 1.8m) covered with shade cloth or hessian, one	
			panel being movable to provide access. The structure shall have a roof (ready	
			fence panel, or similar) to contain waste materials in windy conditions. The	
			floor shall be lined with DPC plastic to prevent ground contamination from	
			leachate such as cement powder residue or empty chemical or paint	
			containers.	
		$\succ$	Alternatively, waste skips can be used but also need to be covered with	
			shade cloth to ensure the containment of waste.	
		e)	All waste is to be disposed of at approved landfill sites. No burning or burying	
			is permitted.	

f)	The contractor shall delegate a specific waste management job description to
	an individual or team if directed by the ECO.

#### Table 21: Environmental Management Plan – General/domestic and hazardous waste.

OBJECTIVES		MITI	MITIGATION MEASURES	
Cons	struction phase	a)	Installation of sufficient waste bins and skips/bulk containers where necessary.	
a)	To prevent soil, surface- and ground water pollution and	b)	All containers (bins and skips/bulk containers) shall be kept in a clean and	
	the nuisance as a result of poor waste management.		hygienic manner.	
		C)	Containers (bins and skips/bulk containers) utilized for the disposal of general	
			and hazardous waste must be demarcated accordingly.	
		d)	Waste material may only be temporarily stored at areas demarcated for such	
			storage practices,	
		e)	General waste shall be stored in a manner that prevents the harbouring of	
			pests.	
		f)	General waste materials should always be stored or disposed of separately	
			from hazardous waste material (e.g. oil, diesel),	
		g)	General and hazardous waste generated during production is to be disposed	
			of in appropriately demarcated bins.	
		h)	Bins are then emptied into appropriately demarcated skips/bulk containers	
			with every break or more as the need arise.	
		i)	Skips/bulk containers should be removed to a nearby landfill site on a weekly	
			basis or more as the need arise.	
Oper	rational phase	a)	Develop a waste management plan.	
a)	To prevent soil, surface- and ground water pollution and	b)	Take note that hazardous waste includes; litter, mortalities, ash, empty	

the nuisance as a result of poor waste management.			hazardous chemical substance containers, soil and material (e.g. cloths)
			contaminated by hazardous chemical substances, etc.
	c)		The waste management plan should consider the type of waste, description,
			source, storage, disposal method, disposal facility and responsible person.
	d)		The implementation of the waste management plan should ensure;
		$\geqslant$	Installation of sufficient waste bins and skips/bulk containers where
			necessary.
		$\succ$	All containers (bins and skips/bulk containers) shall be kept in a clean and
			hygienic manner.
		$\geqslant$	Containers (bins and skips/bulk containers) utilized for the disposal of
			general and hazardous waste must be demarcated accordingly.
		$\geqslant$	Waste material may only be temporarily stored at areas demarcated for such
			storage practices,
		$\geqslant$	General waste shall be stored in a manner that prevents the harbouring of
			pests.
			General waste materials should always be stored or disposed of separately
			from hazardous waste material (e.g. oil, diesel),
			General and hazardous waste generated during production is to be disposed
			of in appropriately demarcated bins.
		$\succ$	Bins are then emptied into appropriately demarcated skips/bulk containers
			with every break or more as the need arise.
		$\succ$	Skips/bulk containers should be removed to a nearby landfill site on a weekly
			basis or more as the need arise.
		$\geqslant$	Safe disposal certificates should be requested from general and hazardous

landfill sites with every waste dumping.
> These safe disposal certificates should be kept on file to illustra
compliance with the cradle to grave principle.
> The ECO shall monitor the compliance with the cradle to grave principle.
e) No incineration of any kind of waste will be permitted onsite.

## 3.2.2 Litter (manure and bedding)

Table 22: Environmental Management Plan – Litter (manure and bedding)

OBJ	OBJECTIVES		MITIGATION MEASURES		
Ope	rational phase	Not	e: The management of chicken litter should be included in the waste		
a)	To minimize the impact of chicken litter on soil-, surface-	ma	nagement plan.		
	and ground-water pollution and the nuisance caused by				
	odors from the litter.	a)	Maintain good litter conditions by keeping the litter dry throughout the		
			production cycle.		
		b)	Litter should be collected and bagged immediately after a production cycle and		
			prior to removal.		
		C)	The broiler houses must be dry cleaned efficiently to remove as much litter as		
			possible and to reduce contamination of wash water used.		
		d)	The removal of manure will occur after every cycle is completed to prevent		
			accumulation on site, keeping the nutrient rich manure from polluting surface		
			and ground water bodies, avoiding offensive smells and ensuring the hygiene		
			and health of the new flock.		
		e)	Litter will be preserved in a dry area, covered by sheeting or within a shed to		
			protect it from rain and leaching in order to prevent noxious odours and		

ammonia from forming. f) Litter will then be fed to cattle on the farm.
Research and consulting will be required to determine which technology, design and process would be the most economically, socially and environmentally sustainable option for the handling, storage and disposal of litter.

## 3.2.3 Chicken mortalities

Table 23: Environmental Management Plan – Chicken mortalities.

OBJECTIVES		MITIGATION MEASURES		
Operational phase		Note: The management of chicken mortalities should be included in the waste		
a)	To minimize the impact of hazardous mortality waste on human and other avian health, soil-, surface-, groundwater	management plan.		
	pollution and the nuisance caused by odours.	Temporary storage of mortalities		
		<ul><li>a) The temporary storage area for mortalities must be a covered area that has access control, preventing the unlawful removal of mortalities.</li><li>b) In the event of temporary storage, mortalities must be stored in sealed bins prior to disposal.</li></ul>		
		Disposal of mortalities		
		a) Mortalities must be disposed of as soon as possible.		
		b) Mortalities are currently incinerated in an old silo.		
		Disposal of mass mortalities		

In th	ne event of a disease outbreak:
a)	Notify the state vet.
b)	The state vet must visit the site.
c)	The state vet will place the property, or the specific chicken site or house that
	is infected, under quarantine.
d)	Depending on the disease and severity, the chickens can be slaughtered on
	site or transported to a abattoir with a red cross permit.
e)	Alternatively, mortalities can be covered with lime and buried.
Alte	ernative methods of disposal
a)	The burning of mortalities in the silo triggers both a listed activity in terms of
	the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of
	2004) and in terms of National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008
	(Act No. 59 of 2008).
b)	Mortalities could be disposed of in on-site mortality pits. Take note that a
	mortality pit will trigger a waste management license in terms of Governmen
	Notice No. 718 as contemplated in Section 19(1) of the Nationa
	Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008).
c)	Mortalities could be composted onsite. The implementation of such a facility
	will entail initial capital investment costs and ongoing operational costs and
	depending on the design and/or method of composting might trigger a waste
	management license in terms of Government Notice No. 718 as contemplated
	in Section 19(1) of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008
	(Act No. 59 of 2008). In the long term the initial capital investment could be

offset through the selling of compost.
Further research and consulting is required to determine which technology, design
and process would be the most economically, socially and environmentally
sustainable option for the handling, storage and disposal of mortalities.

## 3.2.4 Ash

Table 24: Environmental Management Plan – Ash.

OBJECTIVES		MITIGATION MEASURES		
Operational phase		Not	Note: The management of ash should be included in the waste management plan.	
a)	To prevent soil, surface- and ground water pollution and			
	the nuisance as a result of poor waste management.	a)	Ash must be stored on a concrete area or in suitable container prior to removal.	
		b)	Further research and consulting is required to determine which technology,	
			design and process would be the most economically, socially and	
			environmentally sustainable option for the handling, storage and disposal of	
			ash.	

### 3.2.5 Wastewater generated by washing activities

Table 25: Environmental Management Plan – Wastewater by washing of equipment

OBJECTIVES		MITIGATION MEASURES	
Construction phase		a)	No washing of vehicles is permitted on site.
a)	To prevent the pollution of soil and surface water bodies by	b)	A dedicated temporary cleaning area is to be identified to facilitate washing of
	wash water runoff containing concrete and cement		all cement and painting equipment.
	contaminants.	C)	The cleaning area could be a plastic lined cleaning pit or dedicated plastic or
			metal drums, located as close as possible to a water point.
		d)	No wastewater may be disposed of on site, onto the soil or into any water body.
		e)	Runoff from the washing activities is to be contained against the building by
			excavations of berms around the foundations.

#### Table 26: Environmental Management Plan – Washing of broiler facilities

OBJECTIVES		MITIGATION MEASURES	
Ope	Operational phase		Rearing houses are cleaned after each cycle.
a)	To control waste water runoff from washing of broiler	b)	After litter is bagged and stored, high-pressure hoses should be used in the
	facilities.		washing of the houses, to minimise the amount of water used.
		C)	Wash and sanitize rearing facilities with biodegradable soaps and
			disinfectants.
		d)	Use biodegradable soaps and disinfectants in the footbath and shower block.
		e)	Use biodegradable soaps and disinfectants for washing of vehicles.
		f)	Currently wash water runs off into the surrounding environment. This will no
			longer be permitted and an alternative method of disposal of wastewater is
			required.

g)	Further research and consulting will be required to determine which
	technology, design and process would be the most economically, socially and
	environmentally sustainable option for the disposal of wastewater from
	washing of broiler facilities.
h)	Recommendation: Channeling wastewater into onsite evaporation ponds.

## 3.2.6 Ablution facilities

Table 27: Environmental Management Plan – Ablution facilities

OBJECTIVES		MITIGATION MEASURES	
Construction phase		Sufficient ablution facilities shall be provided - minimum of 1 toilet per 15	
a) Prevent soil, surface- and groundwater pollution fro	m	workers.	
unsanitary conditions onsite.	b)	The location of toilets is to be approved by the ECO prior to site	
		establishment, but shall be located within 100m of any work point.	
	c)	Ablating anywhere other than in the toilets shall not be allowed.	
	d)	The ablution facilities are to be secured to avoid them from blowing or falling	
		over.	
	e)	The Contractor shall ensure that any chemicals and/or waste from the	
		ablution facilities are not spilled on the ground at any time.	
	f)	Ablution facilities are to be serviced weekly or more frequently if required.	
	g)	The contractor is to ensure that no spillage occurs and that the contents are	
		removed from site according to approved methods.	
Operational phase		Sufficient ablution facilities shall be provided - minimum of 1 toilet per 15	
a) To prevent or minimise the contamination of the natu	ral	workers.	
environment by pollutants from poor sanitation onsite.	b)	The location of toilets is to be approved by the ECO prior to site	

	establishment, but shall be located within 100m of any work point.
C)	Ablution facilities shall be inspected and maintained to prevent or minimize
	blockage and leakages.
d)	Ablution facilities are to be serviced weekly or more frequently if required.
e)	Toilets should have properly closing doors and supplied with toilet paper.
f)	Awareness of the importance of proper hygiene should be created among
	employees.
g)	Ablating anywhere other than in the toilets shall not be allowed.

# 3.3 Resource management

### 3.3.1 Water, electricity and material usage

Table 28: Environmental Management Plan - Resource management.

OBJECTIVE		MITIGATION MEASURES		
Construction phase		a)	Proper environmental training and awareness.	
a)	To prevent or minimise the impact of redundant activities	b)	Regular maintenance and inspection of all equipment to prevent leaks.	
	and use of material that lead to unnecessary reduction of			
	valuable resources.			
Оре	Operational phase		General	
a)	To prevent or minimise the impact of redundant activities	a)	Ensure that all employees have been informed on the importance of natural	
	and use of material that lead to unnecessary reduction of		resources (Proper environmental training and awareness).	
	valuable resources.	b)	Regular site inspection by supervisors.	
		C)	Inspect operations regularly to determine areas of improvement with regards	
			to resource consumption.	

d)	Regular	maintenance	and	inspection	of	equipment,	such	as	hose	pipes,	to
	prevent	leaks.									

- e) Monitoring of resource consumption.
- f) Identify areas where resource consumption can be minimised.
- g) Set targets to try minimise resource consumption.
- h) Identify technologies and practices which may reduce resource consumption.
- i) Implementation of technologies and practices which can reduce resource consumption.

### Water

- a) Regular inspection and maintenance of all boreholes, JoJo tanks, toilets, water pipes and taps.
- b) Leaking JoJo tanks, taps, toilets and pipes are to be repaired immediately.
- c) Running water taps and pipes may not be left unattended.
- Each time you flush the toilets approximately 20 litres of water is used, therefore use the toilets accordingly.
- e) All pipe/hose and tap connections are to be fitted with correct and appropriate plumbing fittings.

### Electricity

- a) Save electricity by turning off lights and computers when leaving the office.
- b) Halogen light bulbs convert approximately 80% of the energy used into heat rather than light. Replace spent light bulbs with energy saving CFLs (compact fluorescent light) or newer and more efficient LEDs (light emitting diode).

## 3.3.2 Handling, storage and disposal of substances

Table 29: Environmental Management Plan – Cement and concrete spillages

OBJECTIVES		MI	TIGATION MEASURES
Cons	Construction phase		No mixing of concrete or cement directly on the ground is permitted. The mixing
a)	To prevent the pollution of soil and surface water as a		of concrete will only be done on mortarboards (dugga-boards).
	result of concrete and cement improper handling, storage,	b)	Ready-mix trucks are not permitted to clean chutes on site. Cleaning into
	mixing and disposal of cement and concrete.		foundations or a dedicated cleaning pit is permitted.
		C)	Bricklayers and plasterers are to minimise any cement spill or runoff in their
			work area and are to ensure that the work area is cleaned of all cement spillage
			at the end of each workday.
		d)	Both used and unused cement bags are to be stored in weatherproof containers
			so as not to be affected by rain or runoff.
		e)	Contaminated soil resulting from concrete or cement spills, including residue
			produced by the washing of cavities, are to be removed immediately after the
			spillage has occurred and placed on the appropriate rubble stockpile.
		f)	Runoff from the washing out of wall cavities is to be contained against the
			building by excavations of berms around the foundations. All reasonable
			measures must be taken to prevent the dirty water from contaminating a
			watercourse.

## Table 30: Environmental Management Plan – Coal

OBJECTIVES	FIGATION MEASURES		
Construction phase	a) Store coal utilized for climate control in bunkers.		
a) To ensure the proper handling and storage of coal.	<ul> <li>b) Construct a hump/berm at the bunker entrance to prevent rain water from entering.</li> <li>c) Construct a roof to prevent rain water from being contaminated by the coal.</li> <li>d) Prevent coal spillages during loading and remove any coal spillages from the soil and return to the coal bunker.</li> </ul>		

## Table 31: Environmental Management Plan – Chemical substances.

OBJECTIVES		MIT	IGATION MEASURES
Construction phase		a)	Identify all hazardous chemical substances used onsite, including fuel, greases
a)	To prevent and minimise soil and water pollution as a result		and oils.
	of poor management and accidental spills of hazardous	b)	Obtain the material safety data sheet of each of these hazardous chemical
	chemical substances including fuel, greases and oils used		substances.
	onsite.	C)	Ensure that the material safety data sheets have sufficient information to
			enable the user to take the necessary measures to protect his/her health and
			safety and that of the environment.
		d)	Material Safety Data Sheets for all hazardous chemical substances must be
			readily available on site.
		e)	Keep a stock inventory register of all chemicals in the store.
		f)	Powders must be stored above liquids.
		g)	Proper storage of chemicals in a lockable, well ventilated building.
		h)	Ensure adequate access control for the storage area.

i)	Storage areas for hazardous chemicals are to comply with standard fire safety
	regulations.
j)	Safety signage including "No Smoking", "No Naked Lights" and "Danger", and
	product identification signs, are to be clearly displayed in areas housing
	chemicals.
k)	Appropriate equipment to deal with emergency spill incidents is to be readily
	available on site. This includes fire extinguishers, spill kits for hydrocarbon
	spills, drip trays for equipment and/or machinery leaks, drums or containers for
	contaminated water.
l)	Chemicals are to be properly labeled and handled in a safety conscious
	manner.
m)	All personnel handling hazardous chemicals and hazardous materials are to be
	issued with the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
n)	Ensure that diesel/ fuel tanks are in a bunded area with capacity of holding
	110% of the total storage volume.
O)	The removal of only the daily-required amount of chemicals to be used from the
	shed.
(q	If refueling on site or from drums, the ground must be protected and proper
	dispensing equipment is to be used i.e. hand pumps and funnels. Drums may
	not be tipped to dispense fuel.
q)	Use of drip trays during filling of machinery or equipment. Drip trays should be
	emptied into secondary containers on a regular basis.
r)	Ensure that any spilled chemical cannot exit the designated storage area by
	constructing a hump / bump at the exit, or store chemicals in a spill tray.

			Clean all apillage of fuels lubricants and other netrology becade preducts
		s)	Clean all spillage of fuels, lubricants and other petroleum based products
			immediately.
( t)		t)	The contaminated material must be disposed of in accordance with the waste
			management procedure.
		u)	No hazardous chemical must be discarded in the sewage or storm water
			system.
		V)	Train staff on the use of chemicals in accordance with the risks as described in
			the material data sheets.
		w)	Soil contaminated with hazardous chemical substances shall be treated as
			hazardous waste and removed from site.
Оре	rational phase	a)	Identify all chemical substances used onsite, including fuel, greases, vaccines,
a)	To prevent and minimise soil and water pollution as a result		detergents etc.
	of poor management and accidental spills of chemical	b)	Obtain the material safety data sheet of each of these chemical substances.
	substances (fuel, greases, oils, vaccines, detergents etc).	c)	Ensure that the material safety data sheets have sufficient information to enable
			the user to take the necessary measures to protect his/her health and safety
			and that of the environment.
		b)	Material Safety Data Sheets for all hazardous chemical substances must be
			readily available on site.
		d)	Develop a dangerous goods management plan based on the material safety
			data sheets of all identified chemical substances and the 1995 Hazardous
			Chemical Substances Regulations in terms of the Occupational Health and
			Safety Act, 1993 (Act no. 85 of 1993).
		e)	Implement a dangerous goods management plan.
		f)	Keep a stock inventory register of all chemicals in the store.

g)	Powders must be stored above liquids.
h)	Proper storage of chemicals in a lockable, well ventilated building.
i)	Ensure adequate access control for the storage area.
j)	Storage areas for hazardous chemicals are to comply with standard fire safety
	regulations.
k)	Safety signage including "No Smoking", "No Naked Lights" and "Danger", and
	product identification signs, are to be clearly displayed in areas housing
	chemicals.
I)	Appropriate equipment to deal with emergency spill incidents is to be readily
	available on site. This includes fire extinguishers, spill kits for hydrocarbon
	spills, drip trays for equipment and/or machinery leaks, drums or containers for
	contaminated water.
m)	Chemicals are to be properly labeled and handled in a safety conscious manner.
n)	All personnel handling hazardous chemicals and hazardous materials are to be
	issued with the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
o)	Ensure that diesel/ fuel tanks are in a bunded area with capacity of holding 110%
	of the total storage volume.
p)	The removal of only the daily-required amount of chemicals to be used from the
	shed.
q)	If refueling on site or from drums, the ground must be protected and proper
	dispensing equipment is to be used i.e. hand pumps and funnels. Drums may
	not be tipped to dispense fuel.
r)	Use of drip trays during filling of machinery or equipment. Drip trays should be
	emptied into secondary containers on a regular basis.
	<ul> <li>h)</li> <li>i)</li> <li>j)</li> <li>k)</li> <li>l)</li> <li>m)</li> <li>n)</li> <li>o)</li> <li>p)</li> <li>q)</li> </ul>

S	5)	Ensure that any spilled chemical cannot exit the designated storage area by
		constructing a hump / bump at the exit, or store chemicals in a spill tray.
(t)	)	Clean all spillage of fuels, lubricants and other petroleum based products
		immediately.
u	l)	The contaminated material must be disposed of in accordance with the waste
		management procedure.
V	/)	No hazardous chemical must be discarded in the sewage or storm water system.
W	v)	Train staff on the use of chemicals in accordance with the risks as described in
		the material data sheets.
x	()	Soil contaminated with hazardous chemical substances shall be treated as
		hazardous waste and removed from site.

## 3.3.3 Equipment and vehicle maintenance

Table 32: Environmental Management Plan – Equipment and vehicle maintenance.

OBJECTIVES		ITIGATION MEASURES		
Construction phase		Equipment and vehicles are to be repaired immediately upon developing		
a) To prevent hydrocarbon pollution of soils, surface- at	nd	leaks.		
ground water by spilling of fuel, grease or oil and leaking	ng b)	Drip trays shall be supplied for all repair work undertaken on machinery on		
equipment and vehicles.		site.		
	c)	Drip trays are to be utilised during daily greasing and re-fuelling of machinery		
		and to contain incidental spills and pollutants.		
	d)	Drip trays are to be inspected daily for leaks and effectiveness and emptied		
		when necessary. This is to be closely monitored during rain events to prevent		
		overflow.		
	1			

		e)	Appropriate equipment to deal with emergency spill incidents is to be readily
			available on site. This includes fire extinguishers, spill kits for hydrocarbon
			spills, drip trays for equipment and/or machinery leaks, drums or containers
			for contaminated water.
		f)	Soil contaminated with hazardous substances, fuel or oil shall be treated as
			hazardous waste and removed from site.
		g)	If refueling on site or from drums, the ground must be protected and proper
			dispensing equipment is to be used i.e. hand pumps and funnels. Drums may
			not be tipped to dispense fuel.
		h)	All liquid fuels (petrol and diesel) are to be stored in tanks or containers with
			lids.
		i)	Inspect vehicles on entering the facility to ensure vehicles are in sound
			condition to reduce the risk of oil or diesel spillages.
Ope	rational phase	a)	Inspection and maintenance of equipment, generators and vehicles owned by
a)	To prevent hydrocarbon pollution of soils, surface- and		Langspruit boerdery shall take place on a regular basis.
	ground water by spilling of fuel, grease or oil and leaking	b)	Security shall inspect vehicles (Such as those that belong to Earlybird Farm)
	equipment and vehicles.		on entering the facility to ensure vehicles are in sound condition to reduce the
			risk of oil or diesel spillages.
		C)	Equipment, generators and vehicles are to be repaired immediately upon
			developing leaks.
		d)	Generators must be stored on a concrete floor in a bunded area.
		e)	Drip trays shall be supplied for all repair work undertaken on machinery on
			site.
		f)	Drip trays are to be utilised during daily greasing and re-fuelling of machinery

and to contain incidental spills and pollutants.

- g) Drip trays are to be inspected daily for leaks and effectiveness and emptied when necessary. This is to be closely monitored during rain events to prevent overflow.
- Appropriate equipment to deal with emergency spill incidents is to be readily available on site. This includes fire extinguishers, spill kits for hydrocarbon spills, drip trays for equipment and/or machinery leaks, drums or containers for contaminated water.
- Soil contaminated with hazardous substances, fuel or oil shall be treated as hazardous waste and removed from site.
- J) If refueling on site or from drums, the ground must be protected and proper dispensing equipment is to be used i.e. hand pumps and funnels. Drums may not be tipped to dispense fuel.
- All liquid fuels (petrol and diesel) are to be stored in tanks or containers with lids.

## 3.4 Human environment

### 3.4.1 Interested and affected parties

Table 33: Environmental Management Plan - Interested and affected parties.

OBJECTIVES		MITIC	GATION MEASURES		
Construction and operational phases		Comp	bliance		
a)	To ensure good relations with all interested and affected	a)	The site workers must ensure compliance with the relevant legislation at all		
	parties by creating open channels of communication to		times.		
	address matters of concern that may arise.	b)	The mitigation measures indicated in this Environmental Management Plan		
b)	To ensure environmental compliance as indicated in the		will be implemented by all the site workers and contractors.		
	Environmental Authorisation issued and reduce potential				
	environmental impacts.		Communication		
		a)	Communication between the interested and affected parties and the		
			contractors will be established and maintained.		
		b)	In order to provide feedback with regards to complaints received, a		
			complaints register will be kept at the site. The complaints register will record		
			the following: Date when complaint was received, Name of person who		
			reported the complaint and when and how the concern was addressed.		

Shangoni Management Services (Pty) Ltd

## 3.4.2 Environmental awareness and training of employees

Table 34: Environmental Management Plan - Environmental awareness and training.

OBJECTIVES		MIT	IGATION MEASURES
Cons	Construction phase a		The contractor is to ensure that all employees, including sub-contractors and
a)	Uneducated and uninformed choices may result in a variety		their employees, are required to attend onsite Environmental
	of wrongful activities that can have potential impacts the		Awareness/Training prior to commencing work on site.
	surrounding environment. Informing employees of their	b)	Follow-up Environmental Awareness/Training may be required from time to
	impacts on the environment and how they can prevent or		time as new subcontractors or crews commence work or for specific activities
	minimise these impacts will lead to sound environmental		that may potentially impact the environment.
	practices.	C)	The contractor is to maintain accurate records of any training undertaken.
		d)	The ECO shall monitor the contractor's compliance with the requirement to
			provide sufficient environmental awareness training to all site staff.
		e)	Training is to cover all aspects of the EMP and procedures to be followed.
Oper	ational phase	a)	All employees are required to attend onsite Environmental Awareness/Training
a)	Uneducated and uninformed choices may result in a variety		prior to commencing work on site.
	of wrongful activities that can have potential impacts the	b)	Follow-up Environmental Awareness/Training may be required from time to
	surrounding environment. Informing employees of their		time as new employees commence work or for specific activities that may
	impacts on the environment and how they can prevent or		potentially impact the environment.
	minimise these impacts will lead to sound environmental	C)	The facility manager is to maintain accurate records of any training undertaken.
	practices.	d)	The ECO shall monitor the facility managers' compliance with the requirement
			to provide sufficient environmental awareness training to all site staff.
		e)	Training is to cover all aspects of the EMP and procedures to be followed.

### 3.4.3 Employee health, safety and wellness

Table 35: Environmental Management Plan – Employee health, safety and wellness.

OB	JECTIVES	MITI	GATION MEASURES
Con	struction and operational phase	a)	All workers working with dangerous and complex equipment must be trained
a)	To ensure the health and safety of employees working		in the correct handling of equipment.
	onsite.	b)	All accidents or incidents must be reported to management.
		c)	Workers must be trained in basic accident and emergency response.
		d)	Permanent first aid boxes must be located at readily accessible locations.
		e)	The workers have freedom of association.
		f)	Workers have access to running water, sanitation and medical facilities,
		g)	Workers have a right to basic housing if housed on site.
		h)	Workers receive the required minimum wage as stipulated in the labour law.
		i)	No child labour will be utilized.

## 3.5 Environmental performance guidelines

### 3.5.1 Self performance assessment

Table 36: Environmental Management Plan – Self performance assessment

OBJ	ECTIVES	MITIC	GATION MEASURES
Oper	rational phase	a)	Compile a checklist applicable to the site, detailing all operational
a)	The aim of this guideline is to provide guidance during self		requirements to manage each identified risk. The checklist should typically
	performance evaluations of the operation engaged into by		contain all the identified aspects.
	the organisation.	b)	During the audit/performance evaluation, specific attention should be given to
			the effectiveness of EMPs and other mitigation measures,

C)	Self performance assessment should be carried out at least annually, and
d)	Ensure that all information obtained from changed processes etc. is
	communicated to all the applicable documents

## 3.5.2 Record keeping

Table 37: Environmental Management Plan – Record keeping.

OBJ	ECTIVES	MITIC	GATION MEASURES
Ореі	rational phase	a)	All records regarding maintenance of equipment, application of pesticides,
a)	The main aim of this guideline is to ensure record keeping		financial records, rainfall and any other relevant records will be kept for at
	on Langspruit Boerdery complies with good management		least two years.
	practices and to have all records available at any time.	b)	All the records will be kept on a central point at the office whilst electronic
			backups will be kept at an offsite location.
		c)	Any records that need to be kept for longer according to legislation will be
			kept indefinitely or as long as legislation requires.

## 3.5.3 Environmental preparedness and response

Table 38: Environmental Management Plan – Fire outbreak

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES
Construction and operational phase	Equipment
a) To prevent the occurrence and spreading of a veldt fire.	<ul> <li>a) Basic fire-fighting equipment is to be placed at strategic locations on site and readily available (e.g. at the site office, flammable material store and watchman's container).</li> <li>b) Equipment is to be maintained in good working order to the satisfaction of local</li> </ul>

### fire authorities.

c) All personnel handling fuels and hazardous materials are to be issued with the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

#### Signage

- a) Safety signage including "No Smoking", "No Naked Lights" and "Danger", and product identification signs, are to be clearly displayed on fuel storage facilities and tanks.
- b) Emergency numbers are to be clearly displayed.
- c) All construction workers shall be issued with ID badges and clearly identifiable uniforms.

### Training

- a) An emergency procedure, taking into consideration all potential emergencies, such as a fire outbreak, hazardous chemical spill, etc. should be compiled.
- b) The contractor is to ensure that all employees, including sub-contractors and their employees, are trained on the emergency procedure.
- c) Follow-up emergency training may be required from time to time as new subcontractors or crews commence work.
- d) The contractor is to maintain accurate records of any emergency training undertaken.
- e) The ECO shall monitor the contractor's compliance with the requirement to provide sufficient emergency training to all site staff.

#### Activities

- a) All construction workers shall be transported to and from site on a daily basis.
- b) Workers shall remain on the site at all times during the work day and no one will be allowed to leave site by foot, not even during break times.
- c) Cooking during lunch is to be restricted to bottled gas facilities in designated areas approved by the ECO. This facility is to be supervised and strictly controlled.
- A dedicated braai facility may be permitted in an area approved by the ECO, if the campsite in close proximity to firefighting equipment. At no time is a braai fire to be left unattended.
- e) Smoking is prohibited near places where any readily combustible or flammable materials are present. Notices are to be prominently displayed prohibiting smoking in such areas.
- f) Welding, flame cutting and other hot work is only to be undertaken in places where the necessary safety precautions are in place (i.e. not near potential sources of combustion and with a fire extinguisher immediately accessible).
- g) Night watchmen are to be provided with adequate cooking and heating facilities (no open fires), a suitable method of disposing of wastewater, and access to communication equipment.
- h) No open fires are permitted.
- a) Ensure that adequate emergency equipment (e.g. fire extinguishers and fire fighting equipment) is available.
- b) Plan the creation of fire breaks before commencement of the activity.
- c) Ensure that all employees involved have received adequate training with

d) e) i)	regards to the handling of fires. Notify the local fire association of burning activities. Ensure the adequacy of fire breaks through planning. Regularly inspect the fire breaks to ensure the adequacy thereof.
Fla	mmable materials
a)	Flammable materials storage must comply with standard fire safety regulations.
b)	All flammable materials are to be stored in a suitable, lockable storage area.
C)	Combustible materials may not accumulate on the construction site.
d)	Access to fuel and chemical stores should be strictly controlled.
e)	Stockpiles of vegetation are only to be located in areas approved by the facility
	manager and may not exceed 2m in height. Methods of stacking must take
	cognizance of the possible creation of a fire hazard.
f)	No burning of stockpiled vegetation is permitted.

Table 39: Environmental Management Plan – External reporting requirents

OBJECTIVES	MITIGATION MEASURES
Construction and operational phases	a) Major emergency incidents which may cause danger to the public or the
a) To prevent and manage emergency situations.	environment, which includes pollution of a water resource, must be reported
	as per the requirements of Section 30 of the National Environmental
	Management Act, 1998 and Section 20 of the National Water Act, 1998.

# **3.6 Decomissioning phase**

## 3.6.1 Rehabilitation

Table 40: Environmental Management Plan – Rehabilitation

OB	JECTIVES	MIT	GATION MEASURES
a)	Minimise disturbance to local geology, topography and	a)	Prepare a rehabilitation plan;
	hydrology.		Assess the environmental significance of the land.
b)	Restore soil structure & chemistry to a state which		Identify major limitations to rehabilitation
	approximates the state that it was in prior to disruption and		Set rehabilitation objectives
	construction activities.		Define rehabilitation actions
c)	Control the growth of declared weeds and/or invader plants.		Monitoring, reporting and auditing
d)	To ensure good relations with all interested and affected		Completion targets
	parties by creating open channels of communication to	b)	Rehabilitation objectives should consider;
	address matters of concern that may arise during		Long-term geological stability
	decommission phase.		Soil structure & chemistry
			Ground & surface water processes
		$\succ$	Ecological implications of the altered soils and landforms
		$\succ$	Impact of climatic variability
		$\succ$	Nutrient cycling
		$\succ$	Impacts of disturbance & fire
		$\succ$	Plant diversity & classification
		$\succ$	Reproductive capacity & dispersal
		$\succ$	Plant genetics & provenance
			Plant succession & competition

Ecosystem interactions & services
-----------------------------------

- Weed biology & ecology
- Microbial diversity & ecology
- Animal diversity & classification
- Animal succession & migration
- c) Implement rehabilitation plan.
- In order to provide feedback with regards to complaints received, a complaints register will be kept at the site. The complaints register will record the following: Date when complaint was received, Name of person who reported the complaint and when and how concern was addressed.
- e) Complete rehabilitation, signoff and handover of site.

Shangoni Management Services (Pty) Ltd