

PROPOSED SECUNDA X7 ERF 3535 RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN REPORT

MDARDLA REF: 1/3/1/16/1G-23



DATE: March 2016

Compiled by:



Compiled for: Picabiz 160 cc

Project Details

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Qualifications & relevant experience

| | |
|--|---|
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Professional affiliation(s) (if any)

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District Municipality in whose jurisdiction the proposed activity will fall (Delete which is not applicable):

| | | |
|--|--|---------------------|
| | | Gert Sibande |
|--|--|---------------------|

Local authority in whose jurisdiction the proposed activity will fall:

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| Govan Mbeki Local Municipality |
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Nearest town:

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| Secunda |
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Contact person:

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| Sabeth Nkosi for the Municipal Manager |
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Postal address:

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| Private Bag X 1017, Secunda |
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|-------------------|---|-----------|------|
| Reference number: | 1/3/1/16/1 G-23 | | |
| Report Issue: | Draft Environmental Management Plan | | |
| Report Title: | Draft Environmental Management Plan for the proposed residential development to be located on Erf 3535, Extension 7, Secunda, Mpumalanga Province | | |
| | Name | Signature | Date |
| Author | Y. Schoeman | | |
| | | | |

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN:

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED SECUNDA EXTENSION 7, ERF 3535 RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

Table of Contents

| | | |
|------|---|----|
| 1 | SUMMARY | 6 |
| 1.1 | Project description | 6 |
| 2. | OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANANAGMENT PLAN (emp)..... | 6 |
| 3. | ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS ANDF IMPACTS..... | 6 |
| 3.1. | Environmental aspects | 6 |
| 3.2. | Environmental impacts | 7 |
| 4. | LEGAL REQUIREMENTS..... | 7 |
| 5. | DOCUMENT LAYOUT | 8 |
| 6. | MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES | 8 |
| 6.1. | Resource allocation..... | 8 |
| 7. | ADDITIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES | 49 |
| 7.1. | Impacts on flora and fauna biodiversity (B) | 49 |
| 7.2. | Impacts on soil/rock and land capability (SL) | 51 |
| 7.3. | Impacts on water course (WW) | 53 |
| 7.4. | Impacts of litter, waste and spoil (W) | 54 |

7.5. Nuisance impacts and impact on amenity (N) 55

7.6. Impact on existing services and infrastructure (SS)..... 56

7.7. Impact on traffic (T)..... 57

7.8. Health and Safety Impacts (HS)..... 58

7.9. Other Impacts (OI) 58

Appendix 1: Maps

1 SUMMARY

1.1 Project description

The envisaged development entails the rezoning of an Open Space for Medium Density Residential Development purposes, in order to effect the subdivision of the rezoned portion into a maximum of 12 residential stands. The development will in the end comprise of 12 or less full title residential stands whereon one dwelling house per stand will be allowed. Services of the proposed development will be connected to the existing service infrastructure in the area.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANANAGMENT PLAN (EMP)

This document provides the appropriate mitigation measures designed to minimise or to eliminate significant adverse impacts that may result from the construction, operational, decommissioning and closure activities.

The primary objectives of the EMP are to:

- Describe actions for achieving the mitigation measures prescribed, inter alia, by the Environmental Impact Assessment.
- Define organisational and administrative arrangements for environmental management and monitoring of the work contract, including defining co-ordination, liaison and reporting procedures and responsibilities of staff.
- Ensure that site supervision staff understand the recommended pro-active environmental management measures, so that potential problems can be identified and mitigation measures adopted prior to rehabilitation work being carried out, and to
- Define actions for environmental control, in the event of pollution or similar events requiring action.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS

3.1. Environmental aspects

Environmental aspects are defined as ‘those components of the company’s / development activities, products and services that are likely to interact with or change the environment’. Examples of environmental aspects are:

- waste generation and disposal
- storm water and contaminated water discharge (wastewater management)
- chemical use operational
- use of natural resources
- product disposal, etc

3.2. Environmental impacts

Environmental impacts are defined as ‘any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, resulting from an environmental aspect’. Listed below are some environmental impacts that could adversely affect the environment:

- pollution of surface and groundwater resources by contaminated runoff
- emission of harmful gases and/or particulates into the atmosphere
- deteriorating the ecosystem
- erosion

Primarily the aim of the EMP is to recognise the environmental aspects associated with each activity, as well as its environmental effects, and plan the activity in such a way that adverse impacts are minimised or prevented, but benefits are enhanced. An EMP is a dynamic plan that must be adapted as and when necessary. In the event that the planned results are not achieved because of misapplication or inadequacy of the measures applied, the situation should be analysed and assessed critically, by specialists if deemed necessary, with the objective of developing effective measures.

4. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

This EMP, once approved by the local Competent Authority, becomes a legally enforceable commitment that must be honoured by the proponent.

With reference to any construction or service work performed by a contractor to the proponent, the EMP must form an integral part of the contract documents, informing the contractor about his duties and obligations in the fulfilment of the project objectives, with particular reference to the prevention of adverse environmental impacts associated with the contractor’s activities. The contractor shall note that obligations imposed by the EMP are legally binding in terms of environmental statutory legislation and in terms of amendments to the Particular Conditions of Contract that pertain to the services provided by the contractor. If any rights and obligations contained in this document contradict those specified in the standard or project specifications, then it is the responsibility of the contractor to bring such contradictions to the attention of the proponent. The responsible appointed proponent’s Manager(s) must resolve such contradictions appropriately without detracting from the objectives of the EMP.

The responsible project manager of the proponent and all Contractors providing services pertaining to the envisaged development must be conversant with all relevant environmental and safety legislation. In addition, they must also take cognisance of Provincial and Local Government Ordinances that may be applicable to this development.

5. DOCUMENT LAYOUT

This EMP is divided into the following sections:

1. Management guidelines: forms the basis for environmental management on site
2. General mitigation measures: pre-construction, construction, closure and rehabilitation activities- which involves those environmental issues, procedures and controls that relate to projects of this nature in general
3. Specific mitigation measures: construction, operational, closure and rehabilitation activities- which are those specific environmental issues, procedures and controls, that is relevant to the envisaged development coming from the specialist studies.

6. MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

These guidelines form the basis for environmental management on site. An EMP should be viewed as a dynamic document that must be updated from time to time, e.g. after obtaining comment from regulating authorities and other stakeholders, during construction and throughout the operational life of the activities.

It must also be a living document in the sense that environmental management must be integrated, along with health and safety and general management of the activities.

Should these guidelines require modification or additions during the project, this shall be done at the discretion of the Environmental Control Officer (ECO). The ECO shall ensure that any modifications are communicated, explained to and discussed with all affected parties (i.e. the authorities, the Contractors and the operational personnel).

6.1. Resource allocation

In order to ensure that this EMP is implemented, the following staff resources shall be made available:

1. An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) is appointed by the proponent (Picabiz 160 CC) to assume responsibility for ensuring the environmental management measures contained in this document are implemented during construction and operational of activities.
2. A Project Manager, appointed by the proponent to manage construction of activities as per envisaged development. The project manager also has over-all responsibility for managing the project, Contractors and consultants and for ensuring that the environmental management requirements are met. The Consulting Engineer may also act as the Project manager. The project manager has the authority to stop any construction activity in contravention of the EMP in accordance with an agreed warning procedure.

3. Resident Engineer is the consulting engineer's representative on site. Has the power/mandate to issue site instructions and in some instances, variation orders to the contractor, following request by the ECO. The Resident Engineer oversees site works, liaison with the contractors and the ECO.
4. Other roles as deemed necessary

6.1.1. Specific duties of the ECO with respect to environmental management

The ECO must:

- Know the background to the project and monitor the implementation of the EMP
- Act as a guide, advisor and consultant to the project manager and contractors on environmental issues during construction, implementation and rehabilitation
- Arrange for a post-construction audit, followed by regular auditing of environmental performance to ensure continued compliance with the EMP
- Identify non-compliances and problem areas, and provide action plans to avoid costly stoppages and / or further environmental damage
- Ensure that open communication lines exist for reporting of any significant environmental incidents to the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture and Land Administration and to resolve any problems or complaints from the public rapidly
- Propose changes (for approval) to the EMP as necessary. Update the EMP on a regular basis in consultation with the neighbouring property owners and all affected stakeholders
- Ensure that all environmental permitting requirements are met

6.1.2. Training

The Project Manager, together with the ECO shall ensure that adequate environmental training of all Contractors and labourers, as well as the proponent operating personnel, takes place. All employees / Contractors shall have an induction presentation on environmental awareness. The cost, venue and logistics shall be the proponent responsibility. Where possible, the presentation needs to be conducted in the language of the employees / contractors. The environmental training shall, as a minimum, include the following:

- Sensitive and no go areas on site
- The importance of conformance to the EMP
- The significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, of their work activities
- The environmental benefits of improved personnel performance
- Their roles and responsibilities in achieving conformance with the EMP, including emergency preparedness and response requirements
- The potential consequences of departure from specified operating procedures
- The mitigation measures required to be implemented when carrying out their work activities

6.1.3 Responsible parties

- Responsibility for the implementation of the EMP lies with the proponent. This responsibility shall be delegated to contractors for practical purposes, but the proponent shall retain legal responsibility
- On-site assistance, monitoring of construction (to ensure compliance with this EMP) and environmental reporting shall be the responsibility of the proponent by way of an appointed ECO, employed by the proponent. Should there be inadequate on-site experience; the assistance of external consultants shall be sourced.

6.1.4. Monitoring and compliance by the Contractors

The ECO shall review the environmental management performance of the Contractors on a regular basis. The Contractors shall be deemed not to have complied with the environmental mitigation measures if:

- The measures of the EMP have not been met;
- There is evidence of negligence or recklessness resulting in the contravention of any of the clauses, both within and outside the boundaries of the construction site;
- The contractor fails to comply with corrective action or other instructions from the ECO or project manager
- The contractor fails to respond to complaints from the public. These complaints will be communicated to the contractor via the ECO or project manager;
- The contractor's staff found poaching, harvesting plants or entering neighbouring areas.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: SECUNDA EXTENSION 7, ERF 3535 RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

| NO | ASPECT (of Activity, Service or Product) | POTENTIAL IMPACT | MITIGATION MEASURE(S) | RESPONSIBLE PERSON / PARTY | TIME- FRAME (Construction, Operational, Closure and Rehabilitation phases unless stated otherwise) | For ECO Monitoring Purposes only – Successfully Implemented / Corrective action required (To be completed by ECO) |
|----|---|---|---|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | <u>Initial planning</u> | Water pollution, air pollution, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and submit a detailed master plan 3 months prior to Site Establishment, to the proponent for approval | Planners/ designers | Pre- construction, (planning and development) | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape design of the construction site to be undertaken in conjunction with the proponent | Proponent | Pre- construction (planning and development) | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcate all work areas on site | Planners / designers | Pre- construction (planning and development) | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit a construction programme to the proponent and include all environmental work / issues to be done on the site | Contractor | Pre- construction (planning and development) | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a monitoring and auditing protocol for the Construction and operational phase operational | ECO / Proponent | Pre- construction (planning and development) | |

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|-----|---|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The responsible parties shall ensure that all equity regulations are adhered to | Contractor / Proponent | Pre-construction (planning and development) | |
| 8.1 | Initial planning | Water pollution, air pollution, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All compensation policies to be addressed before construction starts Monitor the construction site at least every month during the construction phases and maintenance periods and for 1 year after the completion of the 12 months maintenance period (if applicable), for record purposes. Monitoring reports shall be recorded via the construction site meetings to the Contractor or ECO Auditing environment EMP enforcement / implementation Compliance to legislation | Contractor / Proponent | Pre-construction (planning and development) | |
| | | | | Resident Engineer / ECO | Construction | |
| | | | | ECO | Construction | |
| | | | | ECO / Resident Engineer | Construction | |
| | | | | ECO / Resident Engineer | Construction | |

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|----|---|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make provision on the Site construction meeting's agenda for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental planning - Rehabilitation - Site management - Access - Conservation - Social - Compensation - Monthly monitoring - Interaction with communities - Reports and records | ECO / Resident Engineer | Pre- construction (planning and development) | |

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|----|---|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | | Other | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position and orientate developments and structures to maximise northern exposure and minimise frost belt situations in areas prone to extremely low temperatures and frequent frost • Consider the occurrence and frequency of extreme weather conditions such as flash floods, when siting and designing developments and structures • No development below the 1:100 year flood line. • No development to take place in the wetland or wetland buffer area • Allow for ground truthing and final planning on site. The Environmental Planner, Design Engineer, Surveyor and contractor (where relevant) should be involved in this final planning • Plan for safe pedestrian and cycling access and crossings where necessary • Surfacing of access roads must respond to the anticipated use intensity of the development. Tarred surfaces should be considered for higher traffic routes. • Make use of existing roads and tracks where feasible, rather than creating new roads. • Design slopes aimed at the prevention of soil erosion, of efficient storm water control, of the eventual re-establishment of vegetation and of ultimately achieving aesthetically landscapes • Stone pitch the outfalls of all grassed waterways and subsurface drains • Ensure that social and environmental ethics are addressed during the planning and design phase regarding size of houses and stands as well as finishes • Allow for the accommodation of disabled access and use where necessary. • Provide adequate numbers of dustbins in all public spaces. Ensure that dustbins are accessible and visible and serviced. • Incorporate lighting and energy saving appliances wherever night use is anticipated or required. • Provide signage required in terms of legislation, municipal bylaws and SABS safety standards. • An environmental code of conduct should be developed which will need to be implemented over all phases of the envisaged development. | Proponent | Pre-construction (planning and development) | |

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|----|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 2 | <u>Site Establish- ment :</u> | Water pollution, air pollution, etc. The contractor to establish himself with due cognition of the environmental risks associated with the activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor shall submit as part of the technical Report submitted with his Tender, and environmental management plan approach by which any possible environmental degradation / impact is controlled and prevented. The contractor must also provide a method statement on protocols to be followed, and contingencies to be put in place for the following potential incidents before construction may begin: Contamination of water sources from spills; contamination of soils from spills; and fire. Provide the ECO / Resident Engineer with a complete construction works programme for their approval, prior to construction Identify, map, mark in an approved manner and monitor all specified trees, transplantable specimen trees and all other relevant plant materials to protect against construction work / activities adjacent to and within the work areas Ensure that all social related issues / policies and structures is in place before construction commences The contractor shall ensure that all works are undertaken in such a manner that vegetation outside the Works area is not damaged under any circumstances | Contractor / Resident Engineer /ECO | Pre-construction (planning and development) | |
| | | | | Contractor / Resident Engineer /ECO | Pre-construction (planning and development) | |
| | | | | Contractor / Resident Engineer /ECO | Pre-construction (planning and development) | |
| | | | | Contractor / proponent | Pre-construction (planning and development) | |
| | | | | Contractor | Pre-construction (planning and development) | |

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|----|---|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees that have been selected for conservation by the ECO / Resident Engineer shall be fenced around their crown drip lines. The fence shall be clearly marked with danger tape. No open fires shall be allowed within this fenced area, nor shall vehicles be parked underneath these trees. The area shall not be used for material storage or as allocation for temporary buildings. No heavy equipment, machinery and vehicles may be parked under any tree | Contractor / Resident Engineer / ECO | Pre-construction (planning and development) | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall place any camps that may be required for himself and his employees only at sites approved by the project manager / ECO. No trees or bushes shall be damaged or cut down by anyone for use on the works or otherwise, without the written consent of the ECO / Project manager and then only where and in the manner as they may direct. | Contractor / Resident Engineer / Project manager / ECO | Pre-construction (planning and development) and construction | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify all areas likely to be affected by construction and produce a plan showing the positions of all buildings, lay down yards, vehicle wash and service areas, fuel storage areas, batching areas and other infrastructure for the approval by the ECO/ Resident Engineer / project manager | Resident Engineer / ECO/ Project manager | Pre-construction (planning and development) and construction | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish special protective measures for sensitive areas, implement and thereafter monitor compliance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain natural and on site trees and grass species as far as possible Retain trees up to a (safe) distance from road verges and future structures (do not clear liberally) Where tree and woody material has to be felled, stockpile material for later redistribution over reinstated top soiled areas No vegetative matter shall be randomly burnt on site | Contractor, ECO | Pre-construction (planning and development) and construction | |

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|----|---|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall arrange for Environmental Awareness / Training programme for the personnel on site, to the satisfaction of the ECO / proponent | Contractor / ECO | Pre- construction (planning and development) and construction | |

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|----|--|---|---|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 3 | Workshops, storage areas and materials handling | Water pollution, air pollution, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage areas for potentially contaminating materials shall be roofed with impervious material. The ingress of wind-blown rain shall be avoided by sufficient roof overhang or sides of sufficient height. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storm water shall be diverted around storage areas. Uncontaminated storm water to be discharged directly to receiving urban stream. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper storage facilities, placed on an impermeable surface, shall be provided for the storage of oils, grease, fuels, chemicals and other hazardous materials to be used during the construction phase of the activities (if applicable). | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazard signs indicating the nature of stored materials shall be displayed on the storage facility or container. Before containers or storage facilities are erected, the contractor shall furnish the ECO with details of the preventative measures he proposes to instate in order to mitigate pollution of the surrounding environment from leaks or spillage. The preferred method is a concrete floor that is bunded. The proposal shall also indicate the emergency procedures in the event of misuse or spillage that may negatively affect an individual or the environment. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The storage facilities (including any tanks) shall be surrounded by a bund wall (if applicable), in order to ensure that accidental spillage does not pollute local soil or water resources. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The storage areas shall not be utilised for accommodation purposes. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The storage areas shall be kept tidy and the area shall be rehabilitated after use. | Contractors | | |

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|----|---|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An inventory of any hazardous chemicals/substances (including that within equipment) kept on site (together with all MSDS's), along with a description of possible ill effects and treatment of health-related afflictions resulting from accidents, shall be kept in the storage area as well as by the appropriate manager. These areas shall be securely fenced. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gas welding cylinders and LPG cylinders shall be stored in a secure, well-ventilated area. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A notice board with the contact details of the responsible party shall be displayed at the gate to the storage area. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contact details for the ECO and RE shall be kept on site | Contractors / ECO | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall ensure that any delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions required to comply with the EMP. Delivery drivers shall be supervised during offloading by someone with an adequate understanding of the EMP. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any new facilities shall be constructed as far as possible in areas that are already disturbed. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (If applicable) Refuelling and maintenance of vehicles shall occur within specified depots only. Working / fuel transfer areas within these depots shall be underlain by an impermeable surface and shall have grease traps to ensure that no spillage of greases, oils or fuels occurs into local soil or water resources. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (If applicable) All repairs done on machinery that makes use of hydrocarbons as fuels or lubricants shall be carried out on a concreted surface, and will make use of a drip tray placed strategically to avoid incidental spillage. | Contractors | | |

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|----|---|---------------------|---|---|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (If applicable) Drip trays shall be inspected and emptied daily and serviced when necessary. In particular drip trays shall be closely monitored during rain events to ensure that they do not overflow. The contractor shall maintain a used oil storage container that will be within an appropriately bunded area. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers shall be made aware of the health risks associated with any hazardous substances used (e.g. smoking near refuelling depots), and shall be provided with appropriate protective clothing / equipment in case of spillages or accidents. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cement and other potential environmental pollutants shall be stored and mixed on an impermeable substratum. There shall be no opportunity for environmental contamination. | Contractors | | |
| 4 | Contamina- ted water | Water pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor shall prevent discharge of any pollutants, such as cement, concrete, lime, fertiliser, chemicals and fuels into any water sources or soils. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Grey water” from kitchens, showers, sinks, etc. shall be diverted to, and treated at an existing operational sewage treatment facility. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runoff from fuel depots, workshops, truck washing areas and concrete swills shall be routed through an oil trap equipped with oil recovery equipment and no discharge to the environment. | Contractors / ECO/ Resident Engineer | | |
| 5 | Waste management | Solid waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid waste shall be stored in an approved area in covered, tip and animal - proof metal drums, preferably skip containers, for collection and disposal. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The waste collection point shall be fenced off with diamond mesh wire with a minimum height of 1, 8 meter. The fence needs to keep out all animals, above and below ground level. | Proponent and ECO | Beginning of construction phase | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A refuse control system shall be established for the collection and removal of refuse to the satisfaction of the ECO. Any illegal dumping of waste will not be tolerated, this action will result in a fine and if required further legal action will be taken. This aspect will be closely monitored and reported on; proof of legal dumping must be able to be produced on request. | Proponent | Beginning of construction phase | |

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|----|---|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disposal of solid waste shall be at a Department of Environmental affairs (DEA) licensed landfill site or at a site approved by DEA in the event that an existing operating landfill site is not within reasonable distance from the site. No waste to be dumped elsewhere than at permitted landfill site in the operational phase. | Contractors / proponent | Including operational phase | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No waste shall be burned at the site offices or anywhere else on the site, including the approved solid waste disposal site. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All building rubble shall be a) removed from the site and disposed of at an appropriate dumping site, or b) temporarily stored in a clearly demarcated area on site for future use. | Contractors | | |
| | | Litter | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No littering by construction workers shall be allowed. During the construction period, the facilities shall be maintained in a neat and tidy condition and the site shall be kept free of litter. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall provide enough rubbish bins / skips for later safe disposal at approved sites. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Littering, discarding or burying of any materials shall not be allowed on site. | Contractors | | |
| | | Hazardous waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous waste such as tar and oil shall be disposed of at a DEA approved hazardous waste site, or through a registered hazardous waste management company. Special care shall be taken to avoid spillage of tar products such as tar prime or pre-coating fluid to avoid water-soluble phenols from entering the ground or contaminating water. | Contractors | | |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used oil, lubricants and cleaning materials from the maintenance of vehicles and machinery shall be collected in a holding tank and returned to the supplier. Water and oil shall be separated in an oil trap. Oils collected in this manner shall be retained in a safe holding tank and removed from site by a specialist oil recycling company for disposal at an approved hazardous waste disposal site. Oil collected by a mobile servicing unit shall be stored in the service unit's sludge tank and discharged into the safe holding tank for collection by the specialist oil recycling company. | Contractors | | |
| | | Recycling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous waste shall be removed from the site and adequately disposed of. | Contractors/ ECO | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wherever possible, materials used or generated by construction shall be recycled or reused. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible and practical, such as at stores and offices, waste shall be sorted for recycling purposes, into the following categories: paper, aluminium, metals (other than aluminium), organic waste and glass. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate containers for glass, paper, metals and plastics shall be provided. Office and camp areas are particularly suited to this form of recycling process. | Contractors | | |
| 6 | Soil management | Topsoil | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil comprises the natural soil-covering, including all the vegetation and organic matter within the upper soil layer. For the purposes of the EMP, topsoil will refer to all usable soil within the A and B soil horizons. The depth of the topsoil may vary at each site. Wherever possible all usable topsoil shall be stripped. Topsoil shall be removed from all areas where physical disturbance of the surface will occur. Topsoil shall be stripped and stockpiled for later re-use. Soil stripping should be done in a phased manner to retain the vegetation cover for as long as possible. | Contractors | Vegetation clearing phase | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All topsoil stockpiles shall be maintained in a weed-free condition throughout the contract period. Weeds appearing on the stockpiled topsoil shall be removed by hand before the weeds seed. | Contractors | | |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All stockpiles shall be hand seeded within 3 weeks with a specified indigenous grass seed mixture. | Contractors and ECO | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No large vegetation (trees and large shrubs) to be damaged or removed to allow for the stockpiling without the permission of the ECO. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should any fuel, oil or hydraulic fluids be spilled onto the soils, the extent of soil contamination shall be determined and polluted soil shall be removed to an approved disposal site and the area shall be rehabilitated. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all usable soil is stripped and correctly stockpiled for later use in rehabilitation and specific landscape needs. | Contractors | Vegetation clearing phase | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All soil stockpiles shall be located at a suitable site defined by the ECO. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stockpiled soil shall be located away from drainage lines and areas of temporary inundation by water. Any material removed from the in stream or riparian habitat may not be stored within the riparian zone. It may not be stored in such a way that will cause damming of water or wash-away. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil contaminated by hazardous substances shall be disposed of at an approved DEA waste disposal site. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil stockpiles shall be stored, shaped and sited so that they do not interfere with the flow of water to cause damming or erosion, or be eroded by water. The contractor shall ensure that no, or minimal topsoil is lost due to erosion. Topsoil stockpiles shall not exceed a height of 2m. If soil is stored for longer than six months, a full analysis of the soil chemical properties shall be under taken on soil fertility status amended as required, under direction of a soil scientist. | Contractors and ECO | | |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas shall be systematically rehabilitated with topsoil and grassed to allow for quick cover. The contractor will be held responsible for the replacement, at his own cost, of any unnecessary loss of topsoil. The contractor will also be responsible for the clearing of drainage or water systems within and beyond the boundaries of internal roads that may have been affected by such negligence. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil shall either be used to stabilise road verges, for landscaping purposes or be disposed of appropriately. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All topsoil stockpiles shall be located in a designated area. Repeated handling of the soil must be avoided, and soil should not be handled when wet as this will precipitate compaction. | Contractors | | |
| | | Subsoil | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The subsoil is the layer of soil immediately beneath the upper usable soil layer (the A and B soil horizon). This layer is typically C Horizon material. The subsoil shall be removed to a depth instructed by the environmental manager and the ECO, and stored separately from the topsoil. The subsoil shall be replaced in the original order it was removed for rehabilitation purposes. | Contractors | | |
| | | Soil erosion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas that may be prone to erosion or where signs of erosion are evident (e.g. water trenches) shall be stabilised. Methods of stabilisation include: brush-cut packing, mulch or chip cover, straw stabilising, sodding, hydro-seeding, soil binders and physical stabilisation methods including gabions, reno-mattresses, armour flex or retaining walls. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic and movement over stabilised areas shall be restricted and controlled, and damage to stabilised areas shall be repaired and maintained to the satisfaction of the ECO. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All presently eroded areas within the construction site shall be rehabilitated to a state comparable to the surrounding vegetation | Contractors | | |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent soil erosion, ensure storm water is diverted away from exposed areas and soil stockpiles. Ensure storm water runoff from exposed areas and un-vegetated soil stockpiled passes through sediment trapping structures such as grass fences to trap sediment prior to the water flowing off site. | Contractors | | |
| 7 | Drainage | Water pollution and soil erosion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quality, quantity and flow direction of any surface water runoff shall be established before disturbing any area for construction purposes. Cognisance shall be taken of these aspects and be incorporated into the planning of all construction activities. Before the commencement of any activities, it shall be established how the activities will affect the drainage pattern. Recognised water users / receivers shall not be adversely affected by the activities. No water source shall be polluted by the construction activities, including the release of sediment into water courses. The urban stream shall be protected from erosion, direct or indirect spillage of pollutants such as refuse, garbage, cement, concrete, sewage, chemicals, fuels, oils, aggregate, tailings, wash water, organic materials and bituminous products. Storm water falling on the denuded area shall be directed off the area in a manner that minimises erosion. Storm water falling on denuded areas shall be directed through sediment control dams. The sediment control dams shall be cleared on a regular basis to ensure that they have adequate containment capacity “Clean” storm water shall be diverted around the area so that it does not become contaminated. Contaminated water discharged from the construction site shall meet the required Department of Water Affairs (DWA) water quality guidelines and standards. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The urban stream shall be protected from erosion, direct or indirect spillage of pollutants such as refuse, garbage, cement, concrete, sewage, chemicals, fuels, oils, aggregate, tailings, wash water, organic materials and bituminous products. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storm water falling on the denuded area shall be directed off the area in a manner that minimises erosion. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storm water falling on denuded areas shall be directed through sediment control dams. The sediment control dams shall be cleared on a regular basis to ensure that they have adequate containment capacity | Contractors and ECO | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Clean” storm water shall be diverted around the area so that it does not become contaminated. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contaminated water discharged from the construction site shall meet the required Department of Water Affairs (DWA) water quality guidelines and standards. | Contractors | | |

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| 8 | Spillages | Water, surface and air pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The urban stream shall be protected from direct or indirect spillage of pollutants. Pollutants could include the following: refuse, cement, concrete, sewage, chemicals, fuels, oils, aggregate, wash water, organic materials and bituminous products. In the event of a spillage, the contractor (and ECO) shall arrange to clean the affected area properly. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should water downstream of the spill be polluted, and fauna and flora show signs of deterioration or death, specialist hydrological or ecological advice shall be sought for appropriate treatment and remedial procedures to be followed. The requirement for such input will be agreed with the ECO. The costs of containment and rehabilitation will be for the contractor's account, including the costs of specialist input. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spilt material shall be removed and disposed of in an acceptable manner. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor is responsible for spill treatment. The individual responsible for, or who discovers a hazardous waste spill, shall report the incident to the ECO. The ECO will assess the situation and act as required. In all cases, the immediate response will be to contain the spill. The exact treatment of polluted soil / water shall be determined by the contractor in consultation with the ECO. Areas cleared of hazardous waste shall be re-vegetated according to the ECO's instructions. Spill kits to be made available on site for minor spill treatment and also containment. <p>The contractor shall report spill incidents to the ECO within 4 hours of its occurrence and the ECO shall report it to DWA within one working day</p> | Contractors and ECO | | |
| 9 | Areas of specific importance | Depletion of natural resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any sensitive areas shall be adequately demarcated during construction and shall not be disturbed in any way. These are the areas outside the demarcated footprint of the envisaged development. Penalties shall apply for the non-adherence of any of these areas. | ECO and Contractors | | |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The specific construction area shall be clearly demarcated, preferably with red and white tape. All vehicles and activity shall be confined to these demarcated construction areas, in order to minimise environmental damage to the surrounding natural vegetation. <p>Sensitive and no-go areas will be clearly explained to workers during the induction programme. Workers shall be instructed to stay clear of these sensitive and no-go areas.</p> | ECO and Contractors | | |
| 10 | On site urban stream | Water pollution and sedimentation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance in the vicinity of the urban stream shall be restricted. Pollution of any watercourse by an on-site activity shall be confined and cleaned up by the contractor or a clean-up organisation, to the satisfaction of the ECO. The costs, in terms of the National Water Act, Act No 36 of 1998, will be the responsibility of the contractor. | Construction and ECO | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate sedimentation and flow control measures, e.g. reno mattresses or stone baskets, shall be enforced. | ECO and Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impediments to natural water flow at drainage lines shall be avoided, or, if unavoidable, drains or culverts shall be constructed to avoid damming or ponding. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water for construction and drinking purposes shall be obtained from a sustainable and permitted source. The ECO shall indicate to the contractor which sources of water may be used for potable usage and washing. The contractor shall ensure that water is obtained from a sustainable source that shall not result in depletion of existing water supply to the aquatic ecosystem. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall not cause any physical damage to any aspects of a watercourse, other than that necessary to complete the works as specified. | Contractors | | |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ECO shall define baseline water quality of the urban stream rivers on the site. These baseline values shall not be adversely affected by construction-related activities. Before and after water quality testing will need to be completed applicable to the construction phase. | ECO and contractor | Immediately after approval of EMP | |
| 11 | Noise control | Noise pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall endeavour to keep noise and vibration generating activities to a minimum. The 45dBA noise contour (measured from the property boundary) as determined for rural districts in terms of SANS:10103, Table 2, may not be exceeded. Noise levels at possible sensitive receptors (e.g. neighbouring houses) should be measured frequently and should stay within acceptable levels. Noisy activities that could cause a major disturbance, for example, blasting, shall only be done during daylight hours, or unless otherwise approved by the ECO. Should noise-generating activities have to occur at night, for example drilling, people living in the vicinity of the site shall be warned about the activity well in advance. Compliance with the appropriate noise legislation is mandatory. | ECO and Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All construction vehicles and machinery used on site shall be kept in good repair to prevent unnecessary noise. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction activities shall be restricted to working hours (08h00 – 17h00) five days a week, unless otherwise approved by the ECO in consultation with the affected landowner(s). | Contractors | | |
| 12 | Dust control | Air pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall be responsible for the control of dust arising from the operations and for any costs against the employer for damages resulting from the dust. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of construction activities to the satisfaction of the ECO. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust on all roads on site shall be controlled by implementing dust suppression, such as using water spray vehicles, the use of a Rain Bird or similar water spray method. | Contractors | | |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water used for dust suppression shall be used in quantities small enough not to generate run-off and cause erosion. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The removal of vegetation shall be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces shall be re-vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials shall be avoided under high wind conditions. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible, soil stockpiles shall be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind. Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures shall be implemented at the discretion of the ECO. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular visual monitoring of air quality with respect to particulates and dust fall shall be undertaken | ECO, Proponent | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle speeds shall not exceed 30km/h when manoeuvring on site. | Contractors | | |
| 13 | Indigenous and alien vegetation | Invasion of alien species | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only vegetation falling directly in the demarcated access routes shall be removed where necessary after consultation with the ECO. A principle to follow is where a single indigenous tree species is felled; two new trees shall be planted in accordance with the vegetation of the surrounding area. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All trees to be retained within the construction area shall be clearly indicated on a site plan (master plan) and demarcated. | ECO and landscape architect | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demarcation shall remain in place for the duration of works on site. If damaged, demarcation shall be repaired or replaced immediately. | Contractors | | |
| 14 | Fire prevention and control | Depletion of natural resources or harm to | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The outbreak of an uncontrolled fire shall be reported to the ECO immediately and the necessary steps shall be taken to control and extinguish the fire. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A firebreak must be developed and maintained around the construction and surrounding areas. | ECO | | |

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| | | humans and infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smoking shall be prohibited in the vicinity of flammable substances. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open fires for heating and cooking shall not be permitted. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall ensure that fire-fighting equipment is available on site, in particular where flammable substances are being stored or used. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any welding or other sources of heating of materials shall be done in a controlled environment and under appropriate supervision, in such a manner as to minimise the risk of fires and/or injury to staff. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall be held responsible for any damage caused as a result of fires caused by their employees or sub-Contractors. | Contractors | | |
| 15 | Access | Depletion of natural resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport routes, to and within the site and construction areas shall be clearly demarcated prior to use. Any deviations from the principle road plan must be cleared with the ECO | Contractors and ECO | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All rehabilitation and associated activities shall be confined to the identified site. Access to the site shall be controlled such that only vehicles and persons directly associated with the work at a particular site have access. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers shall be instructed about safety on site and the consequences of entering on neighbour's properties | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure contractor's staff arrive and depart promptly to prevent loitering of contractor's staff outside the designated working hours. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All personnel and vehicles used for transportation and/or construction purposes shall remain within these demarcated routes and areas, i.e. vehicles shall not be allowed to drive randomly across sensitive areas (demarcated with red and white bunting), but shall remain within the approved routes. The purpose of this measure is to: a) limit unnecessary compaction of topsoil; and b) prevent disturbance of vegetation outside the construction areas. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access during the operational phase to be controlled | Proponent | Operational | |

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| 16 | Consultation with Interested and Affected Parties | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open liaison channels shall be established between the Proponent, the Contractors and Interested and Affected Parties, so that any queries, complaints or suggestions can be dealt with quickly and by the appropriate person(s). | ECO, Proponent, Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ECO shall establish a complaints register to record / register all complaints relating to the Activities. The ECO shall develop a protocol relating to the steps that would be followed once a complaint has been received. The protocol shall cover at least the following steps: registration, investigation, reporting, follow-up action and close out. This protocol shall be maintained by the operator once the Activity is operational. | ECO | | |
| 17 | Creation of employment opportunities | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The criteria for and selection of Contractors and their labourers for the project shall demonstrate preference for the local communities. Such requirements shall be included in contract documents. | Contractors | | |
| 18 | Record Keeping, Compliance and Penalties | Transgres- sion of EMP measures, statutes and laws | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ECO will continuously monitor the contractor's adherence to the EMP and will issue the contractor with a notice of non-compliance whenever transgressions are observed. The ECO will record the nature <i>and magnitude of the non-compliance</i> in a register, the <i>action taken to discontinue</i> the non-compliance, the <i>action taken to mitigate its effects</i> and the <i>results</i> of the actions. | ECO | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints received regarding activities on the construction site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a register and the response noted with the date and action taken. This record shall be submitted with the monthly reports and a verbal report given at the monthly site meetings. | ECO | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and implement the agreed corrective action. | Contractors | | |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any avoidable non-compliance with the above-mentioned measures will be considered sufficient ground for the imposition of a penalty. The value of the penalty will not be less than the payment that would have been due to the contractor for the day's production of the relevant item of work that gave cause for the infringement. Any non-compliance with the agreed procedures of the EMP is a transgression of the various statutes and laws that define the manner in which the environment is managed. Set penalties should be enforced. | ECO and Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to rectify the cause will be reported to the relevant authority to deal with the transgression, as it deems fit. | ECO | | |
| 19 | Health and safety | Health and safety related incidents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the necessary handling of safety equipment required for the safe use of petrochemicals and oils shall be provided by the contractor to, and used or worn by, the staff whose duty it is to manage and maintain the contractor's and his subcontractor's equipment. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers shall be equipped with adequate personal protective equipment (PPE), e.g. equipment providing protection from the sun. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazardous materials shall be transported, stored, used and disposed of in the correct manner, as discussed under section 5. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drivers will adhere to the speed limit and the rules of the road. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drivers will reduce speed and exercise caution on the access road to the activity. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall maintain and update all safety records. | Contractors | | |
| 20 | Emergency issues | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ECO shall define emergency reporting procedures for the development. | ECO | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt standard emergency reporting procedures. | Contractors | | |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all personnel are aware of emergency reporting procedures and their responsibilities. | ECO and Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure immediate clean-up of any spills in accordance with relevant legislation. | ECO and Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telephone numbers of emergency services, including the local firefighting service, shall be conspicuous. | ECO and Contractors | | |
| 21 | Landscaping and rehabilitation | Depletion of natural resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once construction, closure or rehabilitation has been completed, all redundant infrastructure, waste and construction materials shall be removed from site by the contractor and disposed of in an appropriate manner, i.e. at a registered DEA waste site. | Contractors | After completion of the construction, closure or rehabilitation phases | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plants that are indigenous and water wise shall be used for rehabilitation. | ECO | During and after completion of the construction closure or rehabilitation phases | |

| NO | ASPECT (of Activity, Service or Product) | POTENTIAL IMPACT | MITIGATION MEASURE(S) | RESPONSIBLE PERSON / PARTY | TIME- FRAME (Construction, Operational, Closure and Rehabilitation phases unless stated otherwise) | For ECO Monitoring Purposes only – Successfully Implemented / Corrective action required (To be completed by ECO) |
|----|---|---------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetative cover shall be encouraged to take place in as short a time as possible. | ECO | During and after completion of the construction, closure or rehabilitation phases | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas compacted by vehicles during construction shall be scarified or ripped, if necessary, to allow penetration of plant roots and the re-growth of natural vegetation if outside the boundaries of the site footprint. | ECO | During and after completion of the construction closure or rehabilitation phases | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stockpiled topsoil (not higher than 2 meters) shall be used as the final cover for all disturbed areas where re-vegetation is required. | ECO | During and after completion of the construction closure or rehabilitation phases | |

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|----|---|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vegetation used for rehabilitation purposes and the cover density shall aim to limit soil erosion. | ECO | During and after completion of the construction closure or rehabilitation phases | |
| 22 | Storm water management | Soil erosion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The access roads shall have storm water drainage channels to prevent soil erosion. | Proponent and Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide suitable routing for contaminated storm water from the individual facilities to the respective areas where uncontaminated storm water will be routed into the urban stream | Proponent and Contractors | | |
| 23 | Water for human consumption | Depletion of natural resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall ensure the provision and proper utilisation, maintenance and management of toilet, wash and waste facilities. Toilet facilities supplied by the contractor for the workers shall occur at a minimum ratio of 1 toilet per 15 workers. The exact location of the toilets shall be approved by the ECO prior to establishment. All temporary / portable toilets shall be secured to the ground to the satisfaction of the ECO to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall ensure proper supervision of employees at all times. | Contractors | | |
| 24 | Cooking fuel | Depletion of natural resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall provide adequate facilities for his staff so that they are not encouraged to supplement their comforts on site by accessing what can be taken from the natural surroundings. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall ensure that energy sources are available at all times for construction and supervision personnel for heating and cooking purposes. No natural materials may be harvested and burned for the use of cooking. | Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No fires shall be allowed on site by Contractors or labourers. | Contractors | | |

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|----|---|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 25 | Training of Contractors and labourers | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the induction programme, staff shall be educated as to the need to refrain from destruction of animals and plants, as well as from indiscriminate defecation, waste disposal and/or pollution of local soil and water resources, from trespassing on surrounding private property and from theft of any material and animals from surrounding private property. Immediate and decisive action shall be taken should this occur. | ECO and Contractors | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As mentioned earlier, machine / vehicle operators shall receive clear instructions to remain within demarcated access routes and construction areas. | Contractors | | |
| 26 | Fire safety | Occurrence of fires | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A clear fire emergency and response plan to be drafted for purposes of all phases of the envisaged development. The necessary fire extinguishing equipment and infrastructure to be incorporated into the development | Proponent and home owners | | |

MITIGATION MEASURES: SPECIFIC

| NO | ASPECT (of Activity, Service or Product) | POTENTIAL IMPACT | MITIGATION MEASURE(S) | RESPONSIBLE PERSON / PARTY | TIME-FRAME (Construction, Operational, Closure and Rehabilitation phases unless stated otherwise) | For ECO Monitoring Purposes only – Successfully Implemented / Corrective action required (To be completed by ECO) |
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| NO | ASPECT (of Activity, Service or Product) | POTENTIAL IMPACT | MITIGATION MEASURE(S) | RESPONSIBLE PERSON / PARTY | TIME-FRAME (Construction, Operational, Closure and Rehabilitation phases unless stated otherwise) | For ECO Monitoring Purposes only – Successfully Implemented / Corrective action required (To be completed by ECO) |
|----|---|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 27 | Terrestrial aspects | Terrestrial and aquatic impacts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development zone should be demarcated with danger tape and Contractors informed that no access to areas outside of this zone is allowed | ECO | Pre-construction | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental control officer should be present on site, particularly during initial site clearing operational, in order to monitor whether the Environmental Management Plan is being adhered to. | ECO | Pre-construction and construction | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to comply with the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, all listed invasive exotic plants should be targeted and controlled. | ECO/Contractors | Construction and Operational | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the operational phase the control of the listed invasive plants according to the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act should remain the responsibility of the property owner | Property Owner /Proponent | Operational | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental control officer should monitor whether invasive and alien species are being removed or not. Bare soil surfaces that have been strip-cleared should be monitored for invasion by exotic species. | ECO | Construction | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Contractors should be made aware of the necessity to dump any building off-site at an appropriate landfill site. | Contractors | Pre-construction and construction | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental control officer should search surrounding ecologically sensitive vegetation to check whether building Contractors are dumping any building rubble on site or not | ECO | Construction phase | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Penalties should be levied on any contractor who does not comply | Proponent/ Resident Engineer | Pre-construction and construction phase | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All topsoil removed during clearing of roads and housing footprints should be stockpiled for later use such as landscaping gardens and / or rehabilitating disturbed areas. | Contractor/ Resident Engineer/ ECO | Construction and operational | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If access roads are not to be tarred immediately, then any steep road surfaces should have water-traps and drainage furrows constructed in order to direct water off the road as quickly as possible. | Contractor / Resident Engineer/ ECO | Construction phase | |

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|----|---|---------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut off drains diverting storm water around the perimeter of the development should be professionally designed to handle expected run-off and to prevent erosion | Resident Engineer | Pre-construction and Construction | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outflow from cut-off drains and storm water diversions should be attenuated sufficiently to prevent erosion of the receiving environment. | Resident Engineer | Construction and Operational | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the culverts in the area where the urban stream occurs and preventing the inflow of silt into the stream by means of silt traps located close to the stream in order to prevent siltation. These option will aid in preventing the occurrence of flooding in the area | Proponent | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventing the inflow of grey water and sewage water into the urban stream by maintaining the site infrastructure and checking the efficiency of service infrastructure regularly | Proponent | | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storm water to be routed adequately into the urban stream by preventing erosion and maintaining the storm water infrastructure so that blockages can be prevented | Proponent | | |

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|----|---|---------------------|--|---|---|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No soak pits may be used in the area for storm-water disposal. It is essential that all storm-water be carried off the slopes in a controlled manner, in either surface drains or storm-water pipes. Sites should be designed such that storm-water from one site does not cascade down slope over a number of other sites, and storm-water down pipes on structures should not discharge directly onto platform surfaces, but rather storm-water should be carried away from structures in a controlled manner. | Resident Engineer / Contractors | Complete project lifecycle | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As waterborne sewage is to be installed in the area, inhabitants must be encouraged to dispose of all waste and washing water into the system, rather than discarding water outside onto platforms or over fill banks. In addition, a concrete paving strip at least 1m wide should be placed around the perimeter of all structures, to prevent the ingress of excess water below foundations. | Resident Engineer/ Contractors | Construction and operational | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All foundations must be inspected and signed off by a qualified person before the construction is undertaken. | Resident Engineer / Consulting engineer | Pre-construction and construction | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict drainage control must be carried out both during and after development of the area, to ensure storm-water runoff onto the roads in the area and to prevent pounding of storm-water. Drainage measures must be installed in the seepage/wet areas if they are to be developed. In addition, the storm-water drains under the main road that runs to the south of the proposed area of development will need to be enlarged and kept clean in order to cope with the additional runoff that will occur once development is completed. | Resident Engineer / ECO/ Contractors | Construction and operational | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The excavation of service trenches and the installation of ground services to be conducted preferably during the dry season as shallow groundwater and surface seepage will cause difficulties such as flooded trenches and trench instabilities | Resident Engineer / Contractors | Pre construction and construction | |

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|----|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of termite and other biotic activity are present and additional foundation modifications to prevent damage to single storey structures due to differential settlements may be necessary across these features. | Resident Engineer / ECO/ Contractors | Pre construction and construction | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good practice to use plastic pipes rather than steel pipes for services as the site soils will be corrosive to steel pipes | Resident Engineer / Contractors | Pre construction and construction | |
| 28 | Wetland aspects | 1.Impacts on wetland hydrological function and sediment balance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that as far as possible, all infrastructure is placed outside of wetland areas and associated 30m buffer zone. • Permit only essential construction personnel within 30m of the wetland habitat. • Prevent run-off from work areas entering No-Go areas. • Edge effects (impacts on areas beyond the construction footprint due to ineffective care and management) during construction need to be strictly controlled through ensuring good housekeeping and strict management of activities near wetland features or the associated buffers. • Monitor all systems for erosion and incision. | Resident Engineer / ECO/ Contractors | Construction and Operation | |

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|----|---|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction footprint of the development must be kept as small as possible in order to minimise the loss of catchment yield in the various systems. • Sheet runoff from disturbed surfaces must be managed. • Runoff from disturbed areas must be managed by the strategic placement of berms. • Erosion berms should be installed in any areas where soil disturbances within the vicinity of the wetland features have occurred to prevent gully formation and siltation of the aquatic resources. The following points should serve to guide the placement of erosion berms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Where the track has slope of less than 2%, berms every 50m should be installed; o Where the track slopes between 2% and 10%, berms every 25m should be installed; o Where the track slopes between 10%-15%, berms every 20m should be installed; and o Where the track has slope greater than 15%, berms every 10m should be installed • Restrict construction to the drier winter months if possible to avoid sedimentation. • Any discharge of runoff (storm water) into the wetland system during the operational phase must be done in such a way as to prevent erosion. In this regard special mention is made of the use of energy dissipating structures in storm water discharge. • Implement effective waste management in the operational phase in order to prevent general waste from entering the wetland environment. • The footprint of the development must be kept as small as possible in the operational phase in order to minimise the loss of catchment yield in the various systems. • Monitor all systems for erosion and incision in the operational phase. | | | 41 |

| NO | ASPECT (of Activity, Service or Product) | POTENTIAL IMPACT | MITIGATION MEASURE(S) | RESPONSIBLE PERSON / PARTY | TIME-FRAME (Construction, Operational, Closure and Rehabilitation phases unless stated otherwise) | For ECO Monitoring Purposes only – Successfully Implemented / Corrective action required (To be completed by ECO) |
|----|---|--|--|-------------------------------|---|---|
| | | 2.Impacts associated with loss of wetland habitat and ecological structure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that as far as possible, all infrastructure is placed outside of wetland areas and associated 30m buffer zone. • Permit only essential construction personnel within 30m of the wetland habitat. • Implement a waste management programme in order to prevent construction related waste from entering the wetland environment. • Do not allow dumping of waste material within wetland areas and do not allow any temporary storage of building material within the wetland areas. • All waste, with special mention of building material, should be removed from the site on completion of the construction phase. • All spills should be immediately cleaned up and treated accordingly. • Regularly inspect all construction vehicles for leaks. Re-fueling must take place on a sealed surface area to prevent hydrocarbons reaching surface/subsurface water that could potentially flow to the wetland feature. • The construction footprint of the development must be kept as small as possible in order to minimise the loss of catchment yield in the various systems. • As far as possible, all construction activities should occur in the low flow season, during the drier winter months. • Any areas where active erosion is observed must be immediately rehabilitated in the operation phase in such a way as to ensure that the hydrology of the area is re-instated to conditions which are as natural as possible. • All spills should be immediately cleaned up and treated accordingly in the operation phase. | | | |

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|----|---|---|--|-------------------------------|---|---|
| | | 3.Impacts associated with changes to wetland ecological and sociocultural service provision | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edge effects of activities including erosion and alien/ weed control need to be strictly managed in these areas during the operational phase. • Implement effective waste management in order to prevent general waste from entering the wetland environment in the operational phase. • Ensure that as far as possible, all infrastructure is placed outside of wetland areas and associated 30m buffer zone. • Permit only essential construction personnel within 30m of the wetland habitat. • Keep all demarcated sensitive zones outside of the construction area off limits during development phases. • Limit the footprint area of any construction related activity to what is absolutely essential in order to minimise environmental damage. • All vehicles should remain on designated roads with no indiscriminate driving through wetland areas. • Minimise impacts on hydrological and habitat provision functioning through control of surface water flow and water quality. • Restrict construction to the drier winter months if possible to avoid sedimentation of wetland features in the vicinity of the proposed development and to minimise the severity of disturbance of wetland habitat and hydrological function. • Monitor the wetland areas for erosion and incision during construction and operation. • Implement alien vegetation control program within the development footprint across the lifecycle phases of the development <p>Site cognizance must be take regarding the swelling nature of the soils as well as the flood line. These aspects could pose distinct limitations and lead to flood related damage to buildings and associated infrastructure. Flood protection measures to be submitted, together with the storm water management plan before construction commence.</p> | | | |

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| 29 | Energy efficiency | Impacts associated with non-efficient energy use | <p>The following energy efficient measures are proposed to be implemented across the complete project lifecycle of the proposed development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Switch off electrical equipment, appliances and lights when not being used <input type="checkbox"/> Install occupation sensing lighting at various locations such as storage areas which are not in use all the time <input type="checkbox"/> Install energy saving fluorescent tubes at all lighting points within the proposed development instead of bulbs which consume higher electric energy <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor energy use during the operation of the project and set targets for efficient energy use <input type="checkbox"/> Sensitize the occupants to use energy efficiently. <p>The following energy efficient measures (including design) need to be considered where feasible:</p> <p>Other simple but effective energy efficient measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - positioning the house to make the most use of the sun during winter, - making use of paint colours that absorb heat, - positioning the windows to face north, - ensuring an adequate roof overhang on the northern side of the house (to protect the house from summer sun, and promote sunlight entry during winter), - putting in a ceiling and using a concrete slab to absorb heat during the day, which is then released during the night - Design the houses to maximize the natural use of solar energy and natural ventilation - Provide each house with an indigenous tree for shade provision - Use local building material instead of imported building material (this will reduce transportation impacts and enhance local job creation). | | | |

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|----|---|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | <p>Passive thermal Design is based on the principle of energy efficient techniques in housing, that involve the application of energy flow principles and climatic characteristics of a region in the design, construction and management of houses so as to achieve thermal comfort with minimal conventional energy input.</p> <p>The basic principles of passive thermal design incorporate the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Orientation of the house ii. Optimizing natural sunlight through day lighting and iii. Utilizing thermally efficient building materials. <p>These principles are a low cost intervention, and are applicable to all climatic regions of South Africa.</p> <p>ORIENTATION: Passive solar design by orientating the houses towards geographic north can reduce heating expenditure by up to 48%. Houses which are north orientated and have most windows facing north, would have the least heat gain in summer and the least heat loss in winter. “Daylighting” refers to optimizing natural sunlight through glazed areas during daylight hours in such a way that heat gain is minimized in summer and heat loss is minimized in winter. Solar radiation transmitted through glass converts to heat. This is applicable for instance with concrete floors. Hence, at least 20% of the total floor area should be glazed – preferably on the northern side of a house.</p> <p>BUILDING MATERIALS: Passive thermal design also entails using appropriate building materials, such as materials with a high thermal capacity, which are able to store heat during the day and release this heat slowly at night. Materials of high reflectance should be used to reflect solar heat.</p> | | | |

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|----|---|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | <p>WALLS: There are various methods available to insulate a wall. Building a cavity wall is seen as the most effective method of insulation, but it is also the most expensive method. The use of hollow cement blocks for walls and concrete surface beds for flooring have reasonable thermal capacities. Alternative materials such as earth bricks have higher thermal capacities. Another means of insulating walls is plastering. A plastered wall is better resistant to moisture and prevents the mortar of a wall from cracking. Subsequently, plastering reduces maintenance costs and energy usage costs. Construction boards can also function as insulation. They are made of polystyrene or fibre-cement, and when placed outside of a cement blocks wall, place the thermal mass of the wall on the inside of the house.</p> <p>CEILINGS: Installing the correct ceiling is critical in order to achieve a thermally efficient low cost house. Ceilings ensure a reduction of heat flow into and out of the house. As a result, with the use of the correct ceiling material, the house is warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Building products containing asbestos must be avoided wherever possible. Metal sheeting is an alternative to asbestos for roofing, but the heat loss and gain of metal sheeting is too extreme. Thatch roofing gives excellent insulation and should be considered during design. Ceiling insulation is a moderate to high cost intervention, but should be seen as an absolute necessity.</p> <p>FLOORS: Floors are an important component to achieve thermal efficiency in houses. Flooring material should have a high thermal mass such as concrete, bricks or clay, to trap heat and solar radiation coming in through the windows. This heat is then slowly released at night.</p> <p>RAINWATER CAPTURE: Potential does exist for the collection of rainwater run-off. For every 100m² and every 10mm of rain, 1000 litres of water could be gleaned and stored for future use, such as for irrigation and domestic purposes.</p> | | | 46 |

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|----|---|---------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | <p>GREY-WATER RE-USE: Grey-water is the water from showers, baths, basins and laundries. This water can be captured before it flows into the sewerage system. Black water is the water from toilets and cannot be reused directly. Grey water can be used for irrigation purposes.</p> <p>The length of time this water can be stored is usually limited to 24 hours. The architect will need to speak to a qualified technician about installing such a product before the plans are finalized in order to make the necessary adjustments. However, this has potential for enormous cost savings and the separation of the grey and black water piping systems is most cost-effective when done during construction. It should also be noted that with the use of a bio-filter, the purchasing of cleaning products and detergents for use will need to be changed to environmentally friendly products to ensure that the biological organisms are not harmed.</p> <p>Install SOLAR WATER HEATERS: these are relatively expensive, but result in substantial savings on electricity bills.</p> <p>Passive solar design may be used to reduce energy consumption and thus the need for additional equipment such as air conditioning, as well as to ensure comfortable accommodation. Some important considerations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • north orientation of buildings (especially the most-used spaces within them); • proper insulation of roofs and walls; • suitable roof overhangs (to let in the lower winter sun but provide shade from the hotter summer sun and to prevent outside glare from windows); • sensible fenestration combined with shading devices where necessary; • suitable ventilation for fresh air and cooling breeze; • natural lighting through windows and light wells, and • use of solar water heaters. | | | |

7. ADDITIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES

The following are additional mitigation measures forming part of the EMPR as an outcome of the public participation process to date.

The direct, indirect and cumulative impacts have been considered.

7.1. Impacts on flora and fauna biodiversity (B)

Impacts associated include:

B1: Modification of current habitat units within ecosystem

B2: Increase in invasive and alien species cover

B3: Sterilization of soils

B4: Disturbance to wildlife such as avifauna, reptiles etc. mainly due to noise generated by construction activities

Potential impacts

Most of the total footprint falls within completely transformed and disturbed vegetation communities. The area is also subjected to frequent disturbance from vehicles.

Mitigation:

- An environmental control officer should be appointed.
- The development zone should be demarcated with danger tape and contractors informed that no access to areas outside of this zone is allowed. (Construction Phase).
- The environmental control officer should be present on site, particularly during initial site clearing operations, in order to monitor whether this and the Environmental Management Plan is being adhered to.
- Large existing trees in the development footprint need to be incorporated into the existing development as far as practically feasible.
- The trees next to the side of Goddefroy street need to be left as is.

Potential impacts

During pre-construction, construction and operation phases, disturbed soil surfaces will potentially be open to invasion by alien invader species. Such invasions will provide a seed base from which invasions can take place into adjacent untransformed vegetation and surrounding properties.

Mitigation:

- In order to comply with the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, all listed invasive exotic plants should be targeted, eradicated and controlled throughout the lifecycle of the project. During the operational phase the control of the listed invasive plants according to the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act should remain the responsibility of the property owner. (Operational Phase)
- The environmental control officer should spend time on the site and monitor alien species are being removed or not. Bare soil surfaces that have been strip-cleared should be monitored for invasion by exotic species. (Construction Phase).
- As far as practically possible ensure that all imported materials are free of alien vegetation/seed.

Potential impacts

During the construction and operational activities, the impacts on soils include compaction which could lead to erosion. The establishment of the proposed residential development will also sterilize the soils rendering it impossible to host vegetation communities apart from landscaped gardens in the operational phase.

Mitigation:

- Erosion and possible sedimentation into the nearby stream needs to be prevented by applying erosion control and sedimentation measures.
- Implementation of sustainable urban drainage systems as far as possible in the proposed development according to the guidelines published by the Department of Water Affairs.
- All topsoil removed during the construction phase should be stockpiled for later use such as landscaping gardens and / or rehabilitating disturbed areas. (Construction and Operational phases)
- If access roads are not to be tarred immediately, then any inclined road surfaces should have water-traps and drainage furrows constructed in order to direct water off the road as quickly as possible. (Construction Phase)
- Cut off drains diverting storm water around the perimeter of the development should be professionally designed to handle expected run-off and to prevent erosion. (Construction phase).
- Outflow from cut-off drains and storm water diversions should be attenuated sufficiently to prevent erosion of the receiving environment. (Construction and Operational Phase)
- Vegetation stripping must be minimal as possible and disturbed areas must be revegetated as soon as possible after the construction phase (Construction and Operational Phase).

Potential impacts

During construction, the building contractors may dump building rubble into adjacent areas. During the operation phase, home owners may also dump garden refuse over their walls into untransformed areas.

Mitigation

- Building contractors should be made aware of the necessity to dump any building off-site at an appropriate landfill site. (Construction Phase)
- The environmental control officer should search surrounding vegetation to check whether building contractors are dumping any building rubble on site or not. (Construction Phase)
- Penalties should be levied on any contractor who does not comply. (Construction Phase).

Potential impacts

Most of the total footprint falls within completely transformed vegetation communities with the area being located inside an urban area with no significant animal taxa occurring in the area (due to the current nature of the vegetation and site disturbances). The area might also be subjected to burning in winter months and possible disposal of solid and construction waste with an inflow of sewage waste on occasions in future from surrounding areas is also a possibility. There will be limited impacts on animal diversity.

7.2. Impacts on soil/rock and land capability (SL)

Impacts associated include:

SL1: Soil disturbance caused by the removal of vegetation cover

SL2: Destabilisation of soil and soil erosion

SL3: Soil contamination due to spills and leaks of fuel, lubricants and other potential contaminants

Potential impacts

During the construction and operational activities, the impacts on soils include compaction which could lead to erosion and subsequent soil disturbance, destabilization.

Soil compaction by heavy duty vehicles and construction equipment may destabilise the soil and lead to soil erosion can potentially occur during construction phase.

Soil contamination due to spills and leaks of fuel, lubricants and other potential contaminants, including possible indiscriminate disposal of solid waste and wastewater can also potentially occur during the construction phase.

Mitigation:

- Erosion and possible sedimentation into the nearby stream needs to be prevented by applying erosion control and sedimentation measures.
- Implementation of sustainable urban drainage systems as far as possible in the proposed development according to the guidelines published by the Department of Water Affairs.
- All topsoil removed during the construction phase should be stockpiled for later use such as landscaping gardens and / or rehabilitating disturbed areas. (Construction and Operational phases)
- If access roads are not to be tarred immediately, then any inclined road surfaces should have water-traps and drainage furrows constructed in order to direct water off the road as quickly as possible. (Construction Phase)
- Cut off drains diverting storm water around the perimeter of the development should be professionally designed to handle expected run-off and to prevent erosion. (Construction phase)
- Outflow from cut-off drains and storm water diversions should be attenuated sufficiently to prevent erosion of the receiving environment. (Construction and Operational Phase)
- Vegetation stripping must be minimal as possible and disturbed areas must be revegetated as soon as possible after the construction phase (Construction and Operational Phase)
- Areas cleared of vegetation or topsoil must be minimised, and should be rehabilitated immediately on completion of the construction activity (Construction phase).
- The contractor should prevent erosion during construction. It is necessary to keep topsoil separate from the rest of the soil and place topsoil back on top when closing the trenches.
- Stockpiles must not be placed in close proximity to storm water culverts and storm water culverts are to remain unobstructed at all times. Stockpile areas should be identified in consultation with the ECO (Construction phase).
- Topsoil should be reinstated and the area revegetated immediately after backfilling the trench to bind the soil. The disturbed area should lightly compacted and prior to being seeded with indigenous grass (i.e., not limited to :*Eragrostis curvula*, *Digitaria eriantha*, *Cynodon dactylon* mixture). Where possible, grass species endemic to the area should be used (Construction and rehabilitation phase).
- Areas to be demarcated for storage of equipment and machinery during the construction phase where strict environmental management measures are implemented and executed. Oil spills to be immediately confined and cleaned up and contaminated material disposed of at an appropriate licensed landfill site (construction phase).

7.3. Impacts on water course (WW)

Impacts associated include:

WW1: Impacts on water quality

WW2: Impacts on in-stream flow

WW3: Increased sedimentation

WW4: Flooding and flow alteration

WW5: Disturbance of habitat like refuge pools used by aquatic species

WW6: Alien invasive vegetation encroachment

Potential impacts

Reduced water quality as result of erosion and sedimentation if sediments are allowed to flow downstream – this can have potential impact on biodiversity and functioning of the system (Construction phase).

Reduction or periodic and irregular increase of in-stream flow could affect biodiversity and system functioning (Construction and operational phase).

Erosion arising from construction activities can affect the hydrological functioning and biodiversity of the system.

Potential flooding in the summer rainfall months (construction and operational phases).

Taxa requiring a rocky substrate clear of sediment and taxa requiring fast clear flowing water free of suspended solids are likely to be most susceptible to increased sedimentation (Construction phase).

Alien invasive vegetation encroachment during the construction phase predominantly.

Mitigation

- Disturbance to the stream and its associated riverine habitat should be avoided and the site clearly demarcated so that no construction activities enters the wetland buffer area, wetland area or the 1:100 year flood line of the stream.
- Construction activities should be kept within the boundary of the proposed development and not entering the wetland buffer area, wetland area or the 1:100 year flood line.
- Reprofile area to ensure that no changes to runoff patterns occur (construction phase).
- Adequate storm water management must be incorporated into the design of the proposed development in order to prevent erosion together with the implementation on sustainable urban drainage system measures (construction and operational phase).
- The contractor should re-profile the disturbed area to ensure that no changes to runoff patterns occur (construction phase).
- The contractor should ensure that alien vegetation is controlled in disturbed areas after construction is completed. This would require:
 - Preventing fires within the development footprint
 - Alien invasive plants to be eradicated and controlled
- In order to minimise the duration of impacts on the system, the contractor should limit the time during which potential sedimentation takes place.
- During the construction phase, no vehicles should be allowed to indiscriminately on the site , not in the 1:100 year flood line, not in wetland areas and not in wetland buffer areas.
- Where necessary, and if in close proximity to a stream or river, berms will be constructed along the construction right of way to minimise sediment being washed into the watercourse.
- Any water released from the construction area to the natural water body will be treated suitably prior to discharge, for example, water from trench dewatering may be filtered through hay bales to remove sediment where appropriate. Adequate measures to be implemented where required for settling of sediments during the construction phase.
- Where necessary, storm water from upstream will be diverted around the construction sites to limit the volumes of water flowing through the site, becoming contaminated and adding to erosion (construction phase).
- All machinery and substances used on the site should be checked for leaks and otherwise properly maintained. Where leaks are found, immediate action should be taken to stop the leaks. All contamination from leaks should be immediately removed and remediated (Construction phase).
- Annual water quality monitoring (including bio-monitoring) to take place to monitor the quality of the water before construction commence and at least for a period of three years after construction.

7.4. Impacts of litter, waste and spoil (W)

Impacts associated include:

W1: Littering arising from domestic and construction waste

W2: Contamination of soil or water due to the inappropriate disposal of domestic waste

W3: Lack of ablution facilities and spillage of petroleum products and spent engine oil arising from the maintenance work

W4: Increased siltation

Potential impacts

Littering arising from domestic and construction waste (Construction and operational phase).

Contamination of soil or water due to the inappropriate disposal of domestic waste (Construction and operational phase).

Lack of ablution facilities and spillage of petroleum products and spent engine oil arising from the maintenance work on construction vehicles.

Increased siltation caused by the inappropriate storage and disposal of construction spoil.

Mitigation

- Excess excavated material (spoil) should not be allowed to accumulate on site and should be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site, approved quarry/disposal site or spoiled at a site deemed appropriate by the Environmental Control Officer (ECO).
- No domestic or building waste is to be buried or burned on site.
- The contractor must provide appropriate and allowed number of ablution facilities for workers.
- The contractor should ensure appropriate measures to prevent the spillage of cement, oil and diesel.

7.5. Nuisance impacts and impact on amenity (N)

Associated impacts:

N1: Increase in dust

N2: Increased noise during construction personnel,

N3: Visual impact and reduced aesthetics of construction activities

Potential impacts

Increase in dust as a result of soil excavation and stockpiling of soil. Windblown dust may pose a nuisance to nearby landowners and residents (construction phase).

Noise that will be generated by construction personnel, vehicles and machinery and drilling may be intrusive to the nearby landowners and residents.

Visual impact and reduced aesthetics of construction activities (including equipment, dust plume, littering etc.) on the local landscape.

Mitigation

- Excavated topsoil should be stored in stockpiles separately from subsoil and protected from wind and water erosion.
- Implement dust suppression measures whenever excessive dust is generated (e.g. dampening with water from municipal source).
- Construction activities that are likely to result in noise levels in excess of 7 dB above ambient noise, at a distance of 100m from the sources should be restricted to normal working hours (i.e. 08h00 to 17h00 Monday to Friday) according to the Noise Control Regulations in terms of the Environmental Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989) to reduce the noise impact to an acceptable level.
- The contractor should ensure that municipal regulations relating to noise generation are observed.
- Equipment should be well serviced and fitted with silencers where appropriate.

7.6. Impact on existing services and infrastructure (SS)

Associated impacts

SS1: Increase in sewage and greywater treatment

Potential impacts

During the operational phase additional sewage and greywater will have to be treated by the local municipality.

Mitigation

- Ensure that services and infrastructure for sewage and greywater treatment is adequate to prevent domestic waste from entering the stream located on site.

7.7. Impact on traffic (T)

Associated impacts include:

T1: Obstruction of road traffic by construction vehicles

T2: Obstruct the movement of vehicles to surrounding businesses or residents.

T3: Damage to road infrastructure.

T4: Increase in traffic volumes

Potential impacts:

Obstruction of road traffic by construction vehicles could lead to traffic congestion and increase the risk of accidents. Construction vehicles may pose a danger in areas where there are poor sight distances and restricted work space.

Construction vehicles used to erect the repeater site may obstruct the movement of vehicles to the base station facility or surrounding businesses or residents.

Damage to road infrastructure (construction phase).

Increase in traffic volumes in operational phase.

Mitigation

- The contractor must adhere to traffic management requirements of roads authorities.
- The contractor must put in place traffic management measures such as sign boards and flagmen to slow down vehicles and alert drivers to the presence of construction activities.
- Whenever possible, the transportation and off-loading of bulk equipment should not be conducted during peak traffic periods.
- The contractor should ensure that landowners/residents on and in the vicinity of the site are aware of construction activities.

- Traffic calming measures to be implemented.

7.8. Health and Safety Impacts (HS)

Associated impacts:

HS1: Health and safety risks to the construction personnel during construction

HS2: Fire risk to surrounding residents

HS3: Safety risks to pedestrians and other road users.

Potential impacts:

The use of heavy machinery may pose health and safety risks to the construction personnel during construction.

Increased safety risks to pedestrians and other road users as a result of disrupted traffic flow and patterns, presence of heavy vehicles and machinery on public roads, as well as open trenches and other construction area present safety hazards.

Mitigation

- The contractor should ensure that all the requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act are adhered to.
- The road safety requirements of authorities, including SANRAL, provincial roads departments and municipalities, must be adhered to (construction phase).
- Provide suitable emergency services are readily and conspicuously available on site (construction phase).
- Demarcated areas for cooking and preparation of food to be provided. No open fires allowed except in demarcated areas.

Ensure all relevant staff are appropriately trained to operate construction vehicles/machinery and are provided with adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (construction phase).

7.9. Other Impacts (OI)

Impacts of development on nearby residents

Potential impacts:

The main impacts are related to the view over the park from the residents in Goddefroy opposite the envisaged development footprint and future relations.

Mitigation:

- Ensure all mitigation measures as recommended by the EMPr are implemented and adequately reported on;
- A Forum to be established for communication purposes between the proponent and the nearby residents opposite the proposed development footprint.
- Not to allow for more than 12 residential stands on the development footprint.

