



Environmental Management Programme

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPr)

for the management of activities relating to the protection of the natural environment during the construction
operation and decommissioning phases of the

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATION AND SOLAR PV FACILITY



2023

Compiled by:

EnviroAfrica cc

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1. INTRODUCTION

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

Section 28(1) of National Environmental Management Act (Act no 107 of 1998) (NEMA) places an absolute Duty of Care and provides that every person who causes, has caused or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment must take reasonable measures to prevent the pollution or degradation from occurring, or, if the harm to the environment is authorised by law or cannot be avoided or stopped, to reduce and rectify the pollution or degradation.

The EMP forms part of the contractual obligations to which all contractors/employees involved in construction, maintenance, or decommissioning / demolition work must be committed. It serves as a guideline and baseline information document for the construction and operational of the proposed project and aims to comply with Section 24N of NEMA.

This EMP:

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

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

This EMP was compiled by Clinton Geyser who has a MSc. Degree in Environmental Management. He has been working as an Environmental Assessment Practitioner since 2009 and is currently employed at EnviroAfrica cc.

Qualifications:

- BSc. Earth Sciences, Majors in Geology and Geography and Environmental Management (1998 – 2000) and;
- BSc. (hons): Geography and Environmental Management (2001) and;
- MSc. Geography and Environmental Management (2002), all from the University of Johannesburg.

Expertise:

Clinton Geyser has over twelve years' experience in the environmental management field as an Environmental Assessment Practitioner and as an Environmental Control Officer, having worked on a variety of projects in the Western, Eastern and Northern Cape, and Free State Provinces.

EAPASA Registration number: 2021/3287

1.1 PURPOSE

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

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

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

1.2 SCOPE

This EMP addresses the construction phase (CEMP), operational phase (OEMP) and the decommissioning phase, and all activities associated with the project. In addition it will deal with all the requirements of regulation 19 (4) of the EIA regulations (R. 982, 04 December 2014) as well as any additional specific information requested by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) pertaining to some developments.

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

This EMP constitutes a generic EMP relevant to all Zero Carbon Charge car charging stations and associated solar PV plant and infrastructure. Each approved vehicle charging station within the Zero Carbon Charge network may require its own site-specific EMP and mitigation measures if required.

1.3 SITE LOCATION

Zero Carbon Charge electric vehicle charging stations are proposed at regular intervals along major routes across the country.

Each site will have its own unique environmental characteristics, which will need to be taken into consideration for inclusion in any site-specific EMP and mitigation measures.

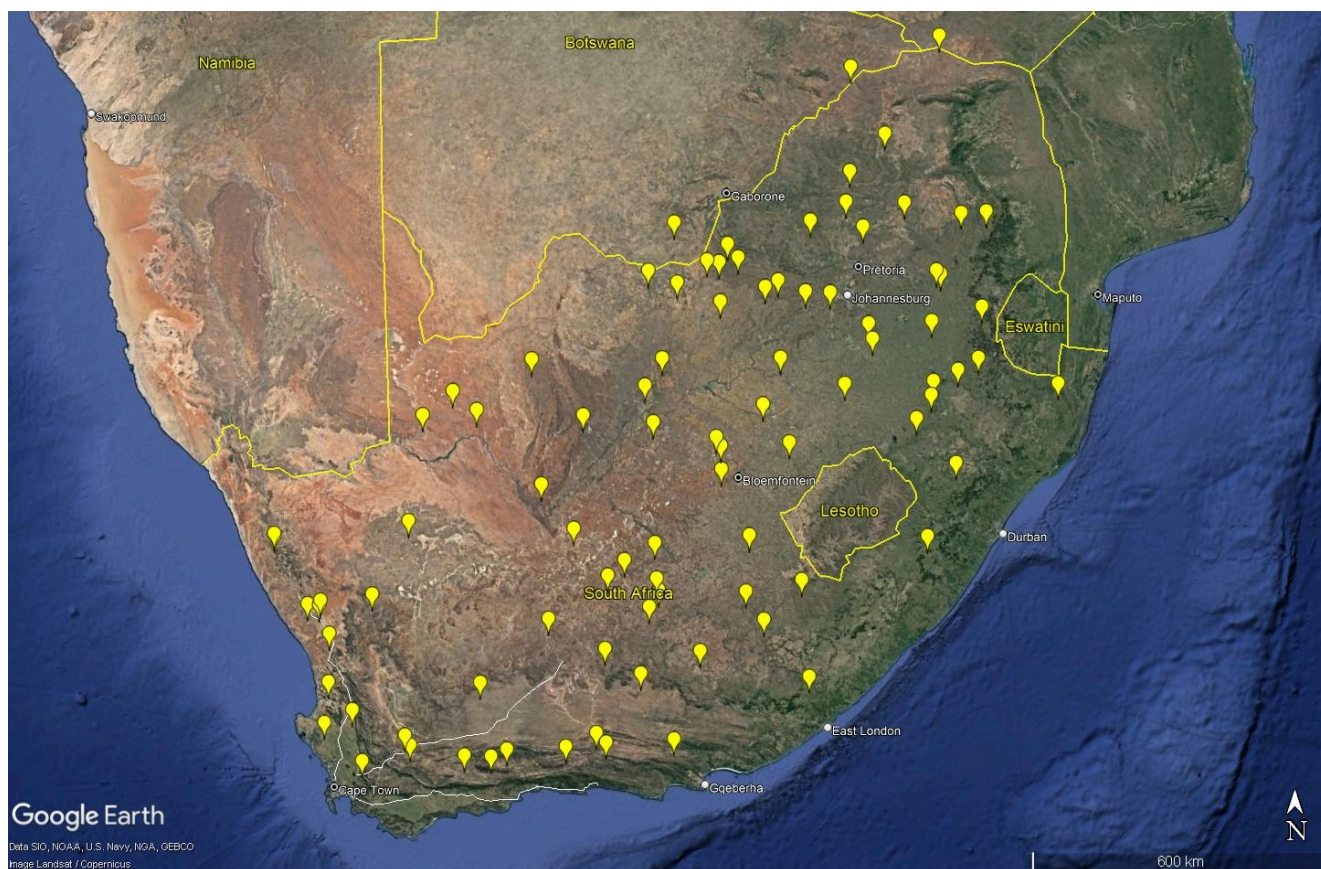


Figure 1: Google Earth image showing the current proposed Electric Vehicle charging station network (as of July 2023)

1.4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Zero Carbon Charge (ZCC/Owner) are proposing a network of electric vehicle (EV) charging stations, located approximately every 150km along major routes across the country. Each charging station will be powered by an off-grid solar photovoltaic (PV) facility.

Each facility will include a farmstall with restrooms (existing or to be constructed), parking area and charging area. Photovoltaic cells will be used to charge the batteries. Each facility is no larger than 1ha in extent.

A Site Development Plan (SPP) will be developed for every site. This SDP will form the basis of construction and all critical information will be included on the SDP.

1.4.1 ACCESS

Access will mainly be from secondary roads. Access from major routes will require approval from SANRAL or provincial roads authority.

1.5 THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

Each electric vehicle charging station and associated solar PV facility will have its own location and therefore its own unique environment, including, but not limited to, vegetation type, freshwater resources (rivers and wetlands), and/or heritage resources that will need to be considered during construction, operation and decommissioning of the facility.

If any specific environmental sensitivities or attributes are present on the site which require site specific impact management outcomes and impact management actions, not included in this generic EMP, to manage impacts, these specific impact management outcomes and impact management actions must be included in the site-specific EMP. These specific environmental attributes must be referenced spatially, and impact management outcomes and impact management actions must be provided.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

If a site required Environmental Authorisation in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014, the Conditions of approval of the Environmental Authorisation (EA) and other relevant approvals/licences from other authorities will be included as Appendix 2 in the final EMP. The conditions of approval must be adhered to as part of the EMP.

EA (Environmental Authorisation) Conditions of Approval – Appendix 2.

In the Event of an EA not being required, an Applicability submission will be submitted to the department to verify that no listed activity is triggered, or special construction conditions may be applicable during construction.

2. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

2.1 DEFINITIONS

Applicant: The person or responsible person from an organization who applied for the proposed activity described in the Environmental Authorisation (if required).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Owner: The owner, or dedicated person, responsible for the management of the facility

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

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

SDP: (Site Development Plan) A drawing indicating the position of components and restrictions on the construction of the site.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 ABBREVIATIONS

CA	Competent Authority
CARA	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act no. 43 of 1983)
CEMP	Construction phase Environmental Management Plan
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
ECO	Environmental Control Officer: - Must be a suitably qualified independent environmental consultant appointed to ensure compliance to the EMP
EMP	Environmental Management Plan or Programme
ESO	Environmental Site Officer - Must be a person with adequate environmental knowledge to understand and implement the EMP by conducting on site inspections determined by the ECO and the client.
ER	Engineers representative or Main contractors representative
EA	Environmental Authorisation (Record Of Decision) issued by relevant authority for the authorisation to commence construction under certain environmental compliances
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet(s)
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no. 107 of 1998)
OEMP	Operational Environmental Management Plan
OSSM	On-site Start-up Meeting
PV	Photovoltaic
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

3. CONSTRUCTION PHASE EMP

3.1 STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITY

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

3.1.1 THE CLIENT / APPLICANT / OWNER

Zero Carbon Charge (or the designated responsible person appointed by ZCC – further referred to as Owner) is responsible for:

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

3.1.2 THE CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISOR

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

The responsibilities of the Construction Supervisor include:

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

3.1.3 THE CONTRACTOR

The Contractor shall be responsible to:

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

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

NB: All contractors must sign the "Declaration of understanding" (Appendix 1 of this document) of this Environmental Management Plan before construction commences.

3.1.4 THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OFFICER (ECO)

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

3.1.4.1 ECO qualifications

The ECO must be independent and suitably qualified and must have a sound knowledge of the environment in which the activity will take place.

3.1.4.2 ECO duties

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

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

3.1.4.3 ECO Authority

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

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

3.1.5 HEALTH AND SAFETY OFFICER:

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

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

3.1.5.1 Health and Safety Officer qualifications

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

3.2 COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS

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

- This EMP must be included to form part of the Contractors site specification documentation.

- A copy of the EMP must be on site at all times and available for presentation to any authority requesting to see such document.

NO WORK ON SITE MAY TAKE PLACE UNTIL:

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

NB: Work refers to: Camp Establishment, Earthmoving activities and any preliminary construction activities.

3.3 ISSUES OF CONCERN

Any issues of concern that were identified must be addressed during the “Start-Up Meeting” and must be included in the On-Site Start-Up Report. Any other issues of concern identified by the ECO must also be addressed. Issues of Concern include but shall not be limited or restricted to the following:

- Site demarcation
- Demarcation and protection of any “no-go areas”.
- Establishment of temporary laydown areas.
- Waste management and disposal.
- Mandatory site equipment.
- Establishment of construction site compound.
- Above ground bulk fuel storage facilities;
- Ablution and Toilet Facilities.
- Refuse Management.
- Concrete works and batching plant facilities
- Soil erosion and sediment control.
- Firefighting equipment & emergency fire reaction plan.
- Rehabilitation

3.4 SITE SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS & CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES

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

- General recommendations;
- Site specific mitigations;
- Conditions of approval of the Environmental Authorisation (if required).

3.4.1 ON-SITE START-UP MEETING

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

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

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

3.4.2 START-UP MEETING PARTICIPANTS

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

Participants to the start-up meeting can include:

- ZCC Representative.
- Contractor / Contractor's Representative.
- Resident Engineer
- Site foreman.
- Environmental Control Officer.

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

3.5 ENVIRONMENTAL- AND AWARENESS TRAINING

3.5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS COURSE

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

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

instance, where personnel disregard the requirements of the EMP, the time lost and the cost of the course would be for the account of the Contractor.

3.5.2 SPECIFIC TRAINING

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

3.6 METHOD STATEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to:

- Construction procedures
- Materials and equipment to be used
- Getting the equipment to and from site
- How the equipment/ material will be moved while on site
- How and where material will be stored
- Location and establishment of concrete batching plant facility.
- The containment (or action to be taken if containment is not possible) of leaks or spills of any liquid or material (of any potential hazardous material) that may occur
- Timing and location of activities
- Compliance/ non-compliance with the Specifications, and
- Any other information deemed necessary by the Owner and the ECO

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

NB: No work may commence or take place before the Method Statement has been approved by all relevant parties.

List of possible Method statements include but shall not be limited or restricted to:

- Demarcation
- Demarcation and protection of “no-go areas”.
- A traffic management plan for the site access road.
- A transportation plan for the transport of larger components.
- A storm water management plan.
- An erosion management plan.
- Clearing of vegetation and topsoil removal
- Clearing and disposing of alien vegetation
- Stockpiling
- Temporary storage facilities
- Construction camp and site offices
- Fuel storage
- Labourer’s facilities
- Mandatory site equipment
- Waste control
- Cement mixing
- Construction vehicle maintenance
- Heavy earthmoving equipment
- Dust control
- Noise control
- Rehabilitation

3.6.1 ADDITIONAL METHOD STATEMENTS

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

3.7 NON-COMPLIANCE

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

3.7.1 CORRECTIVE ACTION INSTRUCTION

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

3.7.2 WRITTEN WARNING

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

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

3.7.3 PENALTY FINES

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

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

3.7.4 STOP WORKS

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

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

3.8 CHANGES TO EMP

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

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

3.9 RECORD KEEPING

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

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

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

3.10 STANDARD MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

3.10.1 ACCESS AND HAUL ROUTES

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

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

- On gravel or earth roads on site, the vehicles of the Contractor and his suppliers may not exceed a speed of 25 km/h.
- On public roads adjacent to the site, vehicles will adhere to municipal and provincial traffic regulations.
- Any temporary access routes must be rehabilitated at the end of the contract to the satisfaction of the ECO.
- All vehicles used for transportation or construction purpose must be limited to the designated routes to avoid unnecessary compaction of topsoil or to prevent disturbance of animals and plants outside of construction areas.
- The access roads must be covered with gravel to minimize dust pollution and the gravel must be extracted from a permitted quarry.

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

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

3.10.2 APPROPRIATE USE OF MACHINERY

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

- The contractor may not operate any machinery including a fuel driven compressor outside the demarcated area.
- All vehicles and equipment must be routinely inspected for fuel and oil leaks and kept in good working order and serviced regularly. Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or removed from the Site. When servicing equipment, drip trays must be used to collect the waste oil and other lubricants. Drip trays must also be provided in construction areas for stationary plant (such as compressors) and for "parked" plant (such as scrapers, loaders, vehicles). Drip trays will be kept free of water that will float the oil to overspill. All drip trays / bunds to attain a 110% capacity of the plant fuel / oil capacity.
- Where practical, all maintenance of plant and machinery on Site must be performed in workshops. If it is necessary to do maintenance outside of a workshop area, the Contractor must obtain the approval of the Engineer and the ECO prior to commencing activities.
- Appropriate 4.5 kg (minimum requirement) dry powder SABS approved and service certified fire extinguisher must be a mandatory item on all vehicles working and moving on or off the construction site.
- The servicing, repairs and maintenance of all construction machinery must take place at the designated service and maintenance yard and not along the proposed new road construction route.

3.10.3 “No-Go” AREAS

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

- Any and all areas identified in site sensitivity overlays as “no-go” areas are to be considered as such, and appropriately demarcated as such.
- All areas of natural vegetation and streams/rivers outside of the development footprint should be considered “no-go” areas.
- A Method Statement is to be submitted to the ECO by the Contractor, detailing the method of demarcation for protection of such conservation areas.
- No-Go areas are out of bounds to the Contractor and his staff, sub-contractors and their staff or suppliers and their staff or any other person involved in the project, without the written permission specified by the ECO.
- The Contractor must ensure that, insofar as he has the authority, no person, machinery, equipment or material enters the designated "No Go" areas at any time.
- All contractors must be made aware of the importance of these features and the consequences of non-compliance. All staff are to be made aware of the “no – go” areas in the induction and environmental awareness training.
- All private property/farms outside of the works area are considered “no-go” areas, unless permission has been received from the ECO and written permission has been received from the land owner.
- Natural vegetation outside of the development area will be considered no-go areas, unless for the purpose of alien vegetation clearing.

3.10.4 RESTRICTION OF WORKING AREAS

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

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

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

- The site will be demarcated with appropriate dropper poles. A single strand of orange baler twine is to be attached to the dropper poles to indicate boundaries and no-go areas for site personnel and vehicular movement. (Alternative fencing may be decided upon dependent on-site requirements). Other demarcation measures can be used if approved by the ECO.
- The construction area i.e. road, stockpile areas and development footprint etc. must be demarcated and fenced off with dropper poles and orange baler twine approximately 1m high is considered adequate. The demarcation will be agreed on during the start-up meeting.
- All fencing and fence placement / positioning must be approved by the ECO on site.
- Work areas and access routes must be clearly demarcated to minimise environmental impact.
- In the event that sensitive features are threatened by construction activities, temporary fencing off of these areas (for individual areas such as trees or rocks) or the construction area (when working in a mainly natural environment) is recommended.

- NB: Also note the requirements discussed under the following paragraphs: 3.10.5; 3.10.2; 3.10.8; 3.10.6; 3.10.7.
- The Contractor must maintain in good order all demarcation, fencing and barriers for the duration of construction activities, or as otherwise instructed.
- Demarcation may not be moved, re-located or altered or changed without the approval of the ECO.
- Any temporary fencing removed for the execution of any portion of the works is to be reinstated by the Contractor as soon as practicable.
- The Contractor at the end of the contract must remove all demarcation, fencing or barriers not forming part of the final works on Site.

3.10.5 PROTECTION OF NATURAL VEGETATION

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

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

3.10.6 PROTECTION OF FAUNA AND AVI-FAUNA

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

- Every effort must be implemented on a daily on-going basis by the contractor to ensure that the construction areas have been checked for any animals and to ensure their removal and protection from direct and in-direct impacts during the construction activities.
- Any open trenches must not be left open for extended periods of time. If trenches are to be left open for extended periods, these should be fenced/secured to prevent livestock and other animals from falling into trenches.
- The removal of fauna from the site must be done in accordance with the requirements of the Nature Conservation Ordinance regulating these activities.
- Environmental corridors and “No-Go” areas must be demarcated and protected.

3.10.7 CLEARING OF VEGETATION, STRIPPING AND CONSERVATION OF TOPSOIL

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

Vegetation clearing:

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

Topsoil removal

- Prior to any activities within the demarcated work areas, topsoil material shall be removed to a depth of 300 mm or deeper if specified by the engineer in consultation with the ECO, and stockpiled in a designated area for use in rehabilitation of the site post construction. Only sufficient topsoil is to be stored for rehabilitation purposed.
- Topsoil from the still relatively natural area (the top 15 -20 cm) should be removed and be used for rehabilitation after construction on site or in the immediate vicinity of the site.
- Any area where the topsoil will be impacted by construction activities, including the construction offices and storage areas, must have the topsoil stripped and removed and covered with herbaceous vegetation (other than alien species), overlying grass and other fine organic matter and stockpiled for subsequent use in rehabilitation.
- Topsoil storage areas must be convex and should not exceed 2 m in height. The Contractor must ensure that the material does not blow or wash away. The use of a bund wall should be considered, if appropriate, for the storage of the topsoil.
- The topsoil should be stored outside the 1:50 flood level within demarcated area.
- Topsoil shall be kept separate from overburden and shall not be used for building or maintenance of access roads.
- Topsoil must be treated with care, must not be buried or in any other way be rendered unsuitable for further use (e.g. by mixing with spoil) and precautions must be taken to prevent unnecessary handling and compaction.
- In particular, topsoil must not be subject to compaction greater than 1 500 kg/m² and must not be pushed by a bulldozer for more than 50m. Trucks may not be driven over the stockpiles.
- Topsoil from different soil types must be stockpiled separately and replaced in the same areas from which they were taken if this proves to be the case. Specific attention should be given to the areas that may house rare and threatened species.
- Topsoil areas must be demarcated in order to ensure the safekeeping of topsoil and to separate different stockpile types.

3.10.8 EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL

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

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

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

3.10.9 ALIEN INVASIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

- In accordance with CARA all identified alien invasive plants encountered on the property and its immediate surroundings must be controlled.

- All invasive alien plants must be cleared from the site and remainder of the landowner's property).
- An invasive alien plant monitoring, eradication and control plan should be compiled to effectively remove all infestations on the property. This will allow for a degree of natural passive restoration of natural vegetation.
- All alien invasive species must be identified and removed from each site and its immediate surroundings. This is especially true for any remaining natural corridor on site.
- Any exotic trees currently growing in riparian zones on site should be cut and the stumps treated with herbicide to prevent re-growth;
- No vegetation may be buried or burned on site.
- Where the use of herbicides and other poisonous substances are to be used, the Contractor must submit a Method Statement.

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

Category 1 (Declared Weed)

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

Category 2 (Declared Invader – commercial value)

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

Category 3 (Plant Invaders – ornamental value)

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

3.10.10 PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL REMAINS

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

- Basic archaeological remains include work tools, weapons, domestic utensils, clothing, and ornaments; settlements including campsites, fortified and unfortified settlements, and separate dwellings; ancient fortifications; the remains of ancient hydraulic structures; ancient agricultural fields; roads; mining pits and workshops; ancient burial grounds and various burial and religious structures (stelae, stone figurines, stone fish monoliths (vishaps), menhirs, cromlechs, dolmens, sanctuaries); drawings and inscriptions carved into individual stones and cliffs; and architectural monuments. Archaeological remains also include ancient ships and their cargoes that sank in rivers and seas and settlements that came to be underwater as a result of shifts in the earth's crust

- Should any archaeological remains or palaeontological resources (including but not limited to fossil bones and fossil shells, coins, indigenous and/or colonial ceramics, any articles of value or antiquity, stone artefacts and bone remains, structures and other built features, rock art and rock engravings) are discovered during construction they must immediately be reported to SAHRA and must not be disturbed further until the necessary approval has been obtained from SAHRA.
- Should any human remains/burial or archaeological material be disturbed, exposed or uncovered during construction, these should immediately be reported to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (021 462 4502). The ECO and ER are also to be informed. An archaeologist will be required to remove the remains at the expense of the developer
- Note that the Contractor may not, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resource authority; destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological site or archaeological material. The latter is a criminal offence under the Heritage Resources Act.
- A Fossil Find Procedure must be implemented, should any fossil material be discovered during construction. The fossil material must be safeguarded (preferably *in situ*) and the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should alert SAHRA as soon as possible so that appropriate mitigation (*e. g.* recording, sampling, or collection) can be taken by a professional palaeontologist.

3.10.11 STORAGE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL AND STOCKPILING

The Contractor must provide a method statement (for approval by the ECO) of the construction activities which will indicate:

- the type and quantity of material to be stored;
- whether any oil contaminated/containing equipment will be stored;
- how (including what type of vehicles will be required) it will deliver the material on site at the necessary storage area; and
- whether there is any risk of spill or runoff of any building materials or chemicals and how this is to be mitigated.
- No material is to be stored or stockpiled within any riparian zones or areas of natural vegetation. Disturbed areas, such as the cultivated fields and soccer pitch area, should be used for stockpiling.

In addition:

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

3.10.12 OIL STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT

An important potential environmental impact is oil spills from any oil filled equipment and machinery that may occur during transportation, operation or storage. The following conditions shall apply:

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

3.10.13 STORING OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

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

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

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

Above ground fuel storage tanks

Any fuel storage proposals of >200litres must be cleared by the ECO before any storage or stockpiling takes place. If the contractor proposes to install above-ground fuel storage tanks for use during the construction phase of the project, the following basic requirements must be adhered to:

- A Method Statement, explaining the method of storage and mitigation measures to prevent spillages must be submitted to the ECO and accepted prior to the installation of such a fuel storage facility (please note that storage of any dangerous goods/fuel of 30 cubic meters or more require environmental authorisation).
- The fuel tank must be placed within a completely sealed concrete bund (containment structure) which must be able to contain at least 110% of the total capacity of the fuel tank.
- The bunded area should be built to be at least a third wider (on all sides) than the base of the fuel tank in order to maximise its capability to contain spillages and leakages.
- The fuel distributor must also be located within bunded area to better prevent against accidental spillages during refuelling.
- In addition, drip trays are to be used during refuelling.
- All vehicles, equipment, fuel and petroleum services and containers must be maintained in a good condition that prevents leakage and possible contamination of soil or water supplies.
- Fuel storage areas must comply with general fire safety requirements.
- Fuel storage areas must be at least 100m from any watercourses.

Storing of smaller quantities of fuel or oil

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

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

3.10.14 STORING OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

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

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

3.10.15 USE OF CEMENT OR CONCRETE

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

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

Concrete/cement mixing:

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

Concrete batching areas

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

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

3.10.16 FIRE FIGHTING

Adequate fire fighting equipment according to the fire hazard during the construction period must be available on site and in good working order (at least one type ABC (all purpose) minimum 4.5 kg extinguisher and 3 fire beaters per working area). The persons on site must be trained in the use of such equipment.

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

- No on site fires are permitted.
- No firewood may be collected on site or from the surrounding natural area.

3.10.17 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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

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

3.10.18 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste refers to all solid waste, including domestic waste, hazardous waste and construction debris. The Contractor are responsible for the establishment of a refuse control system (which must consider recycling wherever possible) that is acceptable to the ECO. Disposal arrangements must be made in advance and cleared with the ECO before construction starts.

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

3.10.19 TOILETS AND ABLUTION FACILITIES

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

- The toilet must be within easy reach (max 300m) of the working area and be in good working condition and cleaned on a daily basis. Toilet paper must be provided. The toilets must be emptied on a weekly basis or when full or when instructed by the ECO on site.
- Toilets should be placed at least 50m from any watercourses.
- Toilets should be adequately screened from any public areas or residences.
- Disposal arrangements must be made in advance and cleared with the ECO before construction starts. Sanitation provision and servicing must be to the satisfaction of the ECO.
- The Contractor must ensure that toilets are emptied prior to any builders' holidays, and/or weekends.
- Toilets must be of a neat construction and must be provided with doors and locks and must be secured to prevent them blowing over.
- NB: No burying of any waste material on or near the construction site nor anywhere on the surrounding property is permitted.
- Eating areas that are allocated for workers must be established in an environmentally acceptable manner and in line with all OH&Safety Act regulations. All on site and on route workers temporary eating areas must have acceptable toilet and refuse management systems in place and these areas must have suitable refuse receptacles' available for the containment and disposal of general litter and refuse.

3.10.20 DISCHARGE OF CONSTRUCTION WATER

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

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

3.10.21 EATING FACILITIES

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

- The feeding, or leaving of food for animals are strictly prohibited.
- Sufficient waste bins must be present in this area and emptied regularly.
- The contractor must supply all construction staff with adequate clean water, and may not be sourced from surrounding farms/ landowners, unless written permission is granted by the landowner.
- No overnight camping/stay on site allowed. If overnighing is necessary for security purposes then it must be cleared with the ECO on site.
- No washing in dams or streams are allowed.

3.10.22 DUST CONTROL

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

- The onsite construction site agent must take into account prevailing wind strength and wind direction and must have preventative measures on standby to minimize dust pollution that may cause damage to people and property.
- The liberation of dust into the surrounding environment shall be effectively controlled by the use of, inter alia, water spraying and/or other dust-allaying agents. The speed of haul trucks and other vehicles must be strictly controlled to avoid dangerous conditions, excessive dust or excessive deterioration of the road being used.
- In agricultural areas, earth-works should be done after the harvest season, or as agreed upon by the land-owner.

3.10.23 RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

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

- Immediately after the demolition of the camp site or once construction has been completed, the contractor shall restore the site to its original state, paying particular attention to its appearance relative to the general landscape. This must be done as soon as possible after construction has ended to ensure no possible environmental degradation of the site as a result of erosion, alien vegetation establishment etc.
- The contractor's procedure for rehabilitation shall be approved by the ECO and Engineer.
- Site offices must be removed and the areas rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.
- Labourer's facilities (if applicable) must be removed and the areas rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.
- All construction site areas must be rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.
- All temporary fencing and demarcation must be removed and the areas reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.
- Temporary storage areas must be rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.
- All remaining construction material must be removed and the areas rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO.

- Any old road sections not used for operational purposes during the operational phase should be rehabilitated after construction to allow for regrowth of vegetation.

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

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

3.10.24 LAND MANAGEMENT

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

3.10.25 SOCIO-CULTURAL ISSUES

- Neighbouring community, adjacent land owners and occupiers etc. must be treated with respect and courtesy at all times.
- The cultural lifestyles of the communities living in close proximity to the construction areas must be respected.
- Hours of work on the site shall be limited to normal working hours, as accepted by the local authority.
- Should construction be required outside of these times, permission is to be obtained from the local municipality, in consultation with the ECO and the surrounding landowners.

3.11 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

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

3.11.1 ACCIDENTAL FIRES

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

The following measures must be implemented:

- Adequate fire fighting equipment must be available on site and in good working order (including at least one type ABC (all purpose) minimum 4.5 kg fire extinguisher and 3 fire beaters per working area). The persons on site must be trained in the use of such equipment.
- The main contractor must provide a list of all authorities involved in fire fighting in the region. This list must include emergency contact numbers and must be visible at the site office.
- The contractors must establish an emergency procedure (with contact numbers) to the satisfaction of ECO (whenever work is done in any fire prone areas).

3.11.2 HYDROCARBON SPILLS

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

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

3.11.3 CONCRETE/CEMENT SPILLAGES

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

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

4. OPERATIONAL EMP (OEMP)

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

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

- Access management and control
- Water management and monitoring.
- Erosion management
- Waste and pollution management.
- Fire Management
- Minimise dust and air emissions
- Protection of indigenous natural vegetation and fauna
- Alien vegetation removal
- Specific monitoring and operational instructions.
- Emergency plans which will cover all reasonable aspects of the operations which might lead to environmental pollution or degradation.

4.1 TRAFFIC ACCESS ROUTES AND HAUL ROADS

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

- A Traffic Management Plan should be compiled for each site, with cognisance of vehicles entering and exiting the facility along major roads.
- On public roads adjacent to the Site, vehicles will adhere to municipal and provincial traffic regulations.
- Only approved access roads may be used.
- All measures must be implemented to minimize impacts on local commuters e.g. limiting maintenance/service/operational vehicles travelling on public roadways during the morning and late afternoon commute time and avoid using roads through densely populated built-up areas so as not to disturb any existing retail and commercial operations.

4.2 ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Even though energy supply will be derived from the Solar PV facility itself, all reasonable steps must be taken to ensure the efficient management of energy. Energy management and conservation measures must be propagated and encouraged. The objective of energy management will be to encourage the conservation of energy, for example:

- Ensure that cooling units are located and operated to conserve energy.
- Install energy-efficient appliances
- Install energy efficient lightning
- Insulate water heaters and hot water pipes (insulating hot water pipes from the water heater to the source are another way to conserve).
- Disconnect or switch- off units/appliances which are not in use.
- Monitor different energy uses (e.g. electricity, fuels and gas).

4.3 WATER MANAGEMENT

- Ensure that all additional water uses are correctly registered with the Department of Water and Sanitation (e.g. agri-industrial use)(if required).
- Water conservation measures such as low flow taps, high pressure hoses, dual flush toilets, water wise gardens, rainwater harvesting and tanks etc. must be encouraged and implemented.
- Every reasonable effort must be made to reduce the long term water demand.
- Environmental training of personnel must include water conservation awareness.
- A monthly water monitor program with the aim of ever reducing the water usage must be implemented (records must be kept).

4.4 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

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

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

- Inspect and maintain erosion and sediment controls on a regular basis and ensure that it can accommodate the upslope catchment.
- Leave as much vegetation as possible.
- Install permanent fences to define 'no go' areas in those areas that are not to be disturbed.
- Install sediment catchment controls down slope of the site to catch sediment (if applicable). This must be done as soon as possible and should be permanent.
- Driving off road, or over the edge of the road to avoid puddles, or obstacles, should be avoided. Obstacles should be removed to avoid vehicles from having to drive off the road surface.
- The road surface must be maintained.
- Maintain storm water management infrastructure.
- Due diligence to limit sediments washing down the river.

4.5 WASTE AND POLLUTION MANAGEMENT

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

- No on-site burying or dumping of any waste materials, vegetation, litter or refuse may be allowed.
- Organic waste can be disposed of, buried on-site or used as mulch.
- Domestic waste must be stored in approved containers (e.g. bins with removable lids).
- All solid waste will be disposed of at a landfill licensed in terms of section 20 of the Environment Conservation Act (Act No. 73 of 1989).
- No material should be disposed into any riparian zone, including organic waste.
- All possible pollution sources must be identified and all reasonable steps taken to prevent pollution or accidental spillages.

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

4.6 MINIMISE DUST AND AIR EMISSIONS

Refer to erosion and sedimentation control paragraph 3.

4.7 MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL AREAS

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

- Natural areas must be managed as close to natural as possible (no interference wherever possible).
- Alien vegetation should be removed from the remaining natural areas and disturbed areas that are within or adjacent to any riparian zone and the areas should be kept clear of alien vegetation. This should be implemented as soon as possible, and the alien vegetation removal programme be in place permanently to address any new growth which may occur. The land owner is responsible for the implementation of the alien vegetation removal and control on the site and the property.
- All listed invasive alien vegetation must be removed in accordance with CARA legislation (The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983)) as revised.

4.8 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

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

4.8.1 ACCIDENTAL FIRES

The following measures must be implemented:

- Adequate fire fighting equipment must be available at an area where works or maintenance is taking place and in good working order (including at least one type ABC (all purpose) minimum 4.5 kg fire extinguisher and 3 fire beaters per working area). The persons on site must be trained in the use of such equipment.
- The owner must provide a list of all authorities involved in fire fighting in the region, including neighbouring land-owners. This list must include emergency contact numbers and must be visible at the office.
- The owner must establish an emergency procedure (with contact numbers).
- Accidental fires are to be dealt with in terms of the local fire protection association or local regulations.

4.9 CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT

Proper chemical management is required to minimize or eliminate the risk of environmental damage, as well as the risk of fatalities, illnesses, injuries and incidents arising from the storage, handling, transport and disposal of hazardous material.

- Compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1983

- An emergency plan must be made to comply with section 30 (Control of emergency incidents) of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), No. 107 of 1997.
- In case of a spill or leak of product, such incident must be reported to all relevant authorities and the Directorate: Pollution Management in accordance with Section 30 (10) of NEMA, No. 107 of 1997.
- All staff on the site must be well trained and have the appropriate PPE in all aspects of the Occupational Health and Safety procedures pertaining to activities of the solar PV facility.
- Access to chemical storage areas must be strictly restricted authorised personnel.
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) shall be readily available on site for all chemicals and hazardous substances to be used on site. Where possible the available, MSDSs must additionally include information on ecological impacts and measures to minimise negative environmental impacts during accidental releases or escapes.
- A system shall be in place to ensure that MSDS are available to all personnel (including first-aiders and medical personnel) involved in the transportation, storage, handling, use and disposal of hazardous materials on site.
- Labelling shall be in place on all storage vessels, containers and tanks, where significant risks exist (based on a risk assessment). Labelling shall clearly identify the stored material.
- Personnel using and handling chemicals shall have received proper training for this purpose, using information available from the MSDS.
- For each site establishment, yard or other temporary chemicals storage area, a map indicating the potential sources of pollution and corresponding location of spill kits will be prepared. Spill kits will be placed at sufficient proximity in accordance with the degree of risk for spillage, and a responsible person designated for each.
- Emergency response equipment for spillage containment, fires, explosions, burns, first aid, etc. must be made available.
- Visible safety signs must be placed in areas of potential hazard, e.g. where tap water is not to be used for drinking purposes, indicating the dangers of chlorine or informing of the safety equipment to be worn when entering a certain area, etc.

4.10 BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM (BESS) MANAGEMENT

Prevent contamination of soil or water resources through spills, leaks etc. from the BESS

- The battery storage system must be designed by professionals and installation must comply with all norms and standards.
- Batteries that have reached the end of their life-cycle are to be appropriately removed, preventing any spills or contamination, and are to be appropriately transported to a licenced recycling facility or hazardous waste disposal site.
- Any hazardous materials should be stored in an appropriate manner to prevent contamination of the site.
- A Material Safety Data Sheet, supplier user guidelines and safety specifications for the battery must be readily available on site.
- Operate, maintain and monitor the BESS as per the supplier specifications.
- Method statements for battery cell, electrolyte and battery cell / container replacement to be compiled. These should be approved by the technical manager and SHEQ manager.
- Maintain strict access control to the battery storage area.
- Sufficient and appropriate signage, specifying the types of batteries being used and the risk of exposure to hazardous material and electric shock, to be provided.
- Undertake regular visual inspections of the batteries and electrical equipment to identify any defects, damage or leaks.
- Any accidental spills (chemicals, fuel, oil etc) that occur must be cleaned up in an appropriate manner. Contaminated soil, material etc. will need to be appropriately disposed of at a licenced facility.

- The fire suppression system must also be checked on a regular basis.

4.11 SOLAR PANEL ARRAY AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

The following must be implemented during the operations and maintenance of the solar panels and associated electrical infrastructure.

- Maintain strict access control to the solar panel array area.
- Sufficient and appropriate signage indicating the risk of exposure to electric shock to be provided.
- Undertake regular ground inspections of the solar array and electrical equipment to identify any defects or damage.
- Should panels be required to be replaced, materials and panels are to be stored within an approved laydown area. No disturbance of areas outside of these areas should occur.
- Areas under solar panel array should be regularly mowed, brush cut or cleared of excessive grass and/or vegetation growth to minimise the risk of fires.
- Full clean-up of all materials must be undertaken after the removal and replacement of the solar panel arrays and associated infrastructure is complete, and disturbed areas appropriately rehabilitated.
- All material that can be reused or recycled must be recovered, and transported off-site to an appropriate facility.
- No waste materials may be left on-site.
- Waste material which cannot be recycled shall be disposed of at an appropriately licensed waste disposal site or as required by the relevant legislation.
- Cognisance of water usage and water run-off during the washing of panels must be taken. Where possible, water-less cleaning methods should be considered. If not, the use of rain captured water or other responsibly sourced water should be considered.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT PROGRAMME

A Final Construction Phase Audit Report should be undertaken 6 months post construction. This must be undertaken by a qualified Independent Environmental Auditor, and is to be submitted to Zero Carbon Charge and the Competent Authority (if required).

Since the development includes an operational phase, annual audits for the initial two years is recommended.

If the facility required Environmental Authorisation in terms of NEMA, in terms of the 2014 EIA Regulations, Audit Reports must be submitted to the registered Interested and Affected Parties within 7 days of submission to the competent authority.

6. DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

The facility is expected to have a lifespan of 20+ years (i.e. with routine maintenance). The facility infrastructure would only be decommissioned and rehabilitated if it becomes outdated or inadequate, in which case the facility will normally be upgraded and not decommissioned.

It is thus considered unlikely that the facility will be decommissioned. However, it is likely that the facility may be upgraded or enlarged as part of maintenance and replacement of individual components with more appropriate technology/infrastructure available at that time.

However, should decommissioning of the site after approximately 20 years take place, then **the relevant mitigation measures contained under the Construction Phase above (Section 3) must be applied during decommissioning and therefore is not repeated in its entirety in this section, bar the following general principles:**

- Site preparation activities will include confirming the integrity of the access to the site to accommodate required equipment, preparation of the site (e.g. lay down areas, construction platform) and the mobilisation of construction equipment.
- Disassembled components will be reused, recycled, or disposed of in accordance with best practise or any relevant legislation at the time.
- Specific consideration must be given to ways to minimise waste and wastage in maintenance and the decommissioning phase of the proposed development. Where waste cannot be recycled or re-used, it must be disposed of at an appropriate licenced/registered facility or landfill. Records of disposal must be kept.
- Equipment used in the plant must be recycled and re-used where possible to avoid the filling of already limited landfill space.
- As far as possible, local labour must be used for the disassembly and sorting of components for recycling.
- Batteries must be re-used, recycled or disposed of at a licenced facility. A Method Statement must be compiled for the safe decommissioning of the battery storage, and which will consider the appointment of accredited battery recyclers.
- A final public road integrity inspection in conjunction with the provincial traffic authority must take place to ensure that roads which serviced the facility are not left in a degraded state.
- All areas impacted areas must be appropriately rehabilitated. Re-vegetation of exposed soil surfaces must be undertaken to ensure no erosion in these areas. An survey of the surrounding area is to be conducted at least 5 around the construction area to determine the applicable plant species that must be used for the rehabilitation.

7. IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES

Impact Management Outcomes

Planning, Design and Pre-Construction					
Impact	Management Outcomes	Management Actions	Responsible Person/Party	Implementation Monitoring Method	Monitoring Frequency
Demarcation of work areas	Prevent impacts on undisturbed areas and natural vegetation	- The site will be demarcated with appropriate dropper poles. Alternative fencing may be decided upon dependent on site requirements). Other demarcation measures can be used if approved by the ECO. - Work areas and access routes must be clearly demarcated to minimise environmental impact.	Contractor	Method Statement	Once-off
Demarcation of no-go areas	Prevent impacts on sensitive features on site, seasonal	- No-Go areas will be demarcated and indicated on a site plan. - Natural vegetation outside of the development area will be considered no-go areas, unless for the purpose of alien vegetation clearing.	Contractor	Method Statement	Once-off

	streams and natural vegetation on or adjacent to the site				
Site camp establishment and access roads	Prevent unnecessary impacts on natural vegetation through the establishment and operations of the site camp and access roads.	The site camp, lay down areas, and access roads must be clearly defined on a plan, taking no-go areas into consideration, as well as proximity to water resources.	Contractor	Method Statement	Once-off
Fuel Storage	Prevention of fuel spillages and contamination of the soil and/or water resources	•The fuel tank must be placed within a <u>completely sealed concrete bund</u>. •All fuel oil containers must be placed within suitable drip trays to prevent accidental spillage of oils and fuels. •A suitable leak proof container for the storage of oiled equipment (filters, drip tray contents and oil changes etc.) must be established. •Fuel storage areas must be at least 100m from any watercourses.	Contractor	Method Statement	Once-off
Mandatory site equipment	Ensure the correct equipment is on site to meet	•Adequate fire fighting equipment must be available on site and in good working order (including at least one type ABC (all purpose)	Contractor	Method Statement	Once-off

	environmental requirements as per the EMP	minimum 4.5 kg fire extinguisher and 3 fire beaters per working area. •Drip trays to be used during refuelling or storage of small quantities of fuel on site. •Adequate toilet and ablution facilities must be provided on site. Toilets should be placed at least 50m from any watercourses. Toilets are to be serviced and cleaned on a regular basis. •Adequate waste bins to be provided on site			
Waste Management	To prevent and minimise waste generation and contamination of the site and surrounding areas	•No littering or on-site burying or dumping of any waste materials, vegetation, litter or refuse may occur. •All solid waste, except for the organic waste from the removed vineyards and natural vegetation, must be disposed of offsite at an approved landfill site in terms of section 20 of the Environment Conservation Act (Act No. 73 of 1989). The Contractor must supply the ECO with a certificate of disposal. •The Contractor must provide problem animal- and weatherproof bins with lids of sufficient number and capacity to store the solid waste produced on a daily basis. The lids must be kept firmly on the bins at all times. Bins must not be allowed to become overfull and must be emptied regularly.	Contractor	Method Statement	Once-off
Fire Management	Prevent unnecessary fires which may cause damage and risk to the environment, property and human	• Adequate fire fighting equipment according to the fire hazard during the construction period must be available on site and in good working order (at least one type ABC (all purpose) minimum 4.5kg extinguisher and 3 fire beaters per working area). The persons on site must be trained in the use of such equipment. • The main contractor must provide a list of all authorities involved in fire fighting in the region. This list must include emergency	Contractor	Method Statement	Once-off

	health, and adequately deal with any fires that may occur on site	contact numbers and must be visible at the site office. • No on site fires are permitted.			
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Construction					
Impact	Management Outcomes	Management Actions	Responsible Person/Party	Implementation Monitoring Method	Monitoring Frequency

					n c y
Topsoil remo val	Topsoil to be removed (if necessary), protected and stockpiled for rehabilitation after construction	• Prior to any activities within the demarcated work areas, topsoil material shall be removed to a depth of 300mm or deeper if specified by the engineer in consultation with the ECO, and stockpiled in a designated area for use in rehabilitation of the site post construction. • Topsoil from the still relatively natural area (the top 15 -20 cm) should be removed and be used for rehabilitation after construction on site or in the immediate vicinity of the site.	Contractor	Method State ment	Once-off
Stockpile Mana geme nt	Avoid impacts on natural areas and watercourses from stockpiling of material, waste etc.	• Topsoil stockpiles to be separated from waste, building material etc. stockpiles. • Stockpile areas to be demarcated prior to construction.	Contractor	Method State ment	Once-off
Erosion Mana geme nt	Prevent erosion as a result of construction activities on site	• Install erosion and sediment controls before work starts and maintain these features throughout the construction and operational phases. • Leave as much vegetation as possible. • Implement the Stormwater Management Plan. Adherence to the EMP & Implementation of Standard Management Procedures in terms of erosion and sedimentation.	Contractor	Method State ment	Continuall y d ur in g c o n st ru

					ct io n
Cement mixing	Prevent contaminatio n from cement mixing and cement waste water on the natural environment , particularly water resources. Due to the high alkaline pH of cement, it is highly hazardous to the natural environment	• Concrete and cement may only be mixed on existing hard surfaced areas, or edged mortar boards or a suitable container. • The visible remains of the batch and concrete, either solid, or from washings, must be physically removed immediately and disposed of as hazardous waste. • Washing of equipment shall be done in a container to prevent any runoff of contaminated washing water. • Extreme care must be taken to limit the amount of water contaminated by washing equipment. Water from concrete washing can be re-used in concrete mixes or must be stored in drums, then removed from the site and disposed of at a licensed municipal dump site. • Concrete batching facilities must have suitable bunding methods in place to ensure minimal waste water run-off occurs during batching operations. • Cleaning of equipment and flushing of mixers must not result in pollution of the surrounding environment. All wastewater resulting from batching of concrete must be disposed of <i>via</i> the contaminated water management procedure.	Contractor	Method State ment	Continuall y d ur in g c o n st ru ct io n
Dust Control	Prevent and minimise dust generation on site	• The Contractor must take all reasonable measures to minimize the generation of dust as a result of construction activities resulting from along-construction-route activities (but must also take into account possible water constrictions of the area).	Contractor	Method State ment	Continuall y d ur in

	which can become a nuisance to neighbouring land owners and residents, as well as being a health risk	• The onsite construction site agent must take into account prevailing wind strength and wind direction and must have preventative measures on standby to minimize dust pollution that may cause damage to people and property. • The liberation of dust into the surrounding environment shall be effectively controlled by the use of, inter alia, water spraying and/or other dust-allaying agents. The speed of haul trucks and other vehicles must be strictly controlled to avoid dangerous conditions, excessive dust or excessive deterioration of the road being used.			g c o n s t r u c t i o n
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Rehabilitation					
Impact	Management Outcomes	Management Actions	Responsible Person/Party	Monitoring Method	Monitoring Frequency
Rehabilitation of the Construction site	Rehabilitation of areas impacted by construction activities	• All structures, equipment, materials and facilities used or created on site for or during construction activities are removed once the project has been completed. On completion of the project or phase, all areas impacted by the construction activities must be reinstated and/or rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the ECO. • Immediately after the demolition of the camp site or once construction has been completed, the contractor shall restore the site to its original state, paying particular attention to its appearance relative to the general landscape. This must be done as soon as possible after construction has ended to ensure no possible environmental degradation of the site as a	Contractor	Method Statement	Once-off

		result of erosion, alien vegetation establishment etc. •The contractor's procedure for rehabilitation shall be approved by the ECO and Engineer. •Site offices must be removed and the areas rehabilitated or reinstated to the satisfaction of the ECO. •Earthworks to reinstate the physical characteristics of the site. Here attention to the natural vertical and lateral heterogeneity in landform shall guide the reinstatement of natural areas. •Replacement of topsoil material – care shall be taken to ensure that the same material that was removed from each area is replaced there, since this will carry the seed complement appropriate for re-establishment of each plant community type. •Final landscaping by machine, but landscaping by hand may be required in many areas under rehabilitation.			
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Operation					
Impact	Management Outcomes	Management Actions	Responsible Person/Party	Monitoring Method	Monitoring Frequency
Erosion Management	Avoid valuable topsoil removal	- Inspect and maintain erosion and sediment controls on a regular basis and ensure that it can accommodate the upslope catchment. - Leave as much vegetation as possible.	Owner	Visual monitoring	Weekly/after major

		• Install permanent fences to define 'no go' areas in those areas that are not to be disturbed. • Install sediment catchment controls down slope of the site to catch sediment (if applicable). This must be done as soon as possible by the owner and should be permanent. • Avoid driving off road, or off the road surface, to avoid puddles or obstacles. • During the operational phase of these gravel roads, prone to erosion exacerbated by heavy rainfall, running water must be deviated from the roads with appropriate storm water management infrastructure. Next to the road shoulders, paved swales will probably be necessary to prevent running storm water to erode deep trenches.			ra in e v e n t s
Waste and Pollution Management	Avoid contamina tion of soil and water resources with pollutants.	• No on-site burying or dumping of any waste materials, vegetation, litter or refuse may be allowed. • Organic waste can be disposed of, buried on-site or used as mulch. • Domestic waste must be stored in approved containers (e.g. bins with removable lids). • All solid waste will be disposed of at a landfill licensed in terms of section 20 of the Environment Conservation Act (Act No. 73 of 1989). • No material should be disposed into any riparian zone, including organic waste. • All possible pollution sources must be identified and all reasonable steps taken to prevent pollution or accidental spillages.	Owner	Visual monitor ing	Daily - W e e k l y

Emergency Preparedness - Fire	Prevent unnecessary fires which may cause damage and risk to the environment, property and human health, and adequately deal with any fires that may occur on site	• Adequate fire fighting equipment must be available on site and in good working order (including at least one type ABC (all purpose) minimum 4.5 kg fire extinguisher and 3 fire beaters per working area). The persons on site must be trained in the use of such equipment. • The owner must provide a list of all authorities involved in fire fighting in the region, including neighbouring land-owners. This list must include emergency contact numbers and must be visible at the office. • The owner must establish an emergency procedure (with contact numbers). • The project facility must register with the local Fire Fighters Organisation and periodically conduct drills in conjunction with the local fire fighters unit. Fire management and Protection plan should be developed to implement measures that minimise the potential for human cause fires.	Owner	Visual monitoring	Daily- weekly / when required
Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)	Prevent contamination of soil or water resources through spills, leaks etc. from the BESS	• The battery storage system must be designed by professionals and installation must comply with all norms and standards. • Batteries that have reached the end of their life-cycle are to be appropriately removed, preventing any spills or contamination, and are to be appropriately transported to a licenced recycling facility or hazardous waste disposal site. • Any hazardous materials should be stored in an appropriate manner to prevent contamination of the site. • Any accidental spills (chemicals, fuel, oil etc) that occur must be cleaned up in an	Owner	Visual monitoring	Daily - weekly

		appropriate manner. Contaminated soil, material etc. will need to be appropriately disposed of at a licenced facility.			
Management of Natural Areas	Prevent impacts on, and loss of, adjacent natural vegetation	• Natural areas must be managed as close to natural as possible (no interference wherever possible). • Alien vegetation should be removed from the remaining natural areas and disturbed areas that are within or adjacent to any riparian zone and the areas should be kept clear of alien vegetation. This should be implemented as soon as possible, and the alien vegetation removal programme be in place permanently to address any new growth which may occur. Land owner is responsible for the implementation of the alien vegetation removal and control on the site and the property. • All listed invasive alien vegetation must be removed in accordance with CARA legislation (The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983)) as revised.	Owner	Visual monitoring	Weekly