



DRAFT

**ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME
(EMPR)**



OCEAS |

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ADVISORY SERVICES

**REFELE VILLAGE SPORTS FACILITY,
EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE**

DEDEAT REF: Pending

**DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
PROGRAMME (EMPR)**

Prepared for:

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November 2020



REVISIONS TRACKING TABLE

CES Report Revision and Tracking Schedule

Document Title:	REFELE VILLAGE SPORTS FIELD		
Client Name & Address:	Elundini Local Municipality		
Status:	Draft		
Issue Date:			
Lead Author:	Robyn Thomson		
Reviewer:	Alan Carter		
Study Leader/ Registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner – Approval:	Alan Carter		
Report Distribution	<i>Circulated to</i>	<i>No. of hard copies</i>	<i>No. electronic copies</i>
	Nako Iliso		1
	Elundini Local Municipality		1
	DEDEAT		1
Report Version	<i>Date</i>		
	November 2020		

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION2

1.1 OBJECTIVES OF AN EMPR2

1.2 STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF AN EMPR3

1.3 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS.....4

2 DETAILS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT TEAM6

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING COMPANY:6

2.2 PROJECT TEAM:.....6

 2.2.1 *Dr Alan Carter* 6

 2.2.2 *Ms Caryn Clarke* 7

3 PROPOSED ACTIVITY8

3.1 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY8

4 SCOPE OF THE EMPR10

4.1 LAYOUT OF THE EMPR.....10

 4.1.1 *Planning and Design Phase*..... 10

 4.1.2 *Construction Phase* 10

 4.1.3 *Operational and Maintenance Phase* 10

5 MITIGATION AND/OR MANAGEMENT MEASURES11

6 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING19

7 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES20

7.1 PROJECT COORDINATOR20

7.2 CONTRACTOR.....20

7.3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OFFICER20

8 COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMPR22

8.1 NON-COMPLIANCE.....22

8.2 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS23

8.3 INCIDENT REPORTING AND REMEDY24

8.4 PENALTIES.....24

9 REPORTING27

9.1 ADMINISTRATION27

9.2 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING27

9.3 RECORD KEEPING27

9.4 DOCUMENT CONTROL.....28

10 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS29



10.1 MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING30

11 CLOSURE PLANNING31

11.1 POST-CONSTRUCTION AUDIT31

11.2 GENERAL REVIEW OF EMPR31

12 CONCLUSIONS32

13 APPENDIX A.....33

14 APPENDIX B.....43

15 APPENDIX C.....44

LIST OF TABLES

Table 5-1: Impacts and mitigation measures associated with the planning and design phase..... 12

Table 5-2: Impacts and mitigation measures associated with the construction phase..... 13

Table 5-3: Impacts and mitigation measures associated with the operational phase. 17

Table 8-1: List of fines for transgressions or resultant environmental damage 25

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3-1: Locality Map 9



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OBJECTIVES OF AN EMPr

This EMPr has been compiled to provide recommendations and guidelines according to which compliance monitoring can be done during the construction and operation of the Refele Village sports facility. The objective of the EMPr is also to ensure that all relevant factors are considered to ensure environmentally responsible development (Figure 1). The purpose of the EMPr is to provide specifications for "good environmental practice" for application during these phases.

This EMPr informs all relevant parties, which are in this case, the Project Coordinator, the Contractor, the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and all other staff employed by the Developer (Nako Iliso on behalf of the Elundini Local Municipality) at the site as to their duties in the fulfilment of the legal requirements for the construction and operation of the road upgrade with particular reference to the prevention and mitigation of anticipated potential environmental impacts.

All parties should note that obligations imposed by the EMPr are legally binding in terms of the environmental authorisation granted by the relevant environmental permitting authority.

The objectives of an EMPr are to:

- Ensure compliance with regulatory authority stipulations and guidelines which may be local, provincial, national and/or international;
- Ensure that there is sufficient allocation of resources on the project budget so that the scale of EMPr-related activities is consistent with the significance of project impacts;
- Verify environmental performance through information on impacts as they occur;
- Respond to unforeseen events;
- Provide feedback for continual improvement in environmental performance;
- Identify a range of mitigation measures which could reduce and mitigate the potential impacts to minimal or insignificant levels;
- Detail specific actions deemed necessary to assist in mitigating the environmental impact of the project;
- Identify measures that could optimize beneficial impacts;
- Create management structures that address the concerns and complaints of I&APs with regards to the development;
- Establish a method of monitoring and auditing environmental management practices during all phases of the activity;
- Ensure that safety recommendations are complied with; and
- Specify time periods within which the measures contemplated in the final environmental management programme must be implemented, where appropriate.



1.2 STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF AN EMPR

An EMPr is focused on sound environmental management practices, which will be undertaken to minimise adverse impacts on the environment through the lifetime of a development. In addition, an EMPr identifies what measures will be in place or will be actioned to manage any incidents and emergencies that may occur during operation of the project.

As such the EMPr provides specifications that must be adhered to in order to minimise adverse environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of the road upgrade and bridge construction. The content of the EMPr is consistent with the requirements as set out in Appendix 4 of the EIA regulations stated below, for the construction and operation phases.

According to APPENDIX 4 of GN R 326, an environmental management programme must include:

- (a) Details of –
 - (i) The EAP who prepared the environmental management programme; and
 - (ii) The expertise of the EAP to prepare an environmental management programme, including a curriculum vitae;
- (b) A detailed description of the aspects of the activity that are covered by the draft environmental management programme as identified by the project description;
- (c) A map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity, its associated structures, and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site, indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers;
- (d) Information on any proposed management or mitigation measures that will be taken to address the environmental impacts that have been identified in a report contemplated by these Regulations, including environmental impacts or objectives in respect of –
 - (i) Planning and design;
 - (ii) Pre-construction;
 - (iii) construction activities;
 - (iv) Rehabilitation of the environment after construction and where applicable post closure; and
 - (v) where relevant, operation activities;
- (e) a description and identification of impact outcomes required for the aspects contemplated in (d).
- (f) a description of proposed impact management actions, identifying the manner in which the impact management objectives and outcomes contemplated in paragraphs (d) and (e) will be achieved, and must, where applicable include actions to –
 - (i) Avoid, modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation;
 - (ii) Comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices;
 - (iii) Comply with any applicable provisions of the Act regarding closure, where applicable;
 - (iv) Comply with any provisions of the Act regarding financial provisions for rehabilitation, where applicable;
- (g) The method of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);



- (h) The frequency of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in (f);
- (i) An indication of the persons who will be responsible for the implementation of the impact management actions;
- (j) The time periods within which the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f) must be implemented;
- (k) The mechanism for monitoring compliance with the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);
- (l) A program for reporting on compliance, taking into account the requirement as prescribed by the regulations;
- (m) An environmental awareness plan describing the manner in which –
 - (i) The applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work; and
 - (ii) Risks must be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment; and
- (n) Any specific information that may be required by the competent authority.

1.3 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Construction must be according to the best industry practices, as identified in the project documents. This EMPr, which forms an integral part of the contract documents, informs the Contractor as to his/her duties in the fulfilment of the project objectives, with particular reference to the prevention and mitigation of environmental impacts caused by construction activities associated with the project. The Contractor should note that obligations imposed by the approved EMPr are legally binding in terms of environmental statutory legislation and in terms of the additional conditions to the general conditions of contract that pertain to this project. In the event that any rights and obligations contained in this document contradict those specified in the standard or project specifications then the latter must prevail.

The Contractor must identify and comply with all South African national and provincial environmental legislation, including associated regulations and all local by-laws relevant to the project. Key legislation currently applicable to the construction and operation phases of the project must be complied with. The list of applicable legislation provided below is intended to serve as a guideline only and is not exhaustive:

- Constitution Act (No. 108 of 1996);
- National Environment Management Act (No. 107 of 1998, as amended, NEMA);
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004; NEMBA);
- Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003; NEMPAA);
- National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998; NWA);
- National Environmental Management: Waste Management Act (No. 59 of 2008; NEMWA);
- National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999; NHRA);
- Informal Land Rights Act (No. 109 of 1996; ILRA); and
- National Forestry Act, 1998 (No. 84 of 1998; NFA)



Policy and plans

- Joe Gqabi District Municipality Integrated Development Plan (ADM IDP, 2019/2020);
- Elundini Local Municipality IDP (ELM IDP, 2019/2020);
- Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Management Plan (ECBCMP, 2007)

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2 DETAILS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT TEAM

According to APPENDIX 4 of GN R 982, an environmental management programme must include:

- (a) Details of –
 - (i) The EAP who prepared the environmental management programme; and
 - (ii) The expertise of the EAP to prepare an environmental management programme, including a curriculum vitae;

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING COMPANY:

CES

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CES was established in 1990 as a specialist environmental consulting company and has considerable experience in terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecology, the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) process, State of Environment Reporting (SOER), Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMP), EMPs, Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF), public participation, as well as the management and co-ordination of all aspects of the EIA and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) processes.

2.2 PROJECT TEAM:

- Dr Alan Carter (EAP); and
- Ms Robyn Thomson.

2.2.1 Dr Alan Carter

Alan is the executive of the CES East London Office. He holds a PhD in Marine Biology and is a certified Public Accountant, with extensive training and experience in both financial accounting and environmental science disciplines with international accounting firms in South Africa and the USA. He has 25 years' experience in environmental management and has specialist skills in sanitation, coastal environments and industrial waste. Dr Carter is registered as a Professional Natural Scientist under the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP). He is also registered as an EAP by the Environmental Assessment Practitioners of South Africa (EAPSA).



2.2.2 Ms Robyn Thomson

Robyn holds a BSc (Environmental Science) degree with majors in Archaeology, Environmental and Geographical Science, as well as a BSc (Hons.) in Environmental Science. Robyn has 15 years of experience and expertise in Basic Assessments, Environmental Impact Assessments, Environmental Monitoring, Environmental Management Plans, Water Use Licencing, public participation, GIS and project coordination. Robyn has particularly strong experience in infrastructure projects for various municipal, provincial and national organisations. Robyn is registered as an EAP by the Environmental Assessment Practitioners of South Africa (EAPSA).

Refer to Appendix E for curriculum vitae.

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3 PROPOSED ACTIVITY

According to APPENDIX 4 of GN R 326, an environmental management programme must include:

- (b) A detailed description of the aspects of the activity that are covered by the draft environmental management programme as identified by the project description;
- (c) A map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity, its associated structures, and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site, indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers;

3.1 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY

CES was been appointed by Nako Iliso on behalf of the Elundini Local Municipality to apply for Environmental Authorization (EA), in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998; NEMA, as amended), for the proposed construction of the Refele Village sports facility.

The proposed sports field and track is situated at the village of Refele, approximately 20km north-west of Mount Fletcher in the Elundini Local Municipality within the Joe Gqabi District Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province. Access to the site is via, the existing gravel road from Mount Fletcher to Refele. (see Figure 3-1 below).

The proposed sports facility includes the following:

1. A soccer/rugby pitch;
2. A netball and volleyball court;
3. A running track around the pitch (alternatives for tartan finish or grass);
4. A grandstand to house 350 to 500 spectators;
5. Toilet facilities for both girls and boys;
6. Change-room facilities;
7. An administration building with 2 offices and a boardroom;
8. Parking on site and fencing around the perimeter; and
9. Access road and gate.

The associated proposed activities include:

- The installation of rainwater tanks for runoff from the admin building and grandstand roof;
- A waterborne sewage system with septic tanks and french drains or a conservancy tank; and
- The site is served by an existing gravel road, as shown on the plans. A parking area is also proposed. The road and parking area will either be surfaced with block paving or premix concrete.

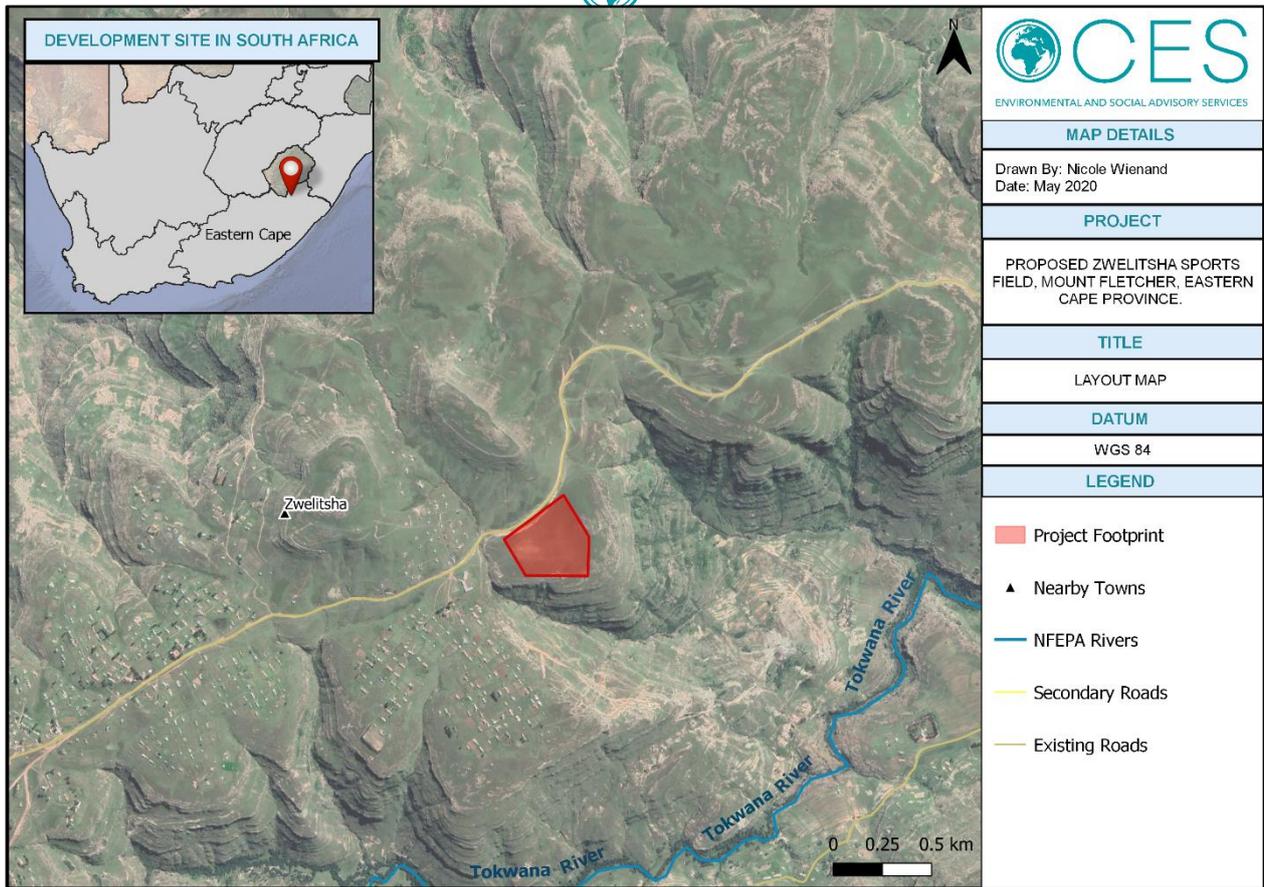


Figure 3-1: Locality Map



4 SCOPE OF THE EMPr

In order to ensure a holistic approach to the management of environmental impacts during the construction and operation of the proposed road upgrade, this EMPr sets out the methods by which proper environmental controls are to be implemented by the Contractor and all other parties involved.

The EMPr is a dynamic document subject to influences and changes as are wrought by variations to the provisions of the project specification.

4.1 LAYOUT OF THE EMPr

The EMPr is divided into three phases of development. Each phase has specific issues unique to that period of the construction and operation. The impacts are identified and given a brief description. The phases of the development are identified as below:

4.1.1 Planning and Design Phase

This section of the EMPr provides management principles for the planning and design phase of the project. Environmental actions, procedures and responsibilities as required from the Developer during the planning and design phase are specified. These specifications will form part of the contract documentation and therefore the Contractor will be required to comply with these specifications to the satisfaction of the Project Coordinator and ECO.

4.1.2 Construction Phase

This section of the EMPr provides management principles for the construction phase of the project. Environmental actions, procedures and responsibilities as required during the construction phase are specified. These specifications will form part of the contract documentation and therefore the Contractor will be required to comply with these specifications to the satisfaction of the Project Coordinator and ECO.

4.1.3 Operational and Maintenance Phase

This section of the EMPr provides management principles for the operation and maintenance phase of the project. Environmental actions, procedures and responsibilities as required from the Developer during the operation and maintenance phase are specified.



5 MITIGATION AND/OR MANAGEMENT MEASURES

According to APPENDIX 4 of GN R 326, an environmental management programme must include:

- (d) Information on any proposed management or mitigation measures that will be taken to address the environmental impacts that have been identified in a report contemplated by these Regulations, including environmental impacts or objectives in respect of –
 - (i) Planning and design;
 - (ii) Pre-construction;
 - (iii) construction activities;
 - (iv) Rehabilitation of the environment after construction and where applicable post closure; and
 - (v) where relevant, operation activities;
- (e) a description and identification of impact outcomes required for the aspects contemplated in (d).
- (f) a description of proposed impact management actions, identifying the manner in which the impact management objectives and outcomes contemplated in paragraphs (d) and (e) will be achieved, and must, where applicable include actions to –
 - (i) Avoid, modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation;
 - (ii) Comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices;
 - (iii) Comply with any applicable provisions of the Act regarding closure, where applicable;
 - (iv) Comply with any provisions of the Act regarding financial provisions for rehabilitation, where applicable;



Table 5-1: Impacts and mitigation measures associated with the planning and design phase.

1	PLANNING AND DESIGN PHASE	
	ISSUE	MITIGATION MEASURES
1.1	Relevant National Legislation and Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development must adhere to the relevant legislation and/or policy, e.g. ECBCP, Municipal By-laws, etc. All legal matters pertaining to permitting must be completed prior to any construction activity. All relevant permits must be obtained from the competent authority in order to remove/relocate any protected plant species. All necessary permits must be in place prior to the removal/destruction of any potential heritage or paleontological resources found on site, should it be required.
1.2	Scheduling of construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitive areas must be designated as No-Go areas. Wherever possible, construction activities must be undertaken during the driest part of the year to minimize downstream sedimentation due to excavation, etc.
1.3	Bulk services and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning for and placement of sanitation and waste storage infrastructure must be done so as to avoid sensitive areas as far as possible. This includes placing infrastructure and buildings at least 32m away from the drainage line and maintaining appropriate buffers from dams.
1.4	Stormwater and Erosion Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Stormwater Management Plan must be developed by the Engineer or Contractor prior to construction to control runoff and prevent erosion of the site and its surroundings. An Erosion Management Plan must be developed by the during the final design stages to mitigate the unnecessary loss of soil and sedimentation of watercourses during all phases of the project. Regular monitoring of implementation of this plan for the rehabilitation of disturbed areas must be conducted.
1.5	Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Environmental Management Plan must include the handling and storage of waste during construction and decommissioning. An Operational Management Plan that includes handling onsite waste during the operation phase must be developed and implemented.
1.6	Rehabilitation & Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Rehabilitation & Maintenance Plan must be compiled during the planning and design phase, to be implemented during the construction and operational phase of the development. The plan must detail measures that ensure the day-to-day operations of the development do not cause unnecessary degradation to the surrounding environment and to ensure on-going maintenance of all service infrastructure is undertaken at regular intervals to minimize risks to the surrounding environment.
1.7	Disturbance of watercourses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The layout of the proposed facility must be designed in such a way as to minimise the impacts on surrounding watercourses. A stormwater management plan must be developed to ensure the water runoff does not erode/ pollute surrounding areas.
1.8	Loss of natural vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development footprint must be surveyed and demarcated prior to construction commencing to ensure that there is no unnecessary loss of natural vegetation outside the approved footprint. The design and layout of the development and associated infrastructure must have as minimal impact on the natural vegetation as possible. A Rehabilitation Plan must be developed during the pre-construction to include details on rehabilitating disturbed natural areas once construction has been completed. An ECO must be appointed pre-construction to ensure that the pre-construction requirements area adhered to, i.e. walkthroughs conducted, and management plans are developed.



1 PLANNING AND DESIGN PHASE		
	ISSUE	MITIGATION MEASURES
1.9	Loss of Species of Conservation Concern (SCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A search and rescue walkthrough must be undertaken by a suitably qualified individual, pre-construction, to identify any potential plant SCC's located within the surveyed construction footprint. This must ideally be undertaken with the ECO and Contractor/Developer present. All relevant permits must be obtained from the competent authority prior to construction in order to remove/relocate any plant SCC's.
1.10	Agricultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Rehabilitation Plan must be developed during the pre-construction to include details on rehabilitating disturbed natural areas once construction has been completed.
1.11	Control of alien invasive plant species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the planning and design phase, an Alien Vegetation Management Plan must be compiled to be implemented during construction and operation of the sports facility to reduce the establishment and spread of undesirable alien plant species.
1.12	Visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development will largely be visible to the community and passers by using the road. The design and construction of the development must take into account the rural context of the area.
1.13	Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate signage and traffic calming measures must be implemented, to ensure road users are aware of the possibility of construction vehicles in the area.
1.14	Heritage & Palaeontological Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any comments and/or instructions received from the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (ECPHRA) and the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) must be taken into consideration prior and during construction. All necessary permits must be in place prior to the removal/destruction of any potential heritage or paleontological resources, if found on site during the site walkthrough by the ECO. Prior to construction, the ECO and contractor must be made aware of potential new fossil findings. They must familiarise themselves with the sort of fossils they may be found in this area. Should any graves be located prior to construction, the area must be demarcated and considered a No-Go area. The local heritage authority must be notified. A full grave relocation process must be followed in accordance with the applicable regulations, should this be required.

Table 5-2: Impacts and mitigation measures associated with the construction phase.

2. CONSTRUCTION PHASE		
	Issue	Mitigation
2.1	Relevant National Legislation and Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Applicant must employ an independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the duration of the construction phase to audit the contractor's compliance with the specifications in the EA, EMPr and any other permits/authorisations. Environmental Awareness Training must be included in site meetings/talks with all workers, and all No-Go areas must be clearly communicated and demarcated.
2.2	Scheduling of construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitive areas must be designated as No-Go areas.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wherever possible, construction activities must be undertaken during the driest part of the year to minimize downstream sedimentation due to excavation, etc. • When not possible, sediment traps must be used to ensure the watercourses are not negatively impacted by construction activity.
2.3	Site Establishment, Services and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site camp must not be located within 50m from any watercourses/wetlands/dams identified on site. • Site camp must be established away from sensitive areas on previously transformed areas where possible. • Vegetation clearance must be kept to a minimum during site clearance activities.
2.4	Material Stockpiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil which is excavated/removed during earthwork activities must be stockpiled on site for use during rehabilitation. • No construction material is to be stored within 50 m of a watercourse or wetland system. • Stockpiles must be monitored for erosion and mobilisation of materials towards watercourses. • If this is noted by an ECO, suitable cut-off drains/berms/sediment traps must be placed between the stockpile area and the nearest watercourse.
2.5	Stormwater and Erosion Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction site must be managed in a manner that prevents pollution watercourses or groundwater, due to suspended solids, silt or chemical pollutants. • Berms and swaths must be placed in areas that may be prone to erosion. • Temporary cut-off drains and berms may be required to capture storm water and promote infiltration.
2.6	Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Management must be included in the contractor's method statements for handling onsite general and hazardous waste during the construction phase must be developed and implemented. • An appropriate area must be identified where construction waste/rubble can be stored prior to disposal. • All general waste must be disposed of in bins/waste skips labelled "general waste". • Sufficient waste bins must be provided throughout the construction site for collecting waste. • All general waste collected on site must be disposed of at a licensed general waste disposal site. • All hazardous waste generated on site must be placed in a temporary impermeable banded containment area which must be disposed of at a hazardous landfill site or be collected by the appropriate service provider. • Proof of receipt of hazardous waste by a licenced service provider must be maintained on the site. • Adequate sanitary facilities must be provided for construction workers and they must be properly secured to the ground. • Maintenance of the chemical toilets should be done on a regular basis to prevent any leakages.
2.7	Harzardous Substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No 85 of 1993) must be adhered to at all times. • Any storage tanks containing hazardous materials (i.e. fuel, diesel) must be placed in banded containment areas with sealed surfaces and the capacity of the banded containment areas must be 110% the volume of the storage tanks within it. • Cement and concrete must not be mixed directly on the ground, or during rainfall events when the potential for transport of pollutants to watercourses is the greatest. • Mixed cement/concrete must not be allowed to flow into any watercourses. • Drip trays must be placed under stationary construction machinery overnight to avoid soil contamination from oil and fuel leaks. • Absorbent materials in the form of a spill kit must be provided on site. • The ECO must determine the precise method of treatment of polluted soil. This could involve the application of soil absorbent materials or oil-digestive powders to the contaminated soil. • Contaminated soil must either be excavated and treated on-site, or removed from site, depending on the nature and extent of the spill. • Contaminated remediation materials must be carefully removed from the area of the spill so as to prevent further release of petrochemicals to the environment and stored in suitable containers until appropriate disposal.
2.8	Loss of Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stormwater control must be undertaken to prevent soil loss from the site. • The contractor must develop and implement an Erosion Management Plan. • All erosion control mechanisms must be regularly maintained. • Natural vegetation must be retained where possible to avoid soil erosion.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbed areas of natural vegetation must be rehabilitated immediately to prevent further soil erosion. Fill and stabilise all erosion rills before they develop into larger gullies that advance from erosion and runoff due to construction activities
2.9	Loss of Natural Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction footprint must be surveyed and demarcated prior to construction commencing. No construction activities must occur outside the demarcated footprint. Construction activities must be preferred in areas where degraded natural vegetation is found. Where vegetation has been cleared, site rehabilitation in terms of soil stabilisation and revegetation must be undertaken in temporary disturbed areas. The contractor's staff must not harvest any natural vegetation
2.10	Loss of Species of Conservation Concern (SCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A search and rescue operation must be conducted by the contractor/developer prior to commencement of construction activities. All SCC impacted by construction activities must be conserved and rescued. All necessary permits must be obtained for the removal of any identified SCC prior to the commencement of construction activities. All rescued SCC must be transplanted to a suitable adjacent habitat where likely future disturbance will be limited.
2.11	Loss/fragmentation of habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation clearance in riparian areas must be avoided; No clearance is permitted outside of the development footprint.
2.12	Control alien invasive plant species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Alien Vegetation Management Plan must be developed by the Contractor prior to construction and implemented during the construction phase to reduce the establishment and spread of undesirable alien plant species. The Alien Vegetation Management Plan must be approved by the appointed ECO prior to implementation. Alien plants must be removed from the site through appropriate methods such as hand pulling, application of chemicals, cutting etc. as in accordance to the NEMBA: Alien Invasive Species Regulations. Regular monitoring of the implementation of the Alien Vegetation Management Plan for the rehabilitation of disturbed areas must be conducted by the appointed ECO.
2.13	Rehabilitation and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rehabilitation Plan must be implemented during and after the construction has been completed. All temporarily disturbed areas must be rehabilitated with indigenous vegetation as soon as construction in the particular area or phase of work is complete, i.e. rehabilitation is on-going throughout construction as phases have been completed. All impacted areas must be restored as per the EMPr requirements.
2.14	Disturbance of watercourse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All chemicals/hazardous substances must be stored safely in bunded area at least 50m from any watercourse. Emergency plans must be in place in case of spillages of hazardous substances/materials. Regular monitoring of construction activities must be conducted by the appointed ECO in order to ensure no construction activities are taking place outside of the demarcated footprint and within watercourses.
2.15	Agricultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All temporarily cleared areas must be rehabilitated back to their original condition. Only topsoil from the immediate area must be used for rehabilitation.
2.16	Job creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible, individuals from the nearest local communities should be contracted for unskilled and semi-skilled employment.
2.17	Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleared surfaces must be dampened whenever possible, especially during dry and windy conditions, to avoid excessive dust generation. Any complaints or claims emanating from dust issues must be attended to immediately and noted in the complaints register.



2.18	Noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction activity close to residential settlements which includes the movement of construction vehicles, must be restricted to normal working hours (7:00am – 17:00pm). • There must be a complaints register on site for nearby residents to make complaints, if required. These must be addressed and recorded.
2.19	Visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site camp must be placed in an area that is not visually obtrusive to the neighbouring properties or local communities. • The site camp and temporary structures must be decommissioned, and the area rehabilitated once construction has been completed. • All waste, materials and equipment must be removed from site. • The project area is to be kept tidy and free of litter, where possible.
2.20	Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor must ensure that operational firefighting equipment is present on site at all times as per Occupational Health and Safety Act. • All construction foremen must be trained in fire hazard control and firefighting techniques. • All flammable substances must be stored in dry areas which do not pose an ignition risk to the said substances. • No open fires will be allowed on site unless in a demarcated area identified by the ECO. • No smoking near flammable substances. • All cooking must be done in demarcated areas considered safe in terms of runaway or uncontrolled fires.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor must ensure that workers adhere to all safety regulations as per Occupational Health and Safety Act. • Appropriate PPE must be worn by workers at all time. • Regular training/talks must be given to all workers on site regarding safe working procedures.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate warning signs must be in place to notify the public regarding construction activities and any areas of high risk, i.e. open excavations. • The construction site and camp must have access control and be demarcated, where possible. • Open excavations must be appropriately demarcated, where possible.
2.21	On-site fire risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All flammable substances must be stored in dry areas which do not pose an ignition risk to the said substances. • Smoking must not be permitted near flammable substances. • All cooking must be done in demarcated areas that are safe in terms of runaway or uncontrolled fires. • No open fires must be allowed on site. • Fire extinguishers must be available onsite.
2.22	Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate warning signs must be in place to notify the public regarding construction activities. • Construction vehicles are to adhere to traffic regulations. • Appropriate traffic safety measures, such as flagmen and speedbumps, must be used where deemed necessary.
2.23	Heritage & Palaeontological Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should any human graves be discovered during construction, these areas must be demarcated and considered no-go areas. • Should the graves have been discovered during excavation works, the relevant heritage authority and specialist must be notified, and their recommendations adhered to. • Provisions must be made for a Fossil Chance Find Protocol to be implemented during the construction phase should fossils be encountered.



Table 5-3: Impacts and mitigation measures associated with the operational phase.

3.	OPERATIONAL PHASE	
	Impact Description	Mitigation
3.1	Legal and policy compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proponent must ensure that operation of the facility is compliant with the relevant legislation and policy and authorisations. These should include (but are not restricted to): NEMA, EA plant removal permits and any other permits/authorisations.
3.2	Bulk services and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular maintenance and inspections of all infrastructure and services must be undertaken by a designated person. Any leakages of sewage infrastructure on site must be stopped immediately and contaminated areas remediated.
3.3	Rehabilitation & Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Rehabilitation & Maintenance Plan must be compiled during the planning and design phase, to be implemented during the construction and operational phase of the development. The plan must detail measures that ensure the day-to-day operations of the development do not cause unnecessary degradation to the surrounding environment and to ensure on-going maintenance of all service infrastructure is undertaken at regular intervals to minimize risks to the surrounding environment.
3.4	Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational waste must be disposed of at the closest licensed waste facility. The facility manager must ensure that all general waste is contained within an enclosed facility. The facility manager must monitor the site for litter and waste. Septic tanks must be regularly checked and maintained. A “clean site policy” must be adopted by all employees.
3.5	Stormwater and Erosion Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stormwater management measures such as attenuation structures, storage, channels, etc. must be properly maintained and monitored. If the stormwater management measures put in place are deemed insufficient, a qualified engineer must be approached to assist with additional storm water attenuation mechanisms and remediation.
3.6	Control of alien invasive plant species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alien Vegetation Management must be implemented to reduce the establishment and spread of undesirable alien plant species. Alien plants must be removed from the site through appropriate methods such as hand pulling, application of chemicals, cutting etc. as in accordance to the NEMBA: Alien Invasive Species Regulations.
3.7	Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road infrastructure must be maintained, when required.
3.8	On-site fire risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire extinguishers must be placed throughout the site. An Emergency Response Plan must be in place and must be known by all employees. Fire breaks should be considered where possible. Personnel must be educated regarding fire and fire management. All flammable substances must be stored in dry areas which do not pose an ignition risk to the said substances. Smoking must only be permitted in designated areas on site. There must be operational fire-fighting equipment available on site at all times.
3.9	Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No 85 of 1993) must be adhered to at all times. The facility must be well maintained.



3.	OPERATIONAL PHASE	
	Impact Description	Mitigation
3.10	Community Amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Positive impact - No mitigation proposed
3.11	Job Creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Positive impact - No mitigation proposed

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6 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

According to APPENDIX 4 of GN R 326, an environmental management programme must include:

- (g) The method of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);
- (h) The frequency of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in (f);

A monitoring programme must be implemented for the duration of the construction and operation of the Refele Village sports facility. This programme should include:

- Establishing a baseline of pre-construction site conditions validated with photographic evidence.
- Monthly audits will be conducted by an independent ECO for the construction phase to ensure compliance with the conditions stipulated in this EMPr and, where necessary, make recommendations for corrective action. These audits can be conducted randomly and do not require prior arrangement with the Project Coordinator.
- Compilation of an audit report with a rating of compliance with the EMPr. The ECO must keep a photographic record of the demarcated site and construction area. The Contractor must be held liable for all unnecessary damage to the environment. A register must be kept of all complaints from the community. All complaints / claims must be handled immediately to ensure timeous rectification / payment by the responsible party.



7 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

According to APPENDIX 4 of GN R 326, an environmental management programme must include:

- (i) An indication of the persons who will be responsible for the implementation of the impact management actions;

7.1 PROJECT COORDINATOR

The Project Coordinator is responsible for overall management of the project and the implementation of the EMPr. The following tasks fall within his / her responsibilities:

- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;
- Monitor site activities on a daily basis for compliance;
- Conduct internal audits of the construction site against the EMPr;
- Confine the construction site to the demarcated areas; and
- Rectify transgressions through the implementation of corrective action.

7.2 CONTRACTOR

The Contractor is responsible for the overall execution of the activities envisioned in the construction phase, including the implementation and compliance with recommendations and conditions of the EMPr. The Contractor must therefore ensure compliance with the EMPr at all times during construction activities and maintain an environmental register which keeps a record of all environmental incidents that occur on the site during construction. These incidents may include:

- Public involvement / complaints;
- Health and safety incidents;
- Incidents involving Hazardous materials stored on site; and
- Non-compliance incidents.

The Contractor is also responsible for the implementation of corrective actions issued by the ECO and Project Coordinator within a reasonable or agreed upon period of time.

7.3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OFFICER

For the purposes of implementing the conditions contained herein, the Developer must appoint an ECO for the contract. The ECO must be the responsible person for ensuring that the provisions of the EMPr and that



any necessary environmental authorisations are complied with during the construction period. The ECO's duties in this regard will include, *but are not limited to*, the following:

- Conduct regular site visits to be able to report on and respond to any environmental issues;
- Report compliance and non-compliance issues to the competent authority;
- Advise the Contractor on environmental issues within the defined work areas;
- Review access and incident records that may pertain to the environment and reconcile the entries with the observations made during site inspection, monitoring and auditing;
- Recommend corrective action when required for aspects of non-compliance within the EMPr;
- Take immediate action on site where clearly defined and agreed upon "no-go" areas are violated or in danger of being violated, inform the Developer of the occurrence immediately and take action; and
- Be contactable by the public regarding matters of environmental concern as they relate to the operation of the works.

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8 COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMPR

According to APPENDIX 4 of GN R 326, an environmental management programme must include:

- (j) The time periods within which the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f) must be implemented;
- (k) The mechanism for monitoring compliance with the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);

A copy of the EMPr must be kept on site at all times during the construction period. The EMPr will be binding on all contractors operating on the site and must be included within the Contractual Clauses.

It should be noted that in terms of Section 28 of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998): those responsible for environmental damage must pay the repair costs both to the environment, human health and the preventative measures to reduce or prevent further pollution and/or environmental damage (The 'polluter pays' principle).

8.1 NON-COMPLIANCE

The contractors must act immediately when notice of non-compliance is received and take corrective action. Complaints received regarding activities on the construction site pertaining to the environment must be recorded in a dedicated register and the response(s) noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints.

Any non-compliance with the agreed procedures of the EMPr is a transgression of the various statutes and laws that define the manner by which the environment is managed. Failure to redress the cause must be reported to the competent authority for them to deal with the transgression, as it deems fit.

The Contractor is deemed not to have complied with the EMPr if, *inter alia*:

- There is evidence of contravention of the EMPr specifications within the boundaries of the construction site and site extensions;
- There is contravention of the EMPr specifications which relate to activities outside the boundaries of the construction site;
- Environmental damage ensues due to negligence;
- Construction activities take place outside the defined boundaries of the site; and/or
- The Contractor fails to comply with corrective or other instructions issued within a specific time period.



It is recommended that the Contractors institute penalties for the following less serious violations and any others determined during the course of work, as detailed below:

- Littering on site.
- Lighting of illegal fires on site.
- Persistent or unrepaired fuel and oil leaks.
- Any persons, vehicles or equipment related to the Contractor's operations found within the designated "no-go" areas.
- Excess dust or excess noise emanating from site.
- Possession or use of intoxicating substances on site.
- Any vehicles being driven in excess of designated speed limits.
- Removal and/or damage to fauna, flora, cultural or heritage objects on site.
- Urination and defecation anywhere except at designated facilities.

8.2 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The Contractor must compile and maintain environmental emergency procedures to ensure that there will be appropriate responses to unexpected or accidental actions or incidents that will cause environmental impacts, throughout the construction period. Such activities may include, *inter alia*:

- Accidental waste water discharges to water and land.
- Accidental fires.
- Accidental spillage of hazardous substances.
- Specific environmental and ecosystem effects from accidental releases or incidents.

These plans should include:

- Emergency organisation (manpower) and responsibilities, accountability and liability.
- A list of key personnel and contact details.
- Details of emergency services available (e.g. the fire department, spill clean-up services, etc.).
- Internal and external communication plans, including prescribed reporting procedures where required by legislation.
- Actions to be taken in the event of different types of emergencies.
- Incident recording, progress reporting and remediation measures required to be implemented.
- Information on hazardous materials, including the potential impact associated with each, and measures to be taken in the event of accidental release.
- Training plans, testing exercises and schedules for effectiveness.

The Contractor must comply with the emergency preparedness and incident- and accident-reporting requirements, as required by the Occupational Health and Safety Act (No. 85 of 1993), the NEMA (No. 107 of 1998) and the National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998) as amended and/or any other relevant legislation.



8.3 INCIDENT REPORTING AND REMEDY

If a leakage or spillage of hazardous substances occurs on site, the local emergency services must be immediately notified of the incident. The following information must be provided:

- the location;
- the nature of the load;
- the extent of the impact; and
- the status at the site of the accident itself (i.e. whether further leakage is still taking place, whether the vehicle or the load is on fire).

Written records must be kept on the corrective and remedial measures decided upon and the progress achieved therewith over time. Such progress reporting is important for monitoring and auditing purposes. The written reports may be used for training purposes in an effort to prevent similar future occurrences.

8.4 PENALTIES

Where environmental damage is caused or a pollution incident, and/or failure to comply with any of the environmental specifications contained in the EMPr, the Developer and/or the Contractor will be liable.

The following violations, and any others determined during the course of work, should be penalised:

- Hazardous chemical/oil spill and/or dumping in non-approved sites.
- Damage to sensitive environments.
- Damage to cultural and historical sites.
- Unauthorised removal/damage to indigenous trees and other vegetation, particularly in identified sensitive areas.
- Uncontrolled/unmanaged erosion.
- Unauthorised blasting activities (*if applicable*).
- Pollution of water sources.
- Unnecessary removal or damage to trees.

The following steps will be followed by the ECO, on behalf of the Developer, when observing a transgression:

- 1 **Transgression observed:** Give a warning to the Contractor, with time to remedy the situation. Report transgression and agreed remedial action to the Developer.
- 2 **Transgression not remedied:** Report the Contractor directly to the Developer and issue a financial penalty to the Contractor with an agreed time period to remedy the situation with the assistance of the Developer (*if necessary*).
- 3 **Failure to remediate:** Depending on the severity and impact significance of the transgression, which must be assessed and discussed with the Developer prior to reporting to the competent authority, the ECO may report directly to DEDEAT (Compliance) recommending that for:



- HIGH impact: DEDEAT to issue a notice to cease construction;
- MEDIUM impact: DEDEAT to issue a notice instructing the Developer to implement recommended remedial action; and/or
- LOW impact: ECO to notify, but up to discretion of DEDEAT to apply sanction.

In all cases, however, non-compliance must be reported to DEDEAT in the monthly audit reports. However, the ECO will also report on corrective actions proposed and implemented.

The following schedule of fines for environmental damage or EMPr transgressions have been adapted from the City of Cape Town: Standard Environmental Specifications.

Table 8-1: List of fines for transgressions or resultant environmental damage

TRANSGRESSION OR RESULTANT ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE	Min. fine	Max. fine
Failure to comply with prescriptions regarding ECO appointment and monitoring of EMPr	R1 000	R2 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions regarding environmental awareness training	R2000	R10 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions regarding method statements	R2 000	R10 000
Failure to report environmental damage or EMPr transgressions to the ECO	R1 000	R2 000
Failure to carry out instructions of the DEO/ECO regarding the environment of the EMPr	R1 000	R2 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions posting of emergency numbers	R2 000	R10 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions regarding information boards	R1 000	R2 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions regarding a complaints register	R1 000	R2 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions regarding site demarcation and enforcement of "no go" areas	R2 000	R10 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions regarding site clearing	R2 000	R10 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions for the storage of imported materials within a designated Contractors yard	R1 000	R2 000
Failure to comply with prescribed administration, storage or handling of hazardous substances	R1 000	R2 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions regarding equipment maintenance and storage	R1 000	R2 000
Failure to comply with fuel storage, refuelling, or clean-up prescriptions	R1 000	R2 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions regarding procedures for emergencies (spillages and fires)	R2 000	R10 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions regarding construction camp	R2 000	R10 000



Failure to comply with prescriptions for the use of ablution facilities	R1 000	R2 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions regarding water provision	R1 000	R2 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions for the use of designated eating areas, heating source for cooking or presence of fire extinguishers	R1 000	R2 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions regarding fire control	R2 000	R10 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions for solid waste management	R2 000	R10 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions to prevent water pollution and sedimentation	R2 000	R10 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions to the protection of natural features, flora, fauna and archaeology	R2 000	R10 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions regarding speed limits	R1 000	R2 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions regarding noise levels of construction activity	R2 000	R10 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions regarding working hours	R2 000	R10 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions regarding aesthetics	R1 000	R2 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions regarding dust control	R1 000	R2 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions regarding security and access onto private property	R1 000	R2 000
Failure to comply with prescriptions regarding cement and concrete batching	R2 000	R10 000



9 REPORTING

According to APPENDIX 4 of GN R 326, an environmental management programme must include:

- (l) A program for reporting on compliance, taking into account the requirement as prescribed by the regulations.

9.1 ADMINISTRATION

Before the construction activities commence, the Contractor must provide the ECO and the Developer with a written method statement setting out the following:

- Details of the construction activities;
- Location where the activity will take place;
- Identification of impacts that might result from the activity;
- Identification of activities that may cause impacts;
- Methodology and/or specifications for impact prevention for each activity or aspect;
- Methodology and/or specifications for impact containment for each activity or aspect;
- Emergency/disaster incident and reaction procedures; and the
- Treatment and continued maintenance of the impacted environment.

The Contractor should provide such information in advance of any or all construction activities provided that new submissions are given to the ECO whenever there is a change or variation to the original.

The ECO should provide comment on the methodology and procedures proposed by the Contractor but he/she will not be responsible for the Contractor's chosen measures of impact mitigation and emergency/disaster management systems.

9.2 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

The Contractor must undertake "good housekeeping" practices during construction. This will help avoid disputes on responsibility and allow for the smooth running of the contract as a whole. Good housekeeping extends beyond the wise practice of construction methods to include the care for and preservation of the environment within which the construction is situated.

9.3 RECORD KEEPING

The ECO must continuously monitor the Contractor's adherence to the approved impact prevention procedures and the ECO must issue the Contractor with a notice of non-compliance whenever transgressions are observed. The ECO should document the nature and magnitude of the non-compliance in a designated



register, the action taken to discontinue the non-compliance, the action taken to mitigate its effects and the results of the actions. The non-compliance should be documented and reported to the Developer in the monthly report. These reports must be made available to DEDEAT when requested.

9.4 DOCUMENT CONTROL

The Contractor is responsible for establishing a procedure for electronic document control. The document control procedure should comply with the following requirements:

- Documents must be identifiable by organisation, division, function, activity and contact person.
- Every document should identify the personnel and their position(s), who drafted and compiled the document(s), who reviewed and recommended approval, and who finally approved the document for distribution.
- All documents should be dated, provided with a revision number and reference number, filed systematically, and retained for a five year period.

The Contractor must ensure that documents are periodically reviewed and revised, *where necessary*, and that current versions are available at all locations where operations essential to the functioning of the EMPr are performed. All documents must be made available to the ECO and other independent external auditors.



10 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS

According to APPENDIX 4 of GN R 326, an environmental management programme must include:

- (m) An environmental awareness plan describing the manner in which –
 - (i) The applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work; and
 - (ii) Risks must be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment.

The Contractors must ensure that their employees and any third party, who carries out all or part of the Contractors' obligations, are adequately trained with regard to the implementation of the EMPr and the general environmental legal requirements and obligations. Training should be conducted by the ECO where necessary.

Environment and health awareness training programmes should be targeted at three distinct levels of employment, i.e. the executive, middle management and labour. Environmental awareness training programmes should contain the following information:

- The names, positions and responsibilities of personnel to be trained;
- The framework for appropriate training plans;
- The summarised content of each training course; and
- A schedule for the presentation of the training courses.

The ECO must ensure that records of all training interventions are kept in accordance with the record keeping and documentation control requirements as set out in this EMPr. The training records must verify each of the targeted personnel's training experience.

The Developer must ensure that adequate environmental training takes place. All employees must be given an induction presentation on environmental awareness and the content of the EMPr. The presentation needs to be conducted in the language of the employees to ensure it is understood. The environmental training must, as a minimum, include the following:

- The importance of conformance with all environmental policies;
- The environmental impacts, actual or potential, of their work activities;
- The environmental benefits of improved personal performance;
- Their roles and responsibilities in achieving conformance with the environmental policy and procedures and with the requirement of the Agency's environmental management systems, 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;
- Environmental legal requirements and obligations;
- Details regarding floral/faunal species of special concern and protected species, and the procedures to be followed should these be encountered during the construction of approach roads or construction camps;
- The importance of not littering;
- The importance of using supplied ablution facilities;
- The need to use water sparingly;
- Details of and encouragement to minimise the production of waste and re-use, recover and recycle waste where possible; and the
- Details regarding archaeological and/or historical sites which may be unearthed during construction and the procedures to be followed should these be encountered.

Recommended Environmental Education Material is provided in Appendix A.

10.1 MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING

The Contractor must monitor the performance of construction workers to ensure that the points relayed during their introduction have been properly understood and are being followed. If necessary, the ECO and / or a translator should be called to the site to further explain aspects of environmental or social behaviour that are unclear. Toolbox talks are recommended



11 CLOSURE PLANNING

Final site cleaning - the contractor must clear and clean the site and ensure that all equipment and residual materials not forming part of the permanent works is removed from site before issuing the completion certificate or as otherwise agreed.

Rehabilitation - the contractor (landscape architect/horticulturist) must be responsible for rehabilitating and re-vegetation of all areas disturbed/areas earmarked for conservation during construction to the satisfaction of the engineer and ECO.

11.1 POST-CONSTRUCTION AUDIT

A post-construction audit must be carried out and submitted to DEDEAT at the expense of the Developer. Objectives should be to audit compliances with the key components of the EMPr, to identify main areas requiring attention and recommend priority actions. The audit should be undertaken annually and should cover a cross section of issues, including implementation of environmental controls, environmental management and environmental monitoring.

Results of the audits should inform changes required to the specifications of the EMPr or additional specifications to deal with any environmental issues which arise on site and have not been dealt with in the current document.

11.2 GENERAL REVIEW OF EMPr

The EMPr will be reviewed by the ECO on an on-going basis. Based on observations during site inspections and issues raised at site meetings, the ECO will determine whether any procedures require modification to improve the efficiency and applicability of the EMPr on site.

Any such changes or updates will be registered in the ECO's record, as well as being included as an annexure to this document. Annexures of this nature must be distributed to all relevant parties.



12 CONCLUSIONS

All foreseeable actions and potential mitigations and/or management actions are contained in this document; the EMPr should be seen as a day-to-day management document. The EMPr thus sets out the environmental and social standards, which would be required to minimise the negative impacts and maximise the positive benefits of the construction activities. The EMPr could thus change daily, and if managed correctly lead to a successful construction and operation phases.

All attempts should be made to have this EMPr available, as part of any tender documentation, so that the Contractors are made aware of the potential cost and timing implications needed to fulfil the implementation of the EMPr, thus adequately costing for these.

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13 APPENDIX A

PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION COURSE

WHAT IS THE ENVIRONMENT?

- Soil
- Water
- Plants
- People
- Animals
- Air we breathe
- Buildings, cars and houses



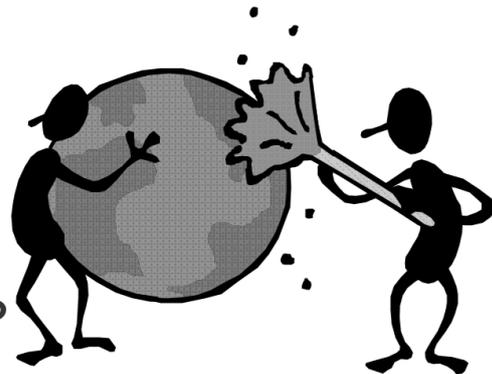


WHY MUST WE LOOK AFTER THE ENVIRONMENT?

- It affects us all as well as future generations
- We have a right to a healthy environment
- A contract has been signed
- Disciplinary action (e.g. construction could stop or fines issued)

HOW DO WE LOOK AFTER THE ENVIRONMENT?

- Report problems to your supervisor/ foreman
- Team work
- Follow the rules in the EMP





WORKING AREAS

Workers & equipment must stay inside the site boundaries at all times



RIVERS & STREAMS

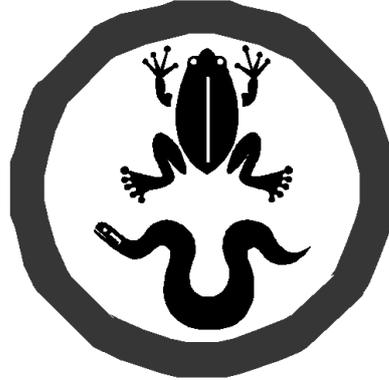
- Do not swim in or drink from streams
- Do not throw oil, petrol, diesel, concrete or rubbish in the stream
- Do not work in the stream without direct instruction
- Do not damage the banks or vegetation of the stream





ANIMALS

- Do not injure or kill any animals on the site
- Ask your supervisor or Contract's Manager to remove animals found on site



TREES AND FLOWERS

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





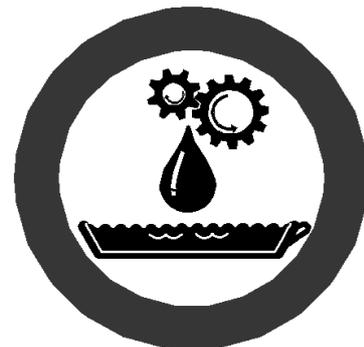
SMOKING AND FIRE

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



PETROL, OIL AND DIESEL

- Work with petrol, oil & diesel in marked areas
- Report any petrol, oil & diesel leaks or spills to your supervisor
- Use a drip tray under vehicles & machinery
- Empty drip trays after rain & throw away where instructed





DUST

Try to avoid producing dust -
Use water to make ground &
soil wet



NOISE

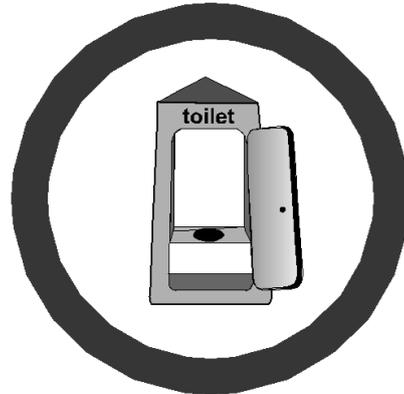
- Do not make loud noises around the site, especially near schools and homes
- Report or repair noisy vehicles





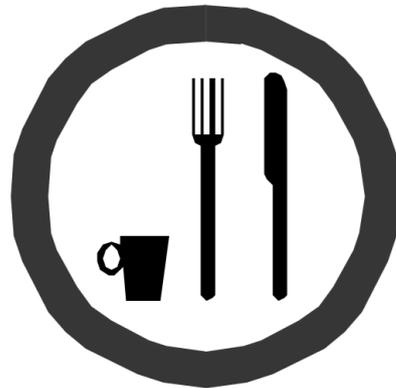
TOILETS

- Use the toilets provided
- Report full or leaking toilets



EATING

- Only eat in demarcated eating areas
- Never eat near a river or stream
- Put packaging & leftover food into rubbish bins





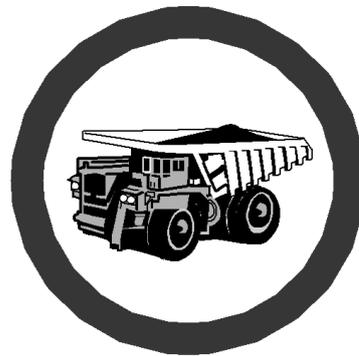
RUBBISH

- Do not litter - put all rubbish (especially cement bags) into the bins provided
- Report full bins to your supervisor
- The responsible person should empty bins regularly



TRUCKS AND DRIVING

- Always keep to the speed limit
- Drivers - check & report leaks and vehicles that belch smoke
- Ensure loads are secure & do not spill





EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

Know all the emergency phone numbers:

- Local Municipality:
- Ambulance:
- Fire:
- Police:

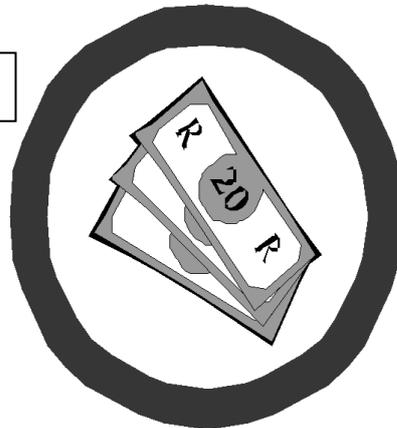


FINES AND PENALTIES

- Spot fines of between

To be confirmed by the Engineer

- Your company may be fined
- Removal from site
- Construction may be stopped





PROBLEMS - WHAT TO DO!

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



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APPENDIX B

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

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APPENDIX C

PRO-FORMA: PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Employer _____

Contract No _____

Contract title _____

The Contractor will not be given right of access to the site until this form has been signed.

I/ we _____ (Contractor) record as follows:

1. I/ we, the undersigned, do hereby declare that I/ we am/ are aware of the increasing requirement by society that construction activities must be carried out with due regard to their impact on the environment.

2. In view of this requirement of society and a corresponding requirement by the Employer with regard to this Contract, I/ we will, in addition to complying with the letter of the terms of the Contract dealing with protection of the environment, also take into consideration the spirit of such requirements and will, in selecting appropriate employees, plant, materials and methods of construction, in so far as I/ we have the choice, include in the analysis not only the technical and economic (both financial and with regard to time) aspects but also the impact on the environment of the options. In this regard, I/ we recognise and accept the need to abide by the "precautionary principle" which aims to ensure the protection of the environment by the adoption of the most environmentally sensitive construction approach in the face of uncertainty with regard to the environmental implications of construction.

3. I/ we acknowledge and accept the right of _____ to deduct, should they so wish, from any amounts due to me/us, such amounts (hereinafter referred to as fines) as the Resident Engineer and Environmental Site Officer must certify as being warranted in view of my/ our failure to comply with the terms of the Contract dealing with protection of the environment, subject to the following:

3.1 The Resident Engineer and Environmental Officer, in determining the amount of such fine, must take into account *inter alia*, the nature of the offence, the seriousness of its impact on the environment, the degree of prior compliance/non-compliance, the extent of the Contractor's overall compliance with environmental protection requirements and, in particular, the extent to which he considers it necessary to impose a sanction in order to eliminate/reduce future occurrences.

3.2 The Resident Engineer and Environmental Officer must, with respect to any fine imposed, provide me/ us with a written statement giving details of the offence, the facts on which the Resident Engineer and Environmental Officer has based his assessment and the terms of the Contract (by reference to the specific clause) which has been contravened.

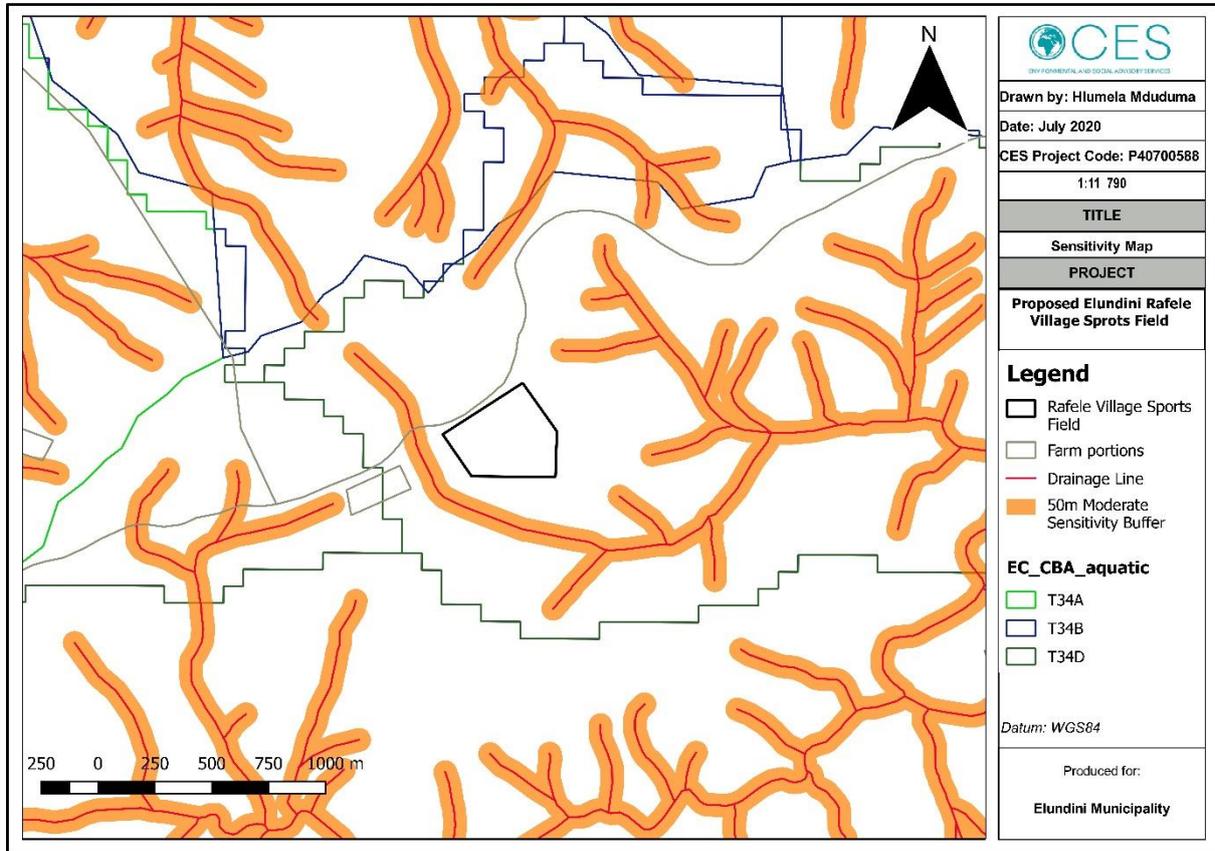
Signed _____

CONTRACTOR

Date _____



APPENDIX D: SENSITIVITY MAP





APPENDIX E: C.V's

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