STEPHANIE CLIFF
SEEDCRACKER ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING
Reg EAP. (EAPASA) 2019/487
BSc (Hons) Animal Science, BSc (Hons) Wildlife Management
Cell: 082 626 4117
WWW.SEEDCRACKERS.CO.ZA

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR THE PROPOSED COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL TOWNSHIP; SAMCOR PARK EXTENSION 13; LOCATED ON A PART OF THE REMAINDER OF PORTION 601 THE WILLOWS 340 JR, CITY OF TSHWANE

APPLICANT:
TERRE INVESTMENTS NO 8 (PTY) LTD

MAY 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. DETAILS OF THE EAP	5
3. DETAILS OF THE APPLICANT	5
4. LOCATION AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	6
5. ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	6
6. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES	8
7. PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPR)	11
8. ACCOUNTABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL	14
9. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT COMPLIANCE, MONITORING AND REPORTING	20
10. NON COMPLIANCE, PENALTIES AND STOP WORK ORDERS	22
11. METHOD STATEMENTS	27
12 LIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATING OF IMPACTS	28
13. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ASPECTS CAUSING IMPACTS	28
14. THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME	29
APPENDICES	59
FIGURE 1: LOCALITY MAP	59

1. INTRODUCTION

Terre Investments No 8 (Pty) Ltd (the applicant) proposes the establishment of an Industrial 1 township on the Remainder of Portion 601 (a portion of Portion 89) of the farm The Willows 340 JR, to develop a retail centre measuring 1000sqm, six (6) office blocks with parking, twenty-four (24) residential blocks (resulting in 384 units), an open space area and a recreational play area. See Appendix A for the present, preferred township layout plan. The project is located on the Remainder of Portion 601 (a portion of Portion 89) of the farm The Willows 340 JR, in the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality. The site measures 14ha and is located adjacent to the Willow Spruit.

In terms of the amended EIA Regulations 2014, certain listed activities have been identified that will be affected by the proposed project, and which will subsequently require environmental authorisation from GDARD. These activities are:

GNR 983: Listing Notice 1:

- **Activity 9:** The development of infrastructure exceeding 1 000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of water or storm water with an internal diameter of 0,36 metres or more; or with a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more;

- **Activity 19:** The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 10 cubic metres from (i)a watercourse;

- **Activity 27:** The clearance of an area of 1 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation

GNR 985: Listing Notice 3:

- **Activity 4 c (iv);** The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres, **in Gauteng,** where Sites are identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) or Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans;

- **Activity 12 c (ii):** The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation in Gauteng Within Critical Biodiversity Areas or Ecological Support Areas identified in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or bioregional plans;

- **Activity 14 c (ii) (iv):** The development in metres; or (ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 10 square metres or more; where such development occurs (a) within a watercourse; Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) or Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans.

Figure 1: Locality Map

These activities may not commence until Environmental Authorisation has been received from the approving authority; the Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment [GDARDE]. The application will follow a Basic Assessment approach in terms of Section 19 of Government Notice R982 (as amended in March 2017) of NEMA: BAR.

The applicant has appointed Seedcracker Environmental Consulting CC (SEC), an independent and registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner, to conduct the Basic Assessment Application, including this EMPr.

2. DETAILS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER

Terre Investments No 8 (Pty) Ltd has appointed Messrs Stephanie Cliff of Seedcracker Environmental Consulting, a registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), to conduct the Basic Assessment application, which includes the compilation of this EMPr. Messrs Cliff has no business, financial or personal interest in the development, and is therefore able to provide an independent, objective assessment.

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP):	SEEDCRACKER ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING CC	
Contact person:	STEPHANIE CLIFF	
Postal address:	P O Box 12460, Clubview, Ceturion, 0014	
Telephone:	082 626 4117	
E-mail:	Stephweb@mweb.co.za	
EAP Qualifications	BSc Hons Animal Science BSc Hons wildlife Mgmt IAIA Member Registered EAP	

Messrs Cliff is a qualified Animal Scientist and Wildlife Manager, and practicing Environmental Assessment Practitioner, with over 20 years experience in leading and conducting environmental impact assessments in the development sector. Messrs Cliff is a founding member of the EAPASA accreditation board and a long-standing member of IAIA SA. Messrs Cliff is a registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner, Number 2019/487. Stephanie has considerable experience in the management and co-ordination of all aspects of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes. Her experience includes the integration of various specialist assessments in the compilation of environmental impact reports and environmental management plans. Her profile is given in Appendix 1. The declaration of independence is also given in Appendix 1.

3. DETAILS OF THE APPLICANT

New Applicant details:	Terre Investments No 8 (Pty) Ltd		
Contact person:	Mr Rudo Winckler		
Postal address:	P O Box 90435, Garsfontein		
Postal code:	0042	**Cell:**	081 844 4147
Telephone:	081 844 4147		
E-mail:	rudowinckler@icloud.com		

4. LOCATION AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The project is located on a portion of the Remainder of Portion 601 of the farm The Willows 340 JR, in the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality. The site is situated within the eastern sections of Pretoria in a heavily urbanized area comprising both residential and industrial developments.

The Remainder of Portion 601 (a portion of Portion 89) of the farm The Willows 340 JR, is located within the Samcor Park Industrial area, between the Waltloo and Nellmapius townships. Simon Vermooten Road (M12) lies 500m to the west, and the Bronkhorstspruit Road is situated 550m to the south. Waltloo Road lies 1.4km to the north-west of the larger farm portion. The Remainder of Portion 601 (a portion of Portion 89) of the farm The Willows 340 JR, is ideally situated in terms of its accessibility and connectivity to the N4 and N1 National routes.

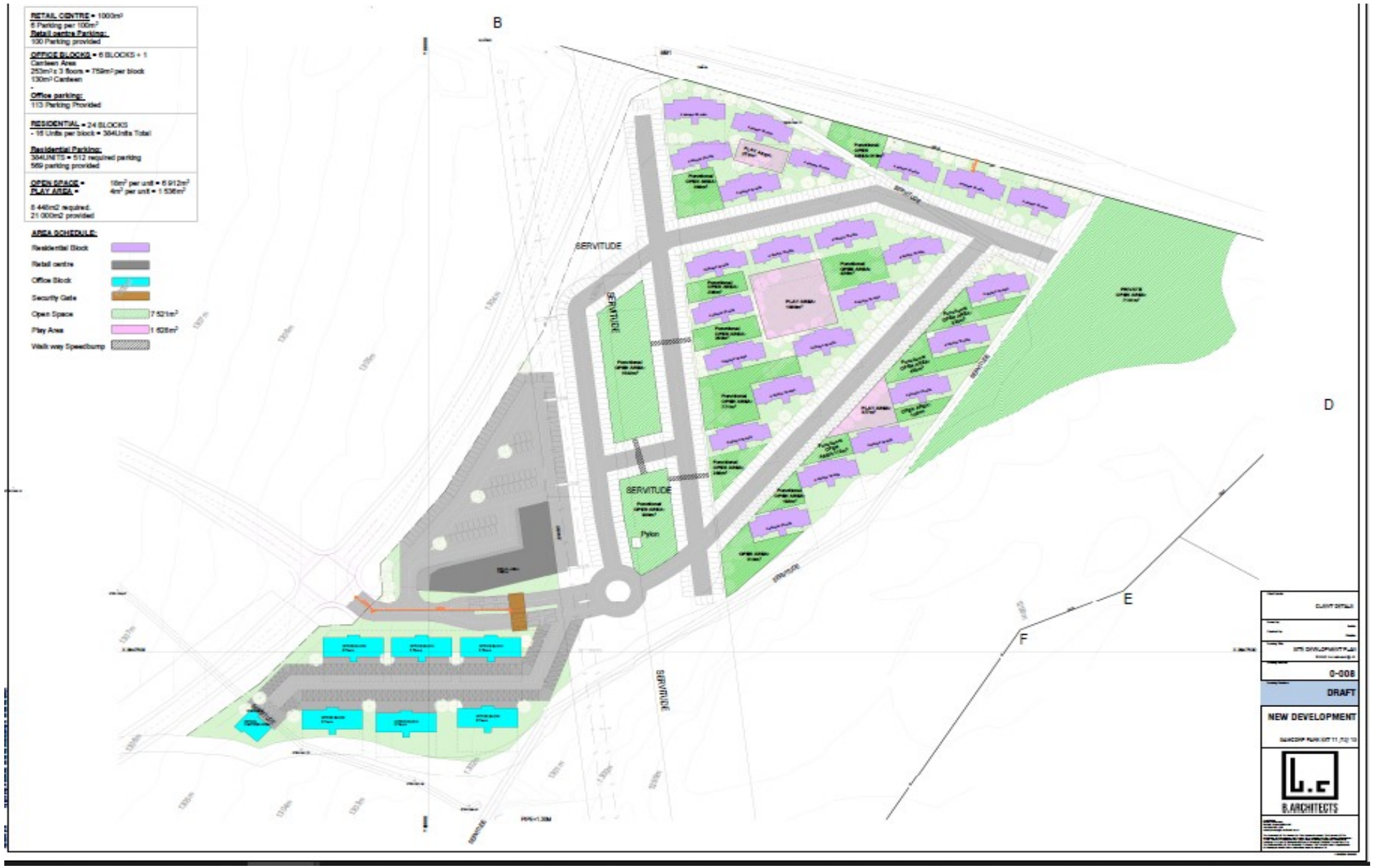
The property forms part of a larger farm portion, which is situated at 459 Alwyn Road, 500m to the south-east of the intersection between Alwyn Road and Propshaft Road. The property enjoys good accessibility via Alwyn Road and Sefatanaga Road, and its proximity to the larger road network. It lies to the east of the proposed extension of Sefatanaga Road.

The study area falls inside the Tshwane Automotive Special Economic Zone (TASEZ) and is earmarked as Phase 3 in the TASEZ masterplan. The larger area where the subject property is situated, forms part of an area earmarked for “Industrial 1” development as illustrated in the extract from the TASEZ Masterplan presentation to the City of Tshwane. The development of the subject property as proposed will contribute to, and facilitate the TASEZ master planning for the area.

5. ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Terre Investments No 8 (Pty) Ltd (the applicant) proposes the establishment of an Industrial 1 township on the Remainder of Portion 601 (a portion of Portion 89) of the farm The Willows 340 JR, to develop a retail center measuring 1000sqm, six (6) office blocks with parking, twenty-four (24) residential blocks (resulting in 384 units), an open space area and a recreational play area. See Appendix A and Figure 1 for the present, preferred township layout plan.

The study area has been thoroughly studied by Scientific Aquatic Services (SAS), see Appendix G. The study area falls within the Central Bushveld Group 2 Wetland Vegetation Type, classified as Vulnerable (VU). The study area (and surrounds) has been associated with various direct and indirect disturbances/ impacts over the years. From 2001 to roughly 2011, the predominant land use in the surrounding areas included agriculture (thereafter replaced by urban development). Disturbances on site have occurred due to storm water and overhead electrical power line infrastructure development, and dumping. As a result, overall terrestrial habitat integrity is diminished. The study area and the surrounding areas have been significantly disturbed as a result of historical agricultural practices, industrial development and urban sprawl. These impacts have resulted in the transformation of the landscape including the alteration of the natural topography, vegetation, soil profiles and movement of water within the landscape associated with the study area.


RETAIL CENTRE = 1000m²
6 Parking per 100m²
Retail centre Parking=
100 Parking provided
OFFICE BLOCKS = 6 BLOCKS + 1
Canteen Area
253m² x 3 floors = 758m² per block
130m² Canteen
Office parking:
113 Parking Provided
RESIDENTIAL = 24 BLOCKS
- 16 Units per block = 384Units Total
Residential Parking:
384UNITS = 512 required parking
569 parking provided
OPEN SPACE = 16m² per unit = 6 912m²
PLAY AREA = 4m² per unit = 1 536m²
8 448m2 required.
21 000m2 provided
AREA SCHEDULE:
Residential Block
Retail centre
Office Block
Security Gate
Open Space 7 521m²
Play Area 1 528m²
Walk way Speedbump
SERVITUDE
Pylon
B
D
E
F
0-008
DRAFT
NEW DEVELOPMENT
B.ARCHITECTS

Freshwater ecosystem signatures are present along the western boundary of the study area extending to the southern portion of the study area. The freshwater ecosystem flows in a south to north direction, from the dam south of the study area. The SAS site assessment confirmed the presence of a Channelled Valley Bottom (CVB) wetland with an associated seep wetland along the eastern boundary of the study area, which extends to the north and south of the investigation area. A CVB wetland is also located within the northern portion of the investigation area. Both CVB wetlands are associated with a tributary of the Pienaars River, to the northeast and east of the greater study and investigation areas.

Water Network

Existing Water Infrastructure: There is an existing 200 mm ø uPVC running along Propshaft Road, which connects to a 250 mm ø uPVC pipe constructed along Alwyn Street. The adjacent Samcor Park X11 township will have constructed a new 250 mm ø uPVC water pipe along Hydrology Street up to the existing 200 mm ø uPVC line in Propshaft Road, and provide a capped connection to Samcor Park X13.

Proposed Infrastructure: Samcor Park X13 will provide a municipal connection to the 250 mm ø uPVC pipe constructed under Samcor Park X11.

Sewer Network

Existing Sewer Infrastructure: There is an existing bulk 525 mm ø line which runs through the development and a 300 mm ø clay line which runs through the development in the northern portion (Proposed Infrastructure Samcor Park X13 will connect to the existing sewer on site, located within the Willowspruit riparian zone.

All work to be handed over to City of Tshwane will be constructed to the minimum standard of SANS1200, with amendments to the specification in order to comply with *"Standard Specification for Municipal Civil Engineering Works (CoT, 2005)"* and well as in accordance with the requirements of The CTMM Service Delivery Department Water and Sanitation Division, "Principles and Standards for the design and construction of water and sanitation systems in the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality", latest edition.

Traffic Impact Assessment

A Traffic Impact Assessment was conducted by Civil Concepts which covers the township Samcor Park X13. The existing and future road networks have been studied in this report. The anticipated roads trip generated for the development have been determined, and the required road upgrades for Samcor Park X13 have been detailed in the report. See Appendix G of the BAR. The traffic operations show that the proposed Samcor Park X13 development will not have a negative impact on the surrounding road network in the study area, if the proposed network upgrades outlined in the engineering report are implemented.

One access will be provided to Samcor Park X13 from Sefatanaga Street. The extension of

Sefatanaga Street south of the intersection with Hydrology Street forms part of the development node and is a requirement for this township. A 100m stretch of road and accompanying 32m road reserve of Sefatanaga Street, encroaches into the Willowspruit riparian area. To construct this section of road, a Water Use License Application will be required. There are existing Public Transport Facilities and pedestrian walkways to the project area. There are existing cycling lanes along Simon Vermooten Drive, between Lynnwood Road and Tsamaya Avenue, on both sides of the road.

Formal provision must however be made for minibus taxi stopping areas on either side of the Alwyn Road and Sefatanaga Street intersection, as well as the new intersections off Bronkhorstspruit Road. Public transport lay-bys are proposed along Hydrology (Amakhosi) Street at its intersection with Sefatanga Street in the TIA prepared by Civil Concepts for Samcor Park X11 and X12. No additional public transport facilities are proposed.

Sidewalks will be provided along the opposite side of Alwyn Road, as well as along the extension of Vonkprop Road (within the industrial area). It is also recommended that a sidewalk be implemented between the southern access points of the industrial and residential developments, along Bronkhorstspruit Road. Pedestrian sidewalks were proposed along the site boundary on Hydrology (Amakhosi) Street and Sefatanga Street in the TIA prepared by Civil Concepts for Samcor Park X11 and X12. It is proposed that pedestrian sidewalks be constructed along site frontage and at the access in consultation with local municipality.

Stormwater: There is an existing stormwater pipeline running along the northern boundary of Samcor Park X11, it traverses through the township and outlets into the Willowspruit. This pipe will be decommissioned, as it was illegally installed. An existing 900 mm ø to 1250 mm ø pipe runs along the southern boundary of Alwyn Street.

The Samcor Park X 13 development will drain into two (2) Stormwater Nodes as identified in the Civil concepts SWMP, Annexure G.

A 675 mm ø stormwater connection (RA_1_1, Annexure G) is required for the northern portion of the development. The stormwater system as upgraded by Samcor Park X11, took this requirement into account and the municipal upgrades completed under Samcor Park X11 have sufficient capacity to accommodate this development. The existing stormwater outlet to which RB_1 (Annexure G) drains towards is 1350 mm ø. This has sufficient capacity and does not require an upgrade to accommodate the southern portion of the development.

Rainwater harvesting

Rainwater harvesting is an effective and sustainable way to manage and conserve water resources for any land use development. The following rainwater harvesting methods and techniques can be implemented to harvest rainwater for each phase of the Samcor X 13 township to be developed. Implementing rainwater harvesting in a residential township can significantly reduce the reliance on external water sources, conserve water resources, and lower water bills for residents. It is an environmentally friendly and sustainable way to manage water in communities and should be implemented for the development.

1. Roof Rainwater Harvesting:
   Rooftops are the primary catchment area for rainwater in residential buildings. Gutters and downspouts to collect rainwater from the roof must be installed in all the buildings. The collected rainwater must be directed to a storage tank through pipes or channels.

   Regular maintenance of the rooves is required, to ensure that the water is clean and free from contaminants to prevent pollution of the harvested rainwater.

2. Storage Tanks:
   Install underground or above-ground storage tanks to store collected rainwater. Use materials like concrete, plastic, or fiberglass for the tanks. Ensure the tanks are properly sealed to prevent contamination and evaporation.

3. First Flush Diverters:
   To minimize the collection of initial polluted runoff, install first flush diverters. These diverters channel the first portion of rainwater away from the storage tank, capturing cleaner water after the initial flush of contaminants.

4. Filter Systems:
   Use various filtration systems to remove debris and contaminants from collected rainwater before storage. Common filters include mesh screens, gravel beds, sand filters, and cartridge filters.

5. Sump Pumps:

   Install sump pumps to lift water from underground storage tanks to overhead tanks or distribution points. These pumps ensure water is readily available for residential use.

6. Distribution System:
   Each individual township must have a distribution system to supply harvested rainwater to different parts of the township. Use gravity flow or pressure-based systems to distribute the water as needed.

7. Water Quality Testing:
   Regular testing of the quality of harvested rainwater to ensure it meets safety standards for domestic use must be in place. The water must be treated as necessary, to remove impurities and make it safe for drinking, cooking, and other uses.

8. Overflow and Recharge:
   Overflow systems must be designed to handle excess rainwater during heavy rains to prevent flooding. Recharge pits or borewells must be considered to replenish groundwater by directing excess rainwater into the ground.

9. Educational Programs:

Promote awareness and educate residents about rainwater harvesting and the importance of water conservation, so that gutters and rain water harvesting water systems are not vandalized.

10. Maintenance:
    Regularly maintain the rainwater harvesting system by cleaning filters, checking for leaks, and ensuring all components are in working order.

Floodlines: The proposed Samcor Park X13 township is affected by a floodline. The development floodlines have been determined and is indicated on the development layout plan. No structures are located within the floodline.

Sustainable urban drainage principles: See Section 1.9.3.1 of the Aquatic Ecosystem Rehabilitation plan: Samcor X 13, Galago Environmental, March 2024, for the Sustainable urban drainage principles geared towards the reduction of potential impacts of the new Samcor Park X 13 development, with respect to surface water.

Electricity: ELR electrical engineers have been appointed to attend to the investigations into the electrical requirements for the proposed development and the available capacity on the City of Tshwane network. The electrical engineering capacity report is attached as Annexure G and it confirms the total electrical capacity required by the proposed development is calculated at 1554.44 kVA.

The proposed township will be supplied from the new Propshaft 11kV switchstation. There are no free 11kV switchgear panels presently available, however two panels can be added on either side of the existing 11kV panel to supply a ring feeder, which will also cater for the proposed Samcor Park X 13. To make capacity available at Propshaft switchstation, load associated with the Nellmapius residential townships will have to be moved (supplied from another source). The Electricity and Energy Department of the City of Tshwane already applied to Eskom to make approximately 16MVA available at 11kV from the Eerste Fabrieke SARS/Eskom substation. Once this capacity is available, some of the Nellmapius residential townships' load can be supplied from this source, resulting that capacity will be available at Propshaft switchstation. Once the Propshaft switch station is deloaded, it will be possible to supply the proposed Samcor Park X 13 township.

The end state solution will be for the new Wildebees Intake 400/132kV station to be completed as well as the feeder lines from Wildebees Intake Station to the Waltloo 132/11kV S/S. This will relieve the present overloading of the Njala/Waltloo 132kV O/H feeder (presently 140%). Once this is operational, Propshaft switch station will be supplied from Waltloo S/S.

6. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES

The following list of environmental legislation applies to the environmental activities identified in Section 1.

Table 1: Governing Legal Framework for activities on the site;

Title of legislation, policy or guideline:	**Administering authority:**
Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996): Chapter 2 Section 24	National, Provincial, and Local Authorities
National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998 as amended	Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)
NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations as amended, GNR 326	Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) • GN number 1002: National List of Ecosystems that are Threatened and Need Protection dated 9 December 2011, as it relates to the NEMBA; • GN number R.1020: Alien and Invasive Species Regulations, 2020, in Government Gazette 43735 dated September 2020 as it relates to the NEMBA; • GN number 1003: Alien and Invasive Species Lists, 2020, in Government Gazette 43726 dated 18 September 2020, as it relates to the NEMBA; and • GN number 30568: Threatened or Protected Species (TOPS) list dated 14 December 2007, as it relates to the NEMBA.	Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)
National Forest Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998, amended) (NFA); • GN 1935: List of Protected Tree Species as published in the Government Gazette 46094 dated 25 March 2022, as it relates to the NFA	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DFFE)
The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003) (NEMPAA)	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DFFE)
Government Gazette 45421 dated 10 May 2019 as it relates to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE's) national environmental screening report required with an application for EA as identified in regulation 16(1)(v) of EIA Regulations: o For the Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme: GN 320 Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental Impacts on Terrestrial Biodiversity as published in Government Gazette 43110 dated 20 March 2020; and • For Animal and Plant Species Themes**:** GN 1150 Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements for Environmental • Impacts on Terrestrial Plant and Animal Species as published in Government Gazette 43855 dated 30 October 2020;	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DFFE) and Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)

Title of legislation, policy or guideline:	Administering authority:
National Environmental Management Waste Act GNR 921	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DFFE) and Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)
National Water Act, 1998, Act 36 of 1998	National Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)
Water Services Act, 1997, Act 108 of 1997	
National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, Act 39 of 2004 and the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, Act 45 of 1965	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DFFE)
National Heritage Resources, Act, 1999, Act 25 of 1999	South Africa Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)
Gauteng Conservation-Plan 3.3 (2011)	Provincial, Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)
Conservation of Agricultural Resources (Act 43 of 1983) National Department of Agriculture 21 April 1983	National Department of Agriculture
The Gauteng Agriculture Potential Atlas Version 4.4 Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD	The Gauteng Agriculture Potential Atlas Version 4.4 Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD
National Heritage Resource Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)	South African Heritage Resources Association (SAHRA).
Sustainable Development Criteria for Built Environment Projects requiring Environmental Impact Assessments in Gauteng, 2009	Provincial
Gauteng Environmental Management Framework Gauteng Province 2015	Gauteng Province
Gauteng Spatial Development Framework, 2030	Gauteng Province
Gauteng Urban Edge 2008 / 2009	Gauteng Province
City of Tshwane IDP 2021/2026	City of Tshwane
City of Tshwane SDF 2021	
City of Tshwane RSDF for Region 6, 2018	
National SDF	National

7. PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMPr)

An “Environmental Management Programme” (EMPr) is a plan or “programme” that sets out guidelines that describe how activities that have, or could have, an adverse impact on the environment, will be mitigated, controlled and monitored to achieve a desired operational and/or end state. The EMPr addresses the identified environmental impacts during the design, construction, operation and decommissioning/closure phases of a project. The purpose of an EMPr provides for preventative, corrective and best practice measures to ensure that activities related to construction,

operation and/or closure of a facility and associated activities are done in an environmentally responsible and sustainable way.

The EMPr is a dynamic document that will be continually updated, as per authority instruction prior to authorization, and on site during monitoring activities as and when required. This EMPr prepared by Seedcracker Environmental Consulting, pertains to the implementation of an Environmental Management Programme and mitigation measures related to the construction of the high-volume national warehouse and distribution facility for automotive service parts, for the FORD Motor Company. This EMPr sets out conditions for managing the identified environmental impacts during the planning, construction, and operational phases of the development.

Thorough consideration has been given to the development in terms of the planning, construction, operational phases whilst considering the environment and the anticipated concerns of interested and affected parties. Where relevant, rehabilitation aspects have also been considered and addressed. Environmental management must be addressed during the entire lifecycle stage of a project.

7.1 Scope of the EMPr

This document describes the role of the EMPr in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, and the measures required in planning for ecologically sustainable development within the framework of existing legislation and environmental management policies.

This EMPr will be used as a binding document between the applicant and the appointed contractors, as well as all other persons involved in the execution of activities related to the construction of the Samcor Park X 13 Development. These conditions must be adhered to for the duration of the construction, post-construction and operation phases of the development.

This EMPr addresses the following phases of the development:

(a) The Planning and Design Phase

The planning phase is the ideal opportunity to incorporate pro-active measures to ensure that environmental impacts arising from the proposed Samcor Park X 13 township, are avoided, and mitigated from the outset. Proper planning during this phase can ensure that the likelihood of specific impacts taking place is minimized, and that the required corrective action is undertaken to further limit potential impacts.

(b) The Construction Phase

The majority of the impacts during the construction phase will have an immediate effect (e.g., loss of flora and faunal habitat, traffic inconvenience, noise, dust and pollution / waste generation). If the site is monitored continually during the construction phase, it is possible to identify and appropriately mitigate these impacts as they occur. These impacts will then be mitigated through the implementation of the measures described in this EMPr.

(c) Post construction and Rehabilitation Phase

Following the completion of the construction phase, rehabilitation measures must be followed to minimise the impacts going forward. This includes ensuring removal of all material and structures that are no longer required used in construction and rehabilitation of disturbed areas.

7.2 Objectives of the EMPr

The EMPr plays a vital role in the implementation of consistent and continued environmental management for the duration of a project life cycle.

Specifically, the EMPr:

- Ensures compliance with regulatory authority stipulations and guidelines which may be local, provincial, national and all related legislation thereof.
- Ensures 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.
- Ensures compliance with legislation and regulations which may be national, provincial or local.
- Outlines the functions and responsibilities of responsible persons.
- Verifies environmental performance through information on impacts as they occur.
- Outlines mitigation measures and environmental specifications which are required to be implemented for all phases of a project to minimise the extent of environmental impacts, and to manage environmental impacts associated with the proposed project.
- Creates awareness and specifies measures to prevent or mitigate long-term or permanent environmental damage or degradation.
- Establishes monitoring methods for environmental management practices for the construction of the development.
- Ensures that all health and safety regulations are adhered to.
- Proposes methods to monitor compliance with the EMPr and subsequent reporting.
- Specifies timeframes within which measures set out in the EMPr must be implemented.
- Encourages good management practices through planning and commitment to environmental issues;
- Defines how the management of activities and their impact on the environment is to be reported and how performance should be evaluated;
- Provides practical environmental conditions / requirements to:
    - Minimise disturbance of the natural environment;
    - Ensure water resource protection;
    - Prevent or minimise all forms of pollution;
    - Protect indigenous flora and fauna;
    - Prevent soil erosion and facilitate the re-vegetation of affected areas;
    - Ensure the maintenance of newly vegetated / rehabiliated areas;
    - Restrict noise disturbance;
    - Ensure compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, standards and guidelines for the protection of the environment; and
    - Provide for the best practical means available to prevent or minimise adverse environmental impacts.
    - Develops waste management practices based on prevention, minimisation, recycling, treatment or disposal of waste;

- Defines the arrangements that will be put in place to ensure that the mitigation measures are implemented by including recommendations of the roles and responsibilities of the project proponent, environmental management team and contractors;
- Describes all monitoring procedures required to identify impacts on the environment; and
- Trains the Owner of the project, its employees and contractors with regard to their environmental obligations.
- Provides an environmental awareness plan.
- Responds to changes in project implementation not considered in the EIA.
- Responds to unforeseen events.
- Provides feedback for continual improvement in environmental performance.

7.3 EMPr Methodology

The methodology used for this Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) hasbeen described in the Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) Guidelines published by the Department of Environmental Affairs in 1992 as well as the EIA Regulations in 2014.

This EMPr includes:

- Specific goals of the Environmental Management Programme;
- Details of management actions;
- Parties responsible for carrying out management recommendations;
- Timing and duration of management actions;
- Personnel training and financial obligations; and
- Guidelines for monitoring and auditing of compliance.

This EMPr specifies the minimum requirements to be implemented as per the scope of works and scope of the EMPr, to minimise and manage the potential environmental impacts and ensure sound environmental management practices.

This EMPr is binding on the applicant and appointed contractor, during the life of the project. It is essential that the EMPr requirements be carefully studied, understood, implemented, and always adhered to. Each aspect related to the EMPr has been addressed as described in the below table. Each action within the EMPr is supported by the priority of when the specific action will need to be implemented.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	The various aspects/activities associated with the project, that will impact the environment, and that will require mitigation.
ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES AND ACTION PLANS	Activities likely to cause significant impacts. The actions required to either prevent and/or minimise the potential impacts on the environment that are associated with the project.
TIMING	When the actions for that specific aspect must be implemented and/or monitor.
TARGET	The (quantitative) level of performance, sometimes determined by legislation, which must be met, and monitored by the ECO
RESPONSIBILITY	The party/ies responsible for implementing the environmental

	measures and action plans laid out in the EMPr.

8. ACCOUNTABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

8.1 Administration

Copies of this EMPr must be kept at the site office and will be distributed to all senior contract personnel. All senior personnel shall be required to familiarize themselves with the contents of this document.

8.2 Roles and Responsibilities

The implementation of this EMPr requires the involvement of several stakeholders, each fulfilling a different but vital role involved in the implementation of the EMPr and mitigation measures presented in the Basic Assessment Report, relevant to the various phases of the development of the Samcor Park X 13 township, and the establishment thereof.

8.3 The Applicant

The applicant remains ultimately responsible for ensuring that implementation of this EMPr complies with the relevant legislation, and that the authorised activities are implemented according to the requirements of the EMPr.

Although the applicant will appoint an external Contractor to undertake the contract on a design and construct basis, the responsibility still remains with the applicant. The applicant must ensure that sufficient resources (time, financial, labour, equipment, etc.) are available to the other role players e.g. the Environmental Control Officer (ECO), and contractor, to efficiently perform their tasks in terms of the EMPr. The applicant will be held responsible for restoring the environment in the event of negligence leading to damage to the environment.

- The applicant must ensure that the EMPr is included in tender documentation so that the contractor who is appointed is bound to the conditions of the EMPr.
- The applicant must be familiar with all the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr.
- The applicant must monitor site activities on a frequent basis for compliance.
- The applicant must conduct internal audits of the construction site against the EMPr.
- The applicant must confine the activities to the areas already occupied, and ensure that no encroachment into open areas which are sensitive in nature occurs.
- The applicant must rectify transgressions through the implementation of corrective action.

8.4 Authorities

The authorities (GDARDE, DWS) are responsible for processing and issuing necessary permits and authorisations within the NEMA regulated time frames. The authorities ensure that the applicant

complies with the terms that are stipulated within the Environmental Authorisation. Where necessary, the authorities must assist the applicant in understanding and meeting the specified requirements. The authorities will perform random site visits and audits, to ensure compliance with the authorisation conditions. In case of long-term non-compliance, the applicant must provide an action plan with corrective measures for approval by the authorities.

8.5 Contractors and Project Engineers

The Project Engineer (PE), appointed by the applicant, reports directly to the applicant project manager, and oversees all technical aspects of the various projects. The PE oversees construction programmes and all construction activities performed by the Contractor, and as such also any EMP implementation, EMP compliance and environmental related activities, issues and impacts.

The contractor acts as the applicant's agent on site and is bound to the EMPr conditions through his/her contract with the applicant. The contractor is responsible for ensuring that he/she adheres to all the conditions of the EMPr. The contractor must thoroughly familiarise him/herself with the EMPr requirements before coming onto site and must request clarification on any aspect of these documents, should they be unclear. The contractor must ensure that he/she has provided sufficient budget for complying with all EMPr conditions at the tender stage.

The contractor must comply with all orders (whether verbal or written) given by the ECO, project manager or site engineer in terms of the EMP. It is the Contractor's role to always implement and comply with recommendations and conditions of the EMPr.

The PE works in close cooperation with the ECO and must ensure that the EMPr is implemented correctly. The Contractor or Project Engineer must appoint a dedicated Environmental Site Officer (ESO) for the duration of the construction period. The ESO must be a senior member of the construction company or on-site team, and have overall environmental management responsibilities for the site. The ESO must monitor the activities of the Contractor and all subcontractors, and must ensure that mitigation measures contained in this document are implemented and adhered to on a daily basis. The ESO must liaise with the Environmental Control Officer (ECO), where applicable, on a regular basis to inform the ECO of the adherence to and effectiveness of the prescribed management measures. In the absence of an ECO, an ESO will take on the duties of an ECO.

The ESO is the direct link between the ECO and the Contractors and subcontractors. The ESO must ensure that the EMPr forms part of the tender documentation to the Contractor and becomes legally binding on the Contractor and anyone acting on behalf of the Contractor during construction. It is the responsibility of the project engineers, contractors and sub -contractors to prepare and implement Method Statements which detail the means they will employ in order to meet the objectives set in the EMPr. The contractors and sub-contractors will be required, where specified, to provide Method Statements to the Resident Engineer setting out in detail how the management actions will be implemented in order to ensure that the environmental management objectives will be achieved. Regular consultation with the ECO is required in this regard.

The PE is responsible for the implementation of the general and specific environmental awareness training programme (to be presented by the ESO). Further responsibilities include keeping records of

waste disposal, audits, inspections, monitoring and corrective actions. The PE must assist the ECO with the identification of any new significant environmental impacts, and the necessary environmental management requirements to manage them.

8.6 The Environmental Control Officer (ECO)

The Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must be an independent environmental consultant appointed by the applicant or contractor to act as the applicant or contractors representative, to monitor and review the on-site environmental management and implementation of this EMPr by the Contractor.

The ECO must form part of the project team and be involved in all aspects of project planning that can influence environmental conditions on the site. The ECO must attend relevant project meetings, conduct inspections to assess compliance with the EMPr and be responsible for providing feedback on potential environmental problems associated with the development.

The ECO's duties will include the following:

- Assisting the developer in ensuring that any necessary environmental authorisations and permits have been obtained.
- Maintaining open and direct lines of communication between the applicant, project engineers, Contractor and Environmental Control Officer (ECO), with regard to environmental matters.
- Appointing specialists (botanists, ecological ecologists, etc.) as required to advise the ECO.
- Reporting on environmental issues at construction site meetings.
- Reviewing and approving the Contractor's construction method statements.
- Regular site inspections of all construction areas with regard to compliance with the EMPr.
- Monitoring and verifying adherence to the EMPr, the Environmental Authorisation (EA), and approved method statements at all times, monitoring and verifying that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum.
- Taking appropriate action if the specifications are not followed.
- Assisting the Contractor in finding environmentally responsible solutions to problems.
- Monitoring the undertaking by the Contractor of environmental awareness training for all new personnel coming onto site.
- Advising on the removal of person(s) and/or equipment not complying with the specifications.
- Recommending the issuing of fines for transgressions of site rules and penalties for contraventions of the EMPr.
- Auditing the implementation of the EMPr and compliance with the EA on a monthly basis.
- Undertaking a continual review of the EMPr and recommending additions and/or changes to the document to the developer and contractor for discussion.

- Keeping a photographic record of progress on site from an environmental perspective. This can be conducted in conjunction with the ESO as the ESO will be the person that will be onsite at all times and can therefore take photographic records weekly. The ECO would need to check and ensure that the ESO understands the task at hand.
- Recommending additional environmental protection measures, should this be necessary.
- Providing report back on any environmental issues at site meetings.

The ECO has the right to enter the site and carry out monitoring and auditing based on prior arrangement with the landowner/ applicant, and subject to compliance with health and safety requirements applicable to the site (e.g. wearing of safety boots and protective head gear.

8.7 Environmental Awareness Training

The ESO and ECO will be responsible for putting an Environmental Awareness Training Programme in place, for all staff members. Before commencing with any work, all staff members must be briefed about the Environmental Code of Conduct. After being briefed about the contents of the Environmental Code of Conduct, staff members must sign an Environmental Training register as proof of their training.

The presentation shall be conducted, as far as is possible, in the employees' language of choice. As a minimum, training should include:

* Explanation of the importance of complying with the EMPr.
* Discussion of the potential environmental impacts of construction activities.
* Explanation of the mitigation measures that must be implemented when carrying out their activities.
* The significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, because of their work activities.
* The importance of not littering.
* 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.
* Details regarding archaeological and/or historical sites which may be unearthed during construction and the procedures to be followed should these be encountered.
* Details regarding fauna, and the procedures to be followed should these be encountered during the construction phase.

Training should be conducted by a suitably qualified person and if necessary, in more than one language to ensure it is understood by all workers. Copies of the environmental training must be available on site in languages appropriate to the work force. Records of the training sessions including attendance registers, nature of training and date of training should be kept to ensure all parties have received the necessary training and for auditing purposes. In addition to training, general environmental awareness must be fostered among the project's workforce to encourage the

implementation of environmentally sound practices throughout its duration. Environmental awareness and training is an important aspect of the implementation of the EMPr.

Once the awareness plan and training material are available, the entire workforce and project management team should undergo an environmental awareness training course. Environmental awareness training is critical for the workforce to understand how they can play a role in achieving the objectives specified in the EMPr. All visitors to the site (including project team members which are not based onsite), must undergo Environmental Induction before being permitted to the construction and associated area. The Environmental Induction should be structured so as to provide a condensed version of the comprehensive Environmental Awareness Training that will be provided to the workforce / onsite staff.

Environmental awareness could be fostered in the following manner:

- Induction for all workers on site, before commencing work;
- Refresher courses as and when required;
- Daily toolbox talks at the start of each day with all workers coming on site, where workers might be alerted to particular environmental concerns associated with their tasks for that day or the area/habitat in which they are working; and
- Courses must be given by suitably qualified personnel and in a language and medium understood by workers/employees. The Environmental Awareness Plan should be drawn up by the PM, in consultation with the ECO and EO and should be kept for implementation and audit purposes. The Environmental Awareness Plan should be a dynamic document (or set of documents) which should be updated as changes to the project, environment, staff and etc. occur.

The applicable training will be as follows:

- The ESO must be appropriately trained in environmental management and shall possess the skills necessary to impart environmental management skills to all personnel involved in the construction of the proposed mixed land use and residential development;
- The PE and ESO must ensure, on behalf of the applicant, that the employees (including construction workers, engineers, and long-term employees) are adequately trained and understand the management measures provided in the EMPr; and
- All employees shall have an induction presentation on environmental awareness.

The induction and training must, as a minimum, include the following:

- The importance of conformance with all the specifications of the EMPr and other environmental policies and procedures;
- The significant 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 EMPr and other environmental policies and procedures;
- The potential consequences of departure from specified operating procedures; and

- The mitigation measures required to be implemented when carrying out their work activities.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT COMPLIANCE, MONITORING AND REPORTING

9.1 Environmental Officers (ESO and ECO)

The Environmental Control Officer is responsible for the implementation of environmental management measures with monitoring and reporting. The applicant and the Project Engineer must appoint an Environmental Site Officer (ESO) for the duration of the construction period. An ECO must be appointed to monitor the compliance with the pre-commencement and planning and design phase. The first construction ECO report must provide a description on compliance measures for this phase. The ECO must audit the site for compliance with the monitoring specifications / requirements once a month, and compile and submit an ECO report during the construction phase to the applicant and approving authority on a monthly basis.

It must be noted that the ECO is responsible for providing an independent evaluation of compliance with the EMPr, and not for enforcement of the conditions of the EMPr. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EMPr lies with the Applicant and PE, while the GDARD Environmental Management Compliance Inspectors will also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

The Contractor ESO must be a senior member of the construction on-site team and have overall environmental management responsibilities for the site daily. The ESO must monitor the activities of the Contractor and all subcontractors daily and must ensure that mitigation measures contained in this document are implemented and adhered to and corrective measures taken as per reports and instructions. Where relevant (e.g., significant environmental incidents and complaints), actions plan with timeframes and responsibilities must be developed and implemented by the ESO. The ESO must liaise with the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) on a regular basis to inform the ECO of the adherence to and effectiveness of the prescribed management measures.

Non-compliance with the conditions of the EMPr must be viewed as a breach of appointment contract for which the construction contractors will be held liable. The appointed contractor is in non-compliance with the EMPr if:

- There is evidence of contravention of the EMPr, or the Method Statements developed by the contractor within the boundaries of the construction site or areas of contractor responsibility;
- Construction related activities take place outside the defined boundaries of the site;
- Environmental damage occurs due to negligence/laziness/blatant disregard to the environment;
- The contractor fails to comply with corrective or other instructions issued by the ECO within an agreed time frame; or
- The contractor fails to respond adequately to complaints from the public or authorities.

The applicant and the construction contractors are liable for any construction rehabilitation costs associated with their non-compliance with the EMPr. This rehabilitation will be undertaken to the satisfaction of the ECO and the GDARD.

9.2 Reporting and Review

Environmental monitoring is the continual evaluation of the status of the environment and condition of environmental elements. Its purpose is to detect activities that may have a negative impact on the environment as well as changes that takes place in the environment over time. It therefore involves the checking and correcting of onsite activities as well as the measuring of physical, social and economic variables associated with development impacts. Monitoring will be ensured in terms of the Environmental Authorisation, Permits, Licenses and EMPr as per conditions and relevant authority requirements by the Holder of the Authorisations as undertaken by the Holder and Contractor ESO and ECO appointments.

The timeframes for monitoring are specified as per the relevant conditions of the various phases i.e., planning and design, construction, and operational (with rehabilitation). The specific conditions related to the monitoring requirements per timeframe have been specified as per relevant condition and must be ensured.

An ECO must be appointed to monitor the compliance with the pre-commencement and planning and design phase. The first construction ECO report must provide a description on compliance measures for this phase.

The ESO must monitor the site activities *daily* during the construction phase and submit proof of inspections with findings and corrections to the ECO for consideration during the ECO visits to be conducted during the construction phase. The ESO must report any problems in terms of adherence with the EMPr directly to the PE and ECO.

The ECO must audit the site for compliance with the monitoring specifications / requirements once a month and compile and submit an ECO report during the construction phase to the applicant and GDARD on a monthly basis.

The EMPr reporting and documentation requirements must be based on best environmental practice principles. ECO reports must be regularly reviewed by all accountable parties. The contents of this EMPr must be discussed at monthly or weekly project meetings with all contractors project managers. No parties may use the excuse, “I didn’t know”. The construction contractors will be contractually obliged to fulfill any reasonable recommendations, and implementation of these actions will be assessed in the ECO audits.

The Contractor is deemed not to have complied with the Environmental Specification / EMPr if:

- There is evidence of contravention of clauses within the boundaries of the site;
- Environmental damage ensues due to negligence;
- The Contractor ignores or fails to comply with corrective or other instructions issued by the applicant or Project Engineer within a specified time; and
- The Contractor fails to respond adequately to complaints from the public.

The Operational phase monitoring responsibilities and frequencies to be conducted by the Environmental Officer / ECO as per stipulated criteria and environmental authorisations e.g., WUL.

9.3 Complaints and Incidents register

Identifying, recording and reporting complaints and environmental incidents further ensures the monitoring and auditing of environmental compliance and assessment of performance against the actual and perceived environmental aspects and impacts on site.

Site Documentation

The following is a list of documentation that must be kept within the contractors offices on site, and must be made available to the ECO and/or any regulating body on request.

- A copy of this Environmental Management Programme (EMPr);
- Declarations of understanding by the Applicant; Project Engineer; Contractors and sub-contractors; designated Environmental Site Officer;
- Environmental Method statements;
- ECO approval of method statements.
- Incident reports and registers;
- Complaints register;
- Site Establishment Plan;
- Copies of ECO reports;
- Copies of internal monitoring reports (internal management and monitoring – daily/weekly checklists);
- Awareness training material (toolbox talks, inductions, etc.);
- Non-conformance Reports
- Written Corrective Action Instructions
- Notification of Emergencies and Incidents
- Service receipts for chemical toilets and waste removal; and
  - Records of all remediation / rehabilitation activities.

Complaint records

The Contractor must record any complaints received. The lodged complaint must be brought to the attention of the ECO, ESO and PE. The following information will be recorded:

- Details of complainant
- *Time, date and nature of the complaint*
- Response and investigation undertaken
- Actions taken and by whom

The complaints must be communicated to the Applicant and ECO who will respond accordingly. An investigation must ensue and a response to the complainant must be provided within seven working days. All environmental incidents occurring on the site must be recorded by the Contractor,PE, ESO, ECO and submitted to the applicant. The following information will be documented:

- Time, date, location and nature of the incident

- Actions taken and by whom
- Response to complainant
- Measures to be implemented to address the complaint

The ECO, in conjunction with the Engineer and Contractor, will identify and authorize remediation action where necessary.

EMPr compliance is the responsibility of all the parties that make up the project team. Similarly, all these parties have a role to play in EMPr compliance monitoring and reporting in accordance with the authority structure. For example, sub-contractors must monitor their own compliance and report any discrepancies, non-compliances or incidents to the contractor, while the contractor must in turn monitor the sub-contractor compliance. In turn, the Engineer must monitor the Contractor's EMPr compliance on a day-to-day basis while the ECO has the role to undertake regular site inspections and audits and prepare audit reports.

The above records will form an integral part of the Contractors' Records. These records will be kept with the EMPr, and will be made available for scrutiny if so, requested by the applicant or authorities.

Outlined below are levels relating to the severity of environmental problems, which will be implemented. The principle is to keep as many issues at the lowest levels of severity as possible.

Level 1: The ECO discusses the problem with the contractor or guilty party, and they work out a solution together. The ECO records the discussion and the solution implemented.

Level 2: The ECO or Client observes a more serious infringement, and notifies the guilty party in writing, with a deadline by which the problem must be rectified. All costs will be borne by the

Level 3 : The ECO will order the contractor to suspend part, or all, the works. The suspension will be enforced until such time as the offending party/parties, procedure or equipment is corrected and/or remedial measures put in place if required. No extension of time will be granted for such delays and all cost will be borne by the contractor.

Level 4: Breach of contract - One of the possible consequences of this is the removal of a contractor and/or equipment from the site and/or the termination of the contract, whether a construction contract or an employment contract. Such measures will not replace any legal proceedings that the applicant may choose to institute against the contractor.

10. NON COMPLIANCE, PENALTIES AND STOP WORK ORDERS

The EMPr will be binding on all contractors operating on the site and must be included within the Contractual Clauses. The Contractor shall comply with the environmental specifications and requirements on an ongoing basis and any failure on his part to do so will entitle the ECO and applicant to impose a penalty.

10.1 Remedial and Preventative Action / Management of Environmental Incidents as they arise

The ECO must devise a Remedial Action Procedure for implementing corrective and preventive action. The Corrective Action Procedure is to be implemented by all contractors and subcontractors on site.

This system should:

a) Report non-compliance with procedures or targets identified during monitoring and inspections (on a formal Incident Form).
b) Report other failures creating environmental problems.
c) Report imminent non-compliance and potential environmental problems.
d) Through the Resident Engineer, delegate responsibility for corrective and preventive action.
e) Document the resolution of the reported non-compliance or environmental problem.
f) Impose disciplinary action where persistent non-compliance occurs.

10.2 Individual transgressions

It is recommended that the engineers/contractors institute fines 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 un-repaired 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 heritage objects on site.
- Urination and defecation anywhere except at designated facilities.
- Unauthorised camp establishment (including stockpiling, storage, etc.);
- Hydrocarbons / hazardous material: negligent spills / leaks and insufficient storage;
- Ablution facilities: non-use, insufficient facilities, insufficient maintenance;
- Late method statements or failure to submit method statements;
- Insufficient solid waste management (including clean-up of litter, unauthorised dumping etc.);
- Erosion due to negligence / non-performance;
- Excessive cement / concrete spillage / contamination
- Insufficient fire control and unauthorised fires;
- Non-induction of staff.

The Project Engineer should use these as a guide and use his/her own judgement in determining the issues of non-compliance and the severity of the contravention and thus the value of the spot fine:

An individual entering the defined No Go boundaries of the site;	R500 – 150
An individual driving a vehicle into the defined No Go boundaries of the site;	R300 – 1500
An individual driving any earthmoving plant into the defined No Go boundaries of the site;	R500 – 3000
A plant operator ignoring a verbal warning to have an oil leak from machinery repaired;	R100 – 300
An individual littering on site;	R50 – 300
An individual not making use of the ablution facilities;	R50 – 200
An individual spilling fuels (non use of funnels/pumps etc);	R100 – 500
An individual eating outside of the defined eating area;	R50 – 200
Smoking on site other than in the designated site camp;	R50 – 200

These fines should be revised when the construction phase commences to ensure relevance.

For each subsequent similar offence committed by the same individual, the fine should be doubled in value to a maximum value of R5 000. The Project Engineer will not collect the fines from individuals, but will rather inform the Contractor of the contravention, the individual's identity and the amount of the fine. The fine will be deducted from the Contractors' monthly certificate, or the Project Engineer will issue a variation order, to the value of the fine, for the Contractor to undertake activities that would in some way enhance the state of the environment or the site. It will be the Contractor's responsibility to reclaim such fines from the guilty individuals. These fines do not preclude any prosecution under any other law.

10.3 Contractors Transgressions

Offences and Penalties

The Project Engineer, in consultation with the ECO, may also issue penalties directly to the Contractor for general non-compliance with the EMPr. The following serves as a guide for such penalties in certain situations. Any avoidable non-compliance with the conditions of the EMP shall be considered sufficient ground for the imposition of a penalty. Possible offences, which should result in the issuing of a contractual penalty, include, but are not limited to:

- Entrance into no-go areas / adjacent properties;
- Unauthorised damage to natural vegetation;
- Stockpiling, hazardous chemical storage in no go areas;
- Hydrocarbons / hazardous material: negligent spills / leaks and insufficient storage;
- Ablution facilities: non-use, insufficient facilities, insufficient maintenance;
- Insufficient solid waste management (including clean-up of litter, unauthorised dumping etc.);
- Erosion due to negligence / non-performance;
- Excessive cement / concrete spillage / contamination'
- Insufficient fire control and unauthorised fires;
- Preventable damage to adjacent water courses or pollution of waterbodies; and

- Non-induction of staff.

	RANDS
Excessive litter on the site or in the site camp;	500 – 2000
Water wastage or water contamination;	500 – 4000
Spillage of fuels on site;	500 – 4000
Inadequate provision of waste bins and toilets;	500 – 2000
The non provision of eating areas;	500 – 1000
Unnecessary dust generation and inadequate control;	500 – 3000
Unnecessary noise generation;	500 – 3000
Non provision of hydrocarbon fuel absorbents;	1000 – 3000
Inadequate erosion controls and prevention;	500 – 4000

The issuing of a penalty will usually be preceded by a verbal warning by the ECO, during which a time frame for rectifying the situation, as well as the penalty to be implemented should this not be done within the time frame, will be agreed on. The value of the penalty will depend on the seriousness of the contravention, and thus the Project Manager/Engineer must use his/her judgement in determining the value of the penalty. In addition to penalties, the Project Manager/Engineer has the power to remove from Site any person who is in contravention of the EMPr, and if necessary, the Project Manager/Engineer can suspend the relevant part or all of the works, as required. Note that penalties can be issued over and above costs that are incurred for the repair or rehabilitation of any environmental damage caused by the Contractor and all the parties over which they have responsibility. In this regard costs incurred by the Contractor in repairing or rehabilitating any environmental damage caused by non-compliance with the EMPr cannot be claimed in the Contract Bill, nor can any extension of time be claimed for such works.

Penalty amounts should be deducted from Certificate payments made to the Contractor. As an example, these funds can be kept separately and donated to a non-profit organisation that works in the environmental or conservation field, or used as a reward system/incentive for employees doing a good job.

The applicant or project Engineer at their own discretion, or on recommendation from the ECO, may also order the Contractor to place on hold or suspend part or all the works if the Contractor repeatedly causes damage to the environment by not adhering to the EMPr (i.e., more than 3 cases of infringements). The suspension will be enforced until such time as the offending actions, procedure or equipment is corrected. No extension of time will be granted for such delays and all costs will be borne by the Contractor. Work may also be placed on hold if a heritage artefact or feature or grave is uncovered or to prevent a potential significant incident from occurring or spreading.

10.4 Emergency Preparedness

The contractor must develop environmental emergency response procedures to ensure that there will be an appropriate response to unexpected or accidental actions or unforeseeable incidents that will cause environmental impacts during the construction period. Such activities may include, *inter alia*:

- Accidental fires.

- Accidental spillage of hazardous substances.
- Accidental injury to staff.

The contractor and sub-contractors shall comply with the emergency preparedness incident reporting requirements that must be developed prior to construction.

11. METHOD STATEMENTS

A method statement must be completed *by the Contractor*, for each activity requiring a method statement, as specified in this EMPr or as requested by the ECO. A method statement is a document that details the way a work task or process is to be completed. The method statement should outline the hazards involved in the task, and include a step by step guide on how to implement the action in a safe manner, that reduces the overall risk to people and the environment. The method statement must also detail the control measures and remediation activities to ensure the safety of persons who are affected by the task or process, as well as the environment.

The method statement must identify the risks associated with the various work stage at hand. Steps to reduce the potential risk associated with these stages must then be determined and included in the method statement. The sequential steps and actions to be followed by the persons carrying out the works must be written down and signed by the responsible party. The Resident Engineer or his representative (and the ECO) must approve any deviations from the approved Method Statements. All amendments must be in writing and must be submitted to the Resident Engineer or his representative.

The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to:

- construction procedures,
- materials and equipment to be used,
- getting the equipment to and from site,
- how the equipment/ material will be *moved* and where it will be *stored* while on site,
- the containment (or action to be taken if containment is not possible) of leaks or spills of any liquid or material that may occur,
- timing and location of activities,
- any other information deemed necessary by the RE and ECO.

The method statement should be written by a person that is competent in the tasks to be undertaken and how these can be effectively communicated. *The contractor shall not commence an activity until all required method statements have been approved the ECO.* Such approval should not unreasonably be withheld.

All control measures detailed in the method statement must be the subject of "environmental awareness" talks prior to the initiation of works. By explaining these important measures during the environmental awareness discussion, everyone involved will have a clear understanding of how to carry out the work, as well as the safe work method sequences and equipment required. See Appendix B for the recommended Method Statement Template.

Approved method statements must be readily available on site, preferably in the contractors camp. The location of the approved method statements must be communicated to all relevant personnel. The contractor shall carry out the works in accordance with the approved method statements as they apply to the work in progress.

The contractor should produce the following method statements as a minimum, prior to construction activities:

- Site Office establishment
- Stockpiling of materials
- Stormwater management plan
- Site Dust Management
- Crew Camps and construction lay down areas
- Solid Waste Management
- Sourcing, excavating, transporting and dumping of fill and spoil material
- Hazardous Material Management
- Hydrocarbon Management
- Surface Water Management
- Noise and Vibration Management
- Cement and Concrete Batching
- Pollution Control
- Site Access and Traffic Management
- Incident and Emergency Response Management

Additional method statements must be developed (or revised) if the need therefore is identified during the construction phase of the project.

The Contractor must abide by these approved method statements, and any activity covered by a method statement shall not commence until the ECO has approved the method statement. The method statement must be submitted to the ECO 2 weeks prior to the intended date of commencement of the activity. See Appendix 2 for the proposed Method Statement Template.

12.. **LIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATING OF IMPACTS**

The assumption for the development of this EMPr is that all significant issues have been identified. Environmental issues, concerns and development constraints were identified using professional judgement, project information (all technical and biophysical specialist reports), experience of similar projects, a review of available literature, site visits and consultation with the authorities.

The significance of the environmental issues has been evaluated, and mitigation and management measures have been identified as part of the EMPr development. The effectiveness of the EMPr is limited by the level of adherence to the conditions detailed in this report by the applicant, and the various contractors and agents acting on behalf of the Client. It is further assumed that compliance with the EMPr will be monitored and audited on a regular basis as set out in the EMPr. This EMPr is a dynamic document that must be continually updated, as and when required.

13. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ASPECTS CAUSING IMPACTS

The construction of the Industrial 1 Samcor Park X 13 township, will result in negative impacts on the receiving environment. These negative impacts have been identified and summarised by Seedcracker Environmental Consulting as follows:

- Geotechnical suitability
- Soil erosion
- Loss of vegetation and habitat
- Ecological Impacts on wetland and the buffer zone for the extension of sefatanaga Street
- Installation of stormwater network that will discharge into the Willow spruit
- Soil pollution
- Surface water quality
- Ground water quality
- Waste Management
- Increased permeable surfaces
- Impacts on the downgradient CVB wetland (within 500 m of the greater study area)
- Noise and disturbance
- Visual impact
- Impact on Archaeological and/or Paleontological Resources

The above-mentioned aspects can potentially cause negative impacts that may occur during the planning, construction, and operational phases of the proposed project. To prevent and/or minimise these impacts, care must be taken where practical and feasible, for the disposal of waste, spillage, storage, noise, dust control, sediment management, the rehabilitation of disturbed areas and management of the different phases of construction and operation. This can be achieved by effective implementation of the necessary mitigation measures as stipulated in this EMPr. With adequate management, the associated risks and significant negative impacts of the majority of the proposed project can be minimised and/or entirely negated. These are dealt with in this EMPr.

14. THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

The Environmental Management Requirements are designed to address the issues and impacts raised through the environmental assessment process. Each of the Environmental Management Requirements is presented in table format.

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
Planning and Design: management actions that must be completed prior to the commencement of construction activities: Administrative and Legal Requirements				
Planning and Design requirements	• Environmental Authorisation Conditions must be incorporated into the final EMPr to ensure that all conditions and requirements of the Environmental Authorisation and the EMPr stipulated as pre-requisites for construction are met. • Sustainable designs must be considered and implemented to reduce resource consumption (electricity, water). • Water Use Authorisation for stormwater discharge works, bulk service infrastructure in the riparian area, and the construction of a portion of Sefatanga street, must be in place before construction activities may proceed.	Actions and method statements are to be completed by the PE prior to the commencement of the relevant construction activity. During design and prior to, construction	Ensure that all requirements of the Environmental Authorisation are in place and that any approval is obtained in writing prior to commencing any construction activities. Prevent potential pollution and /or environmental degradation during the operational phase of the project	Applicant, Project Engineer, ESO, ECO
Services	The final Services Plan must be approved by the COT Municipality		A suitably qualified ECO is appointed prior to the commencement of any construction activities taking place on site.	Applicant

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
Appoint an Environmental Control Officer (ECO)	• A suitably qualified and experienced Environmental Control Officer must be appointed before any activities commence on site. • The ECO should inspect the site fortnightly for the duration of the construction phase, additional visits may be required during the site establishment phase. The appointed ECO must be advised on the construction start date, before any activities commence on site so that the ECO can perform a pre-commencement inspection and plan for environmental awareness training of construction workers.	Developer	During Design Phase	
Pre-construction ECO Visit	The ECO will provide for site contractor management training sessions (if required), who will in turn ensure that all staff working on site are familiar with the workings and requirements of this EMPr.		The site contractor and all site management are trained and aware of the all the conditions listed in this EMPr.	Applicant, Project Engineer, ESO, ECO
Site Planning for Construction	• Prior to construction commencing on site, the Project Engineer in consultation with the ECO and other project staff must compile a detailed Environmental Management site plan indicating where the various infrastructures will be located and which areas of the site will be utilised for construction and associated operations. The plan should include items such as the location of stockpile sites. Plans for the location of construction roads / tracks, turning circles, working areas and facilities should seek to minimise the total area that is to be disturbed at any given point. Plans for		Approved site plan before commencing with construction	Applicant, Project Engineer, ESO, ECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	the removal and disposal of wastes and any hazardous or contaminated materials (such as; fuel drums, soil which has been contaminated with leaked fuel or oil, and alien weed infested soil) should be described, as appropriate for the scale of the operation. The construction camp site should also be located on this plan. The issues listed in Appendix 3 must be shown on the Site Plan. • Method statements for the above activities is required from the contractor. • Indicate details of the access and internal roads and track. • 0.3ha of UCVB wetland will be infilled for the construction of a portion of Sefatanaga street. Outside of this, the remainder of the wetland and buffer zone must be delineated as no-go areas. • • The entire remainder UCVB wetland and buffer zone are " no-go" areas on the site, and must be cordoned off as			

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	such. • Compile an annotated base Plan/map of the site indicating the various activity zones, roads and tracks, all stockpile areas, campsites and all other areas which will be used or altered during the construction phase of Sefatanaga street. • Indicate details of the access and internal roads and track. • Fence off the site to prevent edge effects into the adjacent vacant land portions.			
Construction Camp establishment	• The site selected for a construction camp must ensure potential negative impacts on the biophysical environment are kept to a minimum. All ancillary infrastructure including site offices, ablutions, storage facilities, vehicle parking facilities and any other infrastructure must be placed within transformed areas, avoiding areas of indigenous vegetation. • The construction site must be defined, fenced off and limited to authorised contractors only • The construction site camp must comprise of: - Site office; - Ablution facilities; - Designated first aid area; - Eating areas; - Storage areas; • Development must be kept within the footprint and may not extend into any areas outside of the footprint design/project area. • The footprint of the construction camp must be kept to	During design and prior to construction.	Actions and method statements are to be completed by the PE prior to the commencement of the relevant construction activity. Approved site plan before commencing with construction	Applicant, Project Engineer, ESO, ECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	a minimum. • Enough parking must be provided for site staff and visitors at the construction camp. • Drainage from the site must be planned to prevent standing water and erosion occurring from run-off. • No abstraction from the Willow spruit is permitted without the required authorisations from DWS. • Chemical toilets must be used as ablution facilities during the construction period by all contractors. • Chemical toilets must not be located on the western side of the property • Chemical waste from the toilets may under no circumstances be disposed via a septic tank system but must be disposed of by a reputable waste disposal company. Safe disposal certificates must be kept on site, for record keeping purposes. • Bins and / or skips must be provided at frequent intervals for disposal of waste at the construction area and construction camp • The excavation and use of rubbish pits on site are forbidden. All waste must be reused, recycled or disposed of by registered companies or at a registered waste disposal site. • Fuel must be stored in closed drums within a secondary containment facility or bowsers with pollution prevention measures in the event of spillage. • Fuel tanks must meet relevant specifications and be elevated to provide for the early detection of leaks. • Staff dealing with these materials / substances must be			

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	aware of their potential impacts and follow the proper safety measures. • Appropriate safety signs (in accordance with SABS 1186) must be erected at storage facilities and tank capacities must be clearly indicated (in accordance with SABS 0232).			
Approved Detailed Stormwater Management Plan	• A detailed, approved, storm water management plan must be developed and must adhere to the principles of storm water management to ensure stormwater areas surrounding the site does not cause flooding to downstream properties.	During design and prior to construction.	An appropriate storm water management plan is developed which includes the recommendations of the Wetland reports and wetland Rehabilitation Plan.	Applicant
Complete a Detailed Design Including Detailed Services Plan	• Detailed Design for the proposed top structures, associated services and proposed infilling must be designed based on the conceptual designs already approved by the Department. •If any changes to the approved Conceptual Plans is made this should be checked with the appointed ECO or an EAP to ensure no EA Amendment or EMPr Amendment Application is required	During design and prior to, construction	Detailed Designs are drawn up and are compliant with the Environmental Authorisation & EMPr designs already approved	Applicant, Project Engineer, ESO, ECO
Roles and Responsibilities	• The overall responsibility for ensuring the implementation of this environmental management plan rests with the applicant Project Engineer, Contractor, ESO and ECO. • Responsibility for on-site implementation of environmental management as well as the associated cost with the implementation of the EMPr rests with all appointed contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers.	During design and prior to, construction	All team members are aware of their daily roles and responsibilities	Applicant, Project Engineer, ESO, ECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	• Appointed contractors must ensure that all permanent and temporary staff, sub-contractors and suppliers adhere to this EMPr. • The Project Engineer and main contractor must appoint a senior staff member directly involved in the site construction activities as the Environmental Site Officer (ESO). This person must ensure the implementation of and adherence to the EMPr in the contractor's execution of the day-to-day construction activities. • The environmental responsibility of the ESO must be specified in this person's duties, which must also include: • Liaison with the appointed ECO; • Ensuring environmental awareness among members of the workforce; • Ensuring that the Contractor/s and members of the construction workforce are aware of the requirements of the EMPr; • The on-site implementation of the EMPr; • Monitoring inappropriate behaviour, environmental impacts, including pollution and environmental incidents; and • The implementation of corrective action. • The independent ECO must be the responsible person for monitoring and reporting on compliance in respect of the implementation of the EMPr. • The contractor and Environmental Site Officer must inform the ECO prior to the commencement of any significant construction activity.			

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
Compliance	• All persons appointed / employed by the PE and their contractors on this project must abide by the requirements of the EMPr. • The applicant, PE or contractors may not direct a person to undertake any activity which would place them in contravention of the specifications contained within the EMPr. • Any member of the construction, operation or maintenance workforce found to be in blatant disregard of any of the specifications contained within the EMPr may be ordered to leave the site. • If a contractor is in breach of any of the specifications contained in the EMPr, the applicant, PE / ECO / ESO must, verbally or in writing, instruct the responsible Contractor regarding corrective and/or remedial action required, specify a timeframe for implementation of these actions, and/or indicate that work must be suspended in the event non-compliance continues. Contractors must be responsible and will bear the cost of any delays, corrective or remedial actions required as a result of non-compliance with the specifications and clauses of the EMPr. • A fine will be issued by the GDARDE for willful negligence or non-compliance resulting in environmental degradation or pollution. The fine will be determined by the GDARDE based on the severity of the incident. These costs will not be recoverable from the project & will be utilised to rectify the environmental degradation caused	Actions and method statements are to be completed by the PE prior to the commencement of the relevant construction activity. During design and prior to, construction	All team members are aware of their daily roles and responsibilities	Applicant, Project Engineer, ESO, ECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	• Monthly monitoring, auditing must be conducted by the independent ECO. • The appointed ECO must submit audit reports to the GDARDE Compliance section at a frequency dictated in the Environmental Authorisation received for the project. • The ECO, ESO and Engineer must consult and review compliance and performance against the EMPr and resolve the identified environmental concerns, non-compliance (including environmental incidents) and any complaints.			
Environmental Awareness	• Prior to the commencement of construction, proper signage must be erected along the roads warning both pedestrians and motorists of earthworks being undertaken on site. • All members of the construction workforce working on the site must be provided with proper high visibility clothing to ensure that they can be distinguished from the general public. • An after-hours number must be provided for complaints, such as excessive dust from roads, noise after working hours, etc.	Actions and method statements are to be completed by the PE prior to the commencement of the relevant construction activity. The actions must be implemented daily by the entire construction team	Approved Training and Environmental Awareness programme before commencing with construction	Applicant, Project Engineer, ESO, ECO
Environmental Training and Induction	• The contractor has the responsibility to ensure all personnel involved in the project are aware of, and familiar with, the EMPr, the key environmental issues and consequences of non-compliance to the EMPr. • To ensure compliance to the EMPr by contractors, sub-	Actions and method statements are to be completed by the PE prior to the commencement of the	Approved Training and Environmental Awareness programme before commencing with construction	Applicant, Project Engineer, ESO, ECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	contractors and employees, the applicant, PE and Main Contractor must ensure that the EMPr forms part of the formal site induction for all contractors, sub-contractors and casual labourers. The main contractor/ESO must prepare and submit the training material to the ECO for approval. The induction training must, as a minimum, include the following: - The environmental impacts, actual or potential, of their work activities such as excavations and wetland vegetation trenching for services, and the importance of separation of soil and subsoil; - Why the environment needs to be protected; - Their roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EMPr, including emergency preparedness and response requirements; and - The potential consequences of departure from specified operating procedures.	relevant construction activity. During design and prior to, construction		
Restriction of Working Areas	• Access to the site must be restricted at any one time, to reduce the potential for accidents, dust generation, soil and water pollution, fires, noise, and unnecessary environmental damage. • Prior to any construction beginning, the actual site to be worked must be clearly defined and demarcated by means of highly visible durable materials, e.g. orange netting, no danger tape is to be used. • The wetland and buffer area must be designated a no-go area.	Actions and method statements are to be completed by the PE prior to the commencement of the relevant construction activity. During design and prior to, construction	Controlled access to the site for the contractors, work crews, sub-contractors.	Applicant, Project Engineer, ESO, ECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	• All construction material and machinery required for construction to be located within the demarcated activity zone. Vegetation within the demarcated zone may be cleared while vegetation outside of the zone must be left intact until construction reaches that area. • Once the demarcated area has been approved, a written motivation to alter the boundary must be submitted to the Resident Engineer for consideration and (possible) approval. • The markings of the site must be maintained throughout the construction period, as and where determined by the Resident Engineer and ECO. • No activities or dumping may take place outside of the demarcated activity zone. This is to ensure that unnecessary damage is not done to the surrounding areas. It will also ensure the safety of people working on site and people moving in the vicinity of the site. • Construction workers may not be allowed to stay on-site overnight.			
Water management	• Stormwater control measures must be designed and implemented in such a manner that ponding, soil saturation, and erosion are prevented. • Storage areas that contain liquids, that could be hazardous to the environment, must be bunded with an approved impermeable liner. Bunds must have the capacity to hold 110% of the quantity of liquid stored • A spill contingency plan must be compiled and implemented. The following must be considered in the event of a spill:	Actions and method statements are to be completed by the PE prior to the commencement of the relevant construction activity. During design and prior to, construction	Approved Water management programme before commencing with construction	Applicant, Project Engineer, ESO, ECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	- Stop the source of the spill; - Contain the spill; - All significant spills must be reported to the relevant authorities; - Remove the spilled product for treatment of authorised disposal; - Determine if there are soil, water, environmental or any other impact; - The incident must be documented; • Direct discharges of runoff from developed/ disturbed areas to receiving waters must be avoided wherever possible; • All natural waterways within the development site must be clearly identified before construction activities begin. • Water discharged into the environment must be done so in a manner that is not conducive to erosion and does not result in negative impacts to any watercourse.			
Site security and safety considerations	• The camp site must be secured with a fence to ensure the safety and security of the site and infrastructure as well as the safety of the general public. • Details identifying what safety precautions must be adhered to must be ensured for the safety of all staff, and the general public, on site during the construction period. This must include protective clothing requirements for all types of construction activities on site, e.g., protection against dust, noise, operation of heavy machinery. • No persons, other than a night-watchman / security guard, may stay overnight at the construction site camp.	During design and prior to, construction	No incidents on site	Applicant, Project Engineer, ESO, ECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
Fauna and Flora Management	• Vegetation clearing must be done at the development front/footprint. Large areas must not be cleared unless they are surfaced or used immediately • Vegetation must be cleared independently of the topsoil to allow for topsoil collection and stockpiling • Use of herbicides must not be allowed for vegetation clearing unless required for specific application to invasive species. • Exposed areas of soil must be stabilised as soon as possible such as through landscaping • A full site walk-through must be conducted in the summer prior to any construction activities to identify and list all sensitive species (if present). Associated permits must be obtained for their removal or transplantation • Search and rescue for Orange Listed species, that may have been overlooked, before construction commences.	Actions and method statements are to be completed by the PE prior to the commencement of the relevant construction activity. During design and prior to, construction	No unnecessary or negligent impacts to fauna and flora on site	Applicant, Project Engineer, ESO, ECO
Construction: This section presents the environmental requirements for the construction activities for the Samcor Park X13 township. Details of the actions to be undertaken must be presented in the Method Statement for each aspect prior to the commencement of construction activities. Method statements must be compiled by the Contractors or their sub-contractors and approved by the Project Engineer, ESO and the ECO.				
Construction camp site	• Chemical toilets must be maintained in a clean state. Portable chemical toilets must be provided to the ratio of at least 1 toilet per 10 workers. All temporary/portable toilets must be secured to the ground to the satisfaction of the PM to prevent them from toppling over or being blown over by wind. • No spillage must occur when the toilets are cleaned or	During construction	Full compliance with EMPr requirements	Contractor, ESO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	emptied and that the contents are removed from the site. The contractor/service provider is to provide proof that the toilets contents are disposed of at a registered facility. • Under no circumstances may open areas or the surrounding properties be used as a toilet facility • Temporary toilet facilities and sanitation facilities must be serviced weekly • Storage of material, chemicals, fuels etc. must not pose a risk to the surrounding environment and this includes surface and groundwater. Temporary bunds must also be constructed around chemical or fuel storage areas to contain possible spillages • No construction or storing of materials must be located outside of the defined layout area. These areas must be demarcated prior to any activities commencing and personnel instructed of the rules to stay out of these areas (unless clearing alien invasive plants). • Storage areas must be on level ground. • Plant and equipment must be maintained to prevent spillage of oil, diesel, fuel or hydraulic fluid. The Contractor must repair or withdraw equipment or machinery from use if they consider these to be polluting and irreparable. • Suitably covered receptacles must always be available and frequently placed for the disposal of waste oils and greases. All used oils, grease or hydraulic fluids must be placed therein, and these receptacles must be removed on a consistent basis for recycling.			

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	• No smoking must be allowed in the vicinity of storage or dispensing areas. • Fuel decanting and refuelling must take place within the construction camp only. Oil spill kits must be placed at the construction camp for the handling of accidental spillage; • The choice of location for storage areas must be located more than 50m away from watercourses. Storage areas must be on level ground. • All temporary offices, equipment laydown areas, storage areas, stockpile areas, etc., must be located at on flat surfaces, in order to minimise the probability of impacts related to increased stormwater run-off intensity and spills of hazardous substances during construction activities.			
Access to the construction site	• Dust outfall into the surrounding environment must be effectively controlled using water sprays, fabric containment or curtains, where required. • Pedestrian and vehicle access must be restricted during construction so as to control access to otherwise potentially dangerous excavations and materials	During construction	Full compliance with EMPr requirements	Contractor, ESO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
Vegetation clearing	• All ancillary infrastructure including site offices, ablutions, storage facilities, vehicle parking facilities and any other infrastructure must be placed within transformed areas and not in any sensitive areas . • No burning on site is allowed under any circumstances • All manually cleared Alien invasive Plant species must be disposed of carefully and must not be dumped in any areas of indigenous vegetation, even temporarily; • No mass clearing of vegetation must be done, but rather vegetation should be cleared as work progresses. No large areas must be cleared unless surfacing occurs immediately after	During construction	Full compliance with EMPr requirements	Contractor, ESO, ECO
Flora and Fauna	• Environmental impacts, such as erosion caused by storm water run-off and weed invasion, increase proportionally with the increasing area of disturbance. Weed invasion can be minimised by taking measures to ensure that construction operations do not introduce exotic species to an area, and also by adopting measures to manage weed infestations at the site until such time as native species have become established after rehabilitation. • Any existing and new alien species must be removed as soon as possible after emergence • Alien vegetation that proliferates onsite during construction activities should be immediately removed on discovery. • Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint. Where possible /	During construction	Full compliance with EMPr requirements	Contractor, ESO, ECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	feasible, any remaining natural areas should be utilised as part of the landscaping of the proposed development; • Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. • No collection of indigenous floral species is allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC and medicinal species; • Care should be taken during the construction of the proposed development to limit edge effects to surrounding natural habitat. This can be achieved by: • Demarcating all footprint areas during construction activities; • Demarcating sensitive species and habitat that must be maintained as open space; • All soils compacted as a result of construction activities should be ripped and profiled and re-seeded; • Manage the spread of AIP species, which may affect remaining natural habitat within surrounding areas. Specific mention in this regard is made to Category 1b and 2 species identified within the development footprint areas and surrounding, connected Habitat Units; and • No dumping of litter, rubble or cleared vegetation on site should be allowed. Infrastructure and rubble removed as a result of the construction activities should be disposed of at an appropriate registered dump site away from the development footprint. No			

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	temporary dump sites should be allowed in areas with natural vegetation. • Waste disposal containers and bins should be provided during the construction phase for all construction rubble and general waste. Vegetation cuttings must be carefully collected and disposed of at a separate waste facility; • If any spills occur, they should be immediately cleaned up to avoid soil contamination that can hinder floral rehabilitation later down the line. Spill kits should be kept on-site within workshops. • Upon completion of construction Any areas outside of the approved development area that have been left bare as a result of the construction activities should be rehabilitated using indigenous species. • Floral SCC and medicinal plants must be monitored where they were either relocated or if used in landscaped gardens; • No collection of floral SCC or medicinal floral species must be allowed by construction personnel; • No collection of faunal species by construction personnel is allowed, unless as part of a rescue and relocation process; • No hunting / trapping of faunal species by construction personnel is allowed; • No development is to occur within the conserved freshwater habitat or the stipulated buffer areas as per the freshwater assessment; • No dumping of litter, rubble or cleared vegetation is			

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	allowed on site or in the surrounding open space areas. All waste material must be disposed of at an authorised site; • No illicit fires may be allowed during the construction phase. • No dumping of litter, garden refuse or any waste must be allowed on-site or within surrounding habitats; • Erosion and stormwater should be managed to ensure no further impacts to the wetland habitats occur, notably increased sediment deposition; • Cultivation activities should not be allowed to occur within the wetland habitat or the adjacent grassland areas; • No trapping or killing of any faunal species is to be allowed; and • Landscaped / garden areas should use indigenous plant species, whilst rock features should also be considered to create additional habitat for invertebrates and reptiles that select for rocky areas. No faunal SCC were observed or are expected, however, should an SCC be encountered for whatever reason, a suitably qualified specialist should be contacted in order to advise on the best way forward.			
UCVB Wetland	• No abstraction of water from the downstream Willow spruit watercourse may be permitted unless expressly authorised by DWS. • If the applicants preferred alternative is approved by the authorities, 0.3ha of the UCVB wetland on site will be removed for the construction of a portion of	During construction	Full compliance with EMPr requirements	Contractor, ESO, ECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	Sefatanaga street. • A Water Use License Application (WULA) must be received from the Department of Water and Sanitation for works within the wetland area adjacent to the Project runway site. • All construction and site clearing must take place during the dry season to limit potential impacts to the wetland because of construction activities. • All temporary offices, equipment laydown areas, storage areas, stockpile areas, etc., must be located at least 50m from delineated watercourse habitat, ideally on flat surfaces, in order to minimise the probability of impacts related to increased stormwater run-off intensity and spills of hazardous substances during construction activities. • An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must be appointed in order to ensure all water related aspects are adequately mitigated for the life of the proposed development within the study area. • During excavation activities, it must be ensured that stockpiles are not higher than 2 m in height and all exposed soil must be protected for the duration of the construction phase with a suitable geotextile (e.g. Geojute or hessian sheeting) to prevent erosion and sedimentation of the conserved wetland. • Dust suppression measures must be implemented (such as spray watering on any gravel roads created) throughout the proposed development activities to prevent excessive dust which may smother			

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	hydrophytic vegetation of the wetland. • Concrete and cement-related mortars can be toxic to aquatic life and other biota. Proper handling and disposal is considered imperative to minimise and eliminate discharge into the wetland. High alkalinity associated with cement can dramatically affect and contaminate both soil and ground water. • Fresh concrete and cement mortar should not be mixed near the proximity of the wetland • Mixing of cement should only be undertaken within the construction camp and may not be mixed on bare soil; • Mixing of concrete is also to be strictly undertaken within a lined, bound or bunded portable mixer. Consideration must be taken to use ready mix concrete; • A batter board or other suitable platform/mixing tray is to be provided onto which any mixed concrete can be deposited whilst it awaits placing; • A washout area should be designated outside of the confines of the wetland; • Cement bags must be disposed of in the demarcated hazardous waste receptacles; • Concrete spillage outside of the demarcated area must be promptly removed and taken to a suitably licenced waste disposal site • Careful planning of the placement of all construction machinery must be undertaken beforehand to ensure that the minimum impact on the wetland occurs			

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	during the installation of any service infrastructure; • The portions of the wetlands disturbed by construction activities must be rehabilitated with indigenous wetland vegetation, thus reinstating faunal and floral habitats. This will ensure that the current levels of ecological service provision of the wetlands are maintained and where feasible, improved. • Rehabilitation of these areas should take place after the construction of the proposed development has been completed and ongoing maintenance is required to ensure vegetation growth. **<u>Wetland rehabilitation plan</u>** • Galago Environmental was appointed to compile an aquatic ecosystem rehabilitation plan to mitigate the impact of the construction phase of Sefatanaga Street and the townships stormwater release points, as outlined by the civil design report for the Samcor Park extension 13 development. See Appendix G2 of the Final BAR. • The rehabilitation plan must guide the process of rehabilitation efforts that occur during the process of the activity. • The rehabilitation plan is aimed at terrestrial ecosystems, and a specialist Aquatic Environmental Control Officer (AECO) must be on site for the duration of the rehabilitation process. • The AECO will be tasked with the health of the aquatic ecosystems through the identification and mitigation of			

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	any environmental problems encountered, and will have the power to stop any activities impacting negatively on the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. • All hydrophytes occurring in the area as per the wetland delineation must be removed and stockpiled for future use. The project must be driven by a suitably qualified wetland ecologist and or botanist to recommend the removal and storage process. • The stripping and stockpiling of soils must be done in close consultation with the wetland ecologist to maximise the opportunities for successful storage of the soils. • Stripped topsoil and associated vegetation (including large trees) must be placed on top of in situ soil and vegetation. Soils must not be stocked more than 2 meters vertical height. Edges must be sloped to 33° (1:3). The topsoil stockpile must be seeded with a suitable indigenous vegetation mix. • Excavations for development/ attenuation release points must be completed as soon as possible. • Post services installation of a section: the area must be reshaped to follow the contours pre-services installation. It is imperative that the aquatic ecosystem catchment levels are refilled to pre-services installation levels. • A weekly inspection and reporting must be conducted by the AECO. • Aspects and monitoring requirements of the study site as presented in Table 10 of the Aquatic Ecosystem			

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	Rehabilitation plan must be implemented on site. • Remediation work is the responsibility of the construction crews. • Proper follow up programs for the eradication of alien vegetation are important. • The AECO will also be tasked with the monitoring timetable, reporting, and Maintenance of rehabilitation and mitigation aspects • Maintenance of Vegetation growth in SuDs must be monitored as per the vegetation maintenance methods for SuDS.			
Erosion	• Soil stockpiling areas must be situated at least 50m away from any watercourses • Soil stockpiling areas must be situated at least 50m away from any watercourses. • Soil stockpiles must be secured with sand bags / silt fences around the base of the stockpile should an erosion risk be observed • Soil stockpiles must be secured with sand bags / silt fences around the base of the stockpile should an erosion risk be observed • Temporary soil stockpiles must only be placed within the construction site boundaries. Soil not utilised during construction activities must be stored in a designated soil stockpile area within the construction site camp • No works must be undertaken where high rainfall conditions are expected. The contractor must be cognisant of weather forecasts for the area. • Temporary erosion controls must be implemented at	During construction	Full compliance with EMPr requirements	Contractor, ESO, ECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	areas that are sensitive to erosive processes such as steep slopes; • Erosion and sediment controls must be regularly monitored and maintained to ensure functionality throughout the construction phase. Maintenance checks must be prioritised after high rainfall events and observed damage must be immediately repaired. • Stormwater run-off controls must be implemented across the site in order to reduce the risk of concentrated run-off entering the downstream watercourse habitat. • If dewatering is required on site, water must pass through a series of silt traps or an alternative silt filtering area prior to being discharged to nearby watercourses. The intensity of discharge flows must be adequately managed to ensure no erosion within the watercourses.			
Cultural Historic, Archaeological and Palaeontological Features	• The Project Engineer must ensure that all staff are trained to recognise potential cultural historic, archaeological and palaeontological artefacts and sites. The Resident Engineer must also ensure that a system is in place to cease activities if such a site is identified. • Should any heritage artefacts be exposed during excavation, work on the area where the artefacts were discovered, shall cease immediately and the find brought to the immediate attention of the Resident Engineer who will report it to the Gauteng SAHRA. The area will be fenced off with a radius of 20m around the unearthed item, demarcated as a no-go area and access	During construction	Full compliance with EMPr requirements	Contractor, ESO, ECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	will be prohibited. • The Project Engineer must then arrange for the appointment of a qualified archaeologist to examine the site and recommend further action. • Following consultation with the archaeologist and SAHRA, the PE will be responsible for approving the Contractor‟s resumption of normal activities. • Under no circumstances shall any artefacts be removed, destroyed or interfered with by anyone on the site. • Contractors and workers shall be advised of the penalties associated with the unlawful removal of cultural, historical, archaeological or palaeontological artefacts, as set out in the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 51.(1). • A Cultural Historic, Archaeological and Palaeontological Method Statement incorporating the above procedures and the site clearance Programme, including timing, physical boundaries, the maximum depth of excavations and programming of these excavations, must be submitted by the appropriate contractor(s) to the Resident Engineer for approval. • Human remains confirmed younger than 60 years (to be confirmed by the police forensic unit or archaeologist) are to be reported directly to the nearest police station.			
Air Quality Management	• Using environmentally acceptable suppression methods where appropriate. • Covering long-term stockpiles or temporarily re-vegetating them. • Halting dust generating activities when wind speed	During construction	Full compliance with EMPr requirements	Contractor, ESO, ECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	exceeds 35 km/h. • Imposing a 25 km/h speed limit on access roads. • Re-vegetating exposed areas during the operating phase. • Prompt rehabilitation and wetting down of recently cleared areas to minimize dust creation. • Stockpiles (e.g. soil) should be maintained for as short a time as possible and should be enclosed by wind breaking enclosures of similar height to the stockpile. Stockpiles should be situated away from the site boundary, access roads. • Until vegetation used in rehabilitation efforts has established, temporary stabilization methods must be used (e.g. protecting exposed soils with coarse granular materials, mulches, or straw). • Construction should be undertaken in a phased manner, to limit the size of the area to be exposed at any one time. • The Contractor will be responsible for the continued control of dust arising from his operations. Should a dust control method prove to be ineffective by the Project Manager and ECO, alternative methods will need to be conducted by the Contractor. Any changes in the dust control methods shall be for the cost of the Contractor. • Any complaints about dust recorded in the complaints register must be immediately investigated by the Resident Engineer and addressed. Contact details (e.g. telephone number) should be located at the entrance of			

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	the site for reporting of excessive dust after hours. • No waste, vegetation or any other material may be burnt on site, in compliance with smoke control regulations issued in accordance with the Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004). • Trucks transporting any form of soil or waste should be covered with a tarpaulin. • The speed of the traffic on the access roads needs to be kept slow (25 km/h) to curb any unnecessary dust. • No waste may be buried on site. • Approved Air Quality Method Statements. • Excessive dust generation as determined visually by the ECO, Resident Engineer or his representative is not permitted.			
Noise Management	• Where possible the contractors must use equipment, which limits excessive noise generation. • Within reason, any complaints pertaining to excessive noise and vibrations as recorded in the complaint register must be investigated by the Resident Engineer and addressed. • Construction activities to be limited to weekdays between 08:00 and 17:00. No work is to be undertaken on Sundays or public holidays. • Vehicles and machinery to be kept in good working order with the prescribed mufflers and silencers. • A Noise and Vibration Method Statement must be submitted by the appropriate contractors to the Resident Engineer for approval. • No loud music will be allowed on	During construction	Full compliance with EMPr requirements	Contractor, ESO, ECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	• No construction staff to be housed on site.			
Water use	• Opportunities to reduce consumption of, or re-use water must be adopted wherever possible. • Methods must be employed to ensure that water is not wasted. Environmental awareness training must ensure that staff is aware of the need to conserve water and to minimise the pollution of water. • A Water Consumption Method Statement must be submitted by the appropriate contractor(s) to the Resident Engineer or his representative for approval. • Potable water tanks must be installed at the construction site for human consumption and sanitation purposes. The contractor will ensure safe drinkable water for the labourers during the construction phase.	During construction	Full compliance with EMPr requirements	Contractor, ESO, ECO
Water Quality and Stormwater Management	• Minimise the potential contamination of ground and surface water, and to minimise soil erosion, the Project Engineer must ensure that all precautions are taken to ensure that no surface or ground water becomes polluted. • Establish a dedicated area for construction vehicles, machinery or equipment to refuel and where cement can be mixed. Vehicle re-fuelling and cement mixing must only take place on impervious surfaces.	During construction	Full compliance with EMPr requirements	Contractor, ESO, ECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	• No vehicle must be refuelled, serviced or repaired on the construction site, except in designated areas. Only emergency repairs to be conducted on site, all regular service maintenance to be conducted off site. • Temporary storm-water runoff basins and drainage ditches may have to be constructed on site, in order to capture storm-water. • Wherever possible, drainage works should seek to mimic natural drainage patterns and utilise natural drainage lines with retained vegetation. • Anti-erosion measures must disperse run-off to reduce the volume and velocity of surface water flow and vulnerable areas to be stabilised. • Sedimentation into downstream drainage lines must be minimised through the effective stabilisation (e.g. gabions and Reno mattresses) and the re-vegetation of cleared areas. • Details of storage of all chemicals must be submitted to the Project Engineer, ESO and ECO for approval. • Emergency plans must be in place in case of spillages onto road surfaces and/or open areas. Spill kits for small spills to be kept on site. • Contaminated soil (e.g. in vehicle parking areas, under generators) must be removed to an appropriate permitted solid waste disposal facility. Waste manifests to be kept by contractors to prove legal disposal of contaminated soil. • Environmental awareness training must ensure that staff is aware of the need to prevent water pollution.			

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
Waste Management	• Good housekeeping to be undertaken at all times. No illegal dumping or burning of waste allowed. Waste may not be buried. • Environmental awareness training to be undertaken with the construction workers regarding health and environmental impacts from illegal dumping. • Toilet facilities must be made available to construction staff. If portable chemical toilets are used, these are to be secured to the ground and cleaned weekly. Water should be provided for washing and sanitary bins for women. Waste to be disposed of at a wastewater treatment works. • A system for identifying, classifying and disposing of solid waste must be devised. • Waste should be classified as domestic (including litter), hazardous, or recyclable. • Waste materials (e.g. paper and glass) must be sorted and sent for recycling, where the quantity allows this and if the facilities are available. • No littering is permitted on site; litterbins with secured lids must be provided throughout the site. • Centralised eating facilities must be provided for workers to facilitate litter control. • All non-hazardous solid waste must be removed on a regular basis and disposed of off-site at suitably permitted waste facilities. This includes any building rubble left after construction. • The Contractor may utilise the municipal waste collection services for disposal of waste.	During construction	Full compliance with EMPr requirements	Contractor, ESO, ECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	• Hazardous materials must only be disposed of at an approved hazardous waste disposal facility. No hazardous waste material to be disposed of as general waste. • A register of waste disposal (including waste manifests) and sorting records must be retained by the contractors and submitted to the Resident Engineer for auditing purposes. • Appropriate temporary disposal areas must be covered and be on an impermeable floor. • Excess soil and stone removed during the excavations should be used in site levelling or contouring. • Excess material not being reused, should be removed from the site and disposed of at a registered waste site landfill site. • A Waste Management Method Statement must be submitted by the appropriate contractor to the Resident Engineer for approval. • The requirements of the Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008), Health Act (Act 50 of 1992) and the National Environment Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) are applicable to waste management.			
Hazardous Material Management	• Fuel, solvents and other hazardous or toxic substances must be securely stored in a restricted, locked facility approved by the Resident Engineer. • Fuel and hazardous materials containers must be properly labelled. • Chemicals must be stored safely on site, on an impermeable lined surface and surrounded by lined	During construction	Full compliance with EMPr requirements	Contractor, ESO, ECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	bunds. Chemical storage containers must be inspected daily so that any leaks are detected early. • Storage facilities must be maintained and fire-fighting equipment is to be available and kept in good operating order at all times. • An emergency response plan (ERP) for fire and to manage the capture and treatment of polluted water, must be prepared by the applicant. These ERP's must be made known to the Contractors, and RE, and all staff at the env awareness presentations. • Generators and fuel supply needed for equipment during the construction phase must be placed on trays, which rest on clean river sand. This is to prevent any oil or fuel spills. The river sand (clean or contaminated) must be removed from the site once construction has been completed. All contaminated material must be disposed of at a registered hazardous waste disposal facility. Vehicles are also to be parked over drip trays. • No cement or concrete should be mixed on the soil surface or on plastic sheeting. • A Fuels and Hazardous Materials Storage Method Statement must be submitted by the appropriate contractor to the Resident Engineer for approval.			

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
Traffic Management	• Flag-men to be posted when construction works are being undertaken adjacent to main or secondary roads. • Signage is to be displayed regarding construction activities. • Construction vehicles are to keep to the speed limits. • Regular maintenance of roads during construction phase.	During construction	Full compliance with EMPr requirements	Contractor, ESO, ECO
Socio-Economic, Health, Safety and Security	• Adequate ablution facilities and chemical toilet facilities must be placed on site and maintained in good order for the duration of the construction phase. Toilets must be secured to the ground. Toilets should be removed from site when construction is completed. Waste must be disposed of at a registered waste site. • Adequate clean drinking water must be available to construction staff at all times during the construction period. • An area must be demarcated for staff to conduct all necessary cooking activities. The site must be selected to ensure that there is no risk of fires. • Work crews are not to be housed on site. • Awareness training to be undertaken with the construction workers regarding health and environmental impacts from illegal dumping. • Security to be provided after hours to protect equipment in the construction camp. • Excavations to be demarcated with orange netting. Excavations are to be checked daily, prior to work commencing, for any animals. • Shoring of excavations to ensure the safe workings of	During construction	Full compliance with EMPr requirements	Contractor, ESO, ECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	site staff. • The construction area must be demarcated and access controlled for the duration of the construction period. • Signage is to be displayed regarding construction activities. • Construction vehicles must adhere to speed limits and must be acutely aware of people walking and living in and around the construction activities. • A health and safety method statement/program is essential. • General risks associated with the construction activities should be addressed through compliance with the relevant health and safety procedures and regulations. • Access to and from the construction site(s) should be closely monitored and contractors should be required to make the necessary arrangements for the transport of workers to and from the site on a daily basis. • Visitors to report to the Site Office, and appropriate Protective Personal Equipment (PPE) to be worn by visitors. • Discuss the safety and security issues, as well as construction schedule with the local community policing forum and local SAPS. • Adjacent landowners are to be notified 14 days prior to construction commencement. • Fire-fighting equipment in proportion to the fire risk that is presented by the type of construction and other on-site activities and materials used on site is to be available and kept in good operating order at all times.			

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	• Any welding or other sources of heating of materials must be done in a controlled environment, under appropriate supervision, in such a manner as to minimise the risk of fires and/or injury to staff. • Smoking will not be permitted. • A policy of employing local people should be implemented wherever possible. This will ensure that benefits of the construction are provided to local communities and will prevent an influx of job seekers to the site. This policy must be finalised before the hiring of sub-contractors. • Local sub-contractors should be employed wherever possible to maximise the localised economic benefits of the project. • A mechanism must be established to receive and address complaints from the staff.			
Operation: This section presents the environmental requirements for the operational activities of the development, including the protection and ongoing management of the UCVB wetland on site				
UCVB Wetland and buffer zone on site	• All licences and environmental authorisation processes must be received prior to these works being actioned on site. • Implementation of the Invasive Plant Species Control Plan (See Appendix G2 of the FBAR), to eradicate as far as possible all alien floral species which are identified within wetland areas after construction activities are complete.	Design, construction and operational phases	Correct implementation of Rehabilitation Works.	Applicant, PE, ESO, ECO, AECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
Invasive Plant Species Control Plan	• See Appendix 6 of this EMPr, and Appendix G2 of the FBAR for the Samcor Park Ext 13: Invasive Plant Species Control Plan, Dimela Eco Consulting, March 2024. • The Invasive Plant Species Control Plan must be implemented and monitored on site by the appointed ECO, in consultation with Dimela Eco Consulting.	Construction and operational phases	Correct implementation of Invasive Plant Species Control Plan	Applicant, PE, ESO, ECO
Rehabilitate & Stabilise Disturbed Areas, Ensure Environmentally Sensitive Closure	• On completion of the construction operations, the site camp area must be cleared of all site camp facilities, ablution facilities, fencing, signage, waste and surplus material. • Surfaces are to be checked for waste products from activities such as concreting or asphalting and cleared in a manner approved in writing by the ECO. • Any contaminated soil must be collected and disposed of as hazardous waste. • All construction waste, litter and rubble are to be removed from the site and re-used elsewhere or recycled/disposed of at an appropriate facility. • Burying or burning of waste or rubble on site is prohibited. • All natural areas that are to remain untransformed but that are impacted by the dumping of materials must be ripped and re-planted after construction is complete, to the satisfaction of the Environmental Control Officer (ECO • The site clean-up shall be to the satisfaction of the Project Manager and the ECO • Construction/demolition activities that must take place within the aquatic ecosystems (such as the flood	Operational phases	Full compliance with EMPr requirements	Applicant, PE, ESO, ECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	protection measures, civil services, etc) or the ecological buffers must be done in the dry season, to reduce the risks of contamination of the aquatic ecosystems through rainfall and runoff • The Wetland rehabilitation plan must be implemented during the dry season. Implementation of the relevant components of the rehabilitation plan must commence upon completion of the activities. The rehabilitation plan can be implemented in a phased manner, and must include monitoring visits by a freshwater ecologist,			
Stormwater discharge into the Willow Spruit	• Stormwater discharge at the WULA authorised point; directly into the wetland and its catchment, must use the principles of sustainable urban drainage (SUDS) to construct swales at the point at which the stormwater is discharged, to attenuate the stormwater, and allowing it to discharge more gradually into the wetland, and to assist in the polishing of the stormwater prior to it entering the wetland.	Design, construction and operational phases	Correct implementation of Rehabilitation Works.	Applicant, PE, ESO, ECO
Energy consumption	• Energy-saving awareness activities / notices to be practiced within the development site (both business and residential) areas. • Energy saving methods as per the BAR must be implemented over a long-term period for the operational cargo warehouses. • Alternative energy sources such as gas and solar panels must be considered for the long-term operation of the townships. • Should the applicant consider the installation and	Operational phase	Incorporation of alternative energy sources into all buildings	Applicant, PE, ESO, ECO

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	operation of a generator, the noise aspect should be considered and appropriately mitigated regarding the operation of a generator.			
Solid Waste Management Plan	• General waste generated during the operational phase will comprise typical domestic waste generated by administrative and housekeeping operations as well as waste associated with convenience stores and take-away food outlets, such as paper, lunch wrappers, packaging material etc. The hazardous waste will comprise of empty oil cans / tins, oily rags, spent fluorescent tubes, etc. • An integrated waste management system must be implemented, and this must be underpinned by the following waste management hierarchy: 	Operational phase	Responsible waste management in the operational township, with programmes in place to adhere to the waste management hierarchy.	Applicant

ASPECT	ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS	TIMING	TARGET	RESPONSIBILITY
	• Waste from the township is to be incorporated into the existing municipal waste management system. • All general waste material (e.g., non-hazardous waste) should be contained in lined general waste bins.			
Final ECO Audit and sign-off	• A close-out audit must be conducted by the ECO following the post-construction and rehabilitation activities.	Once all construction activities on site are completed	Full compliance with the EMPr	ESO, ECO

15. DECLARATION OF ADHERENCE TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

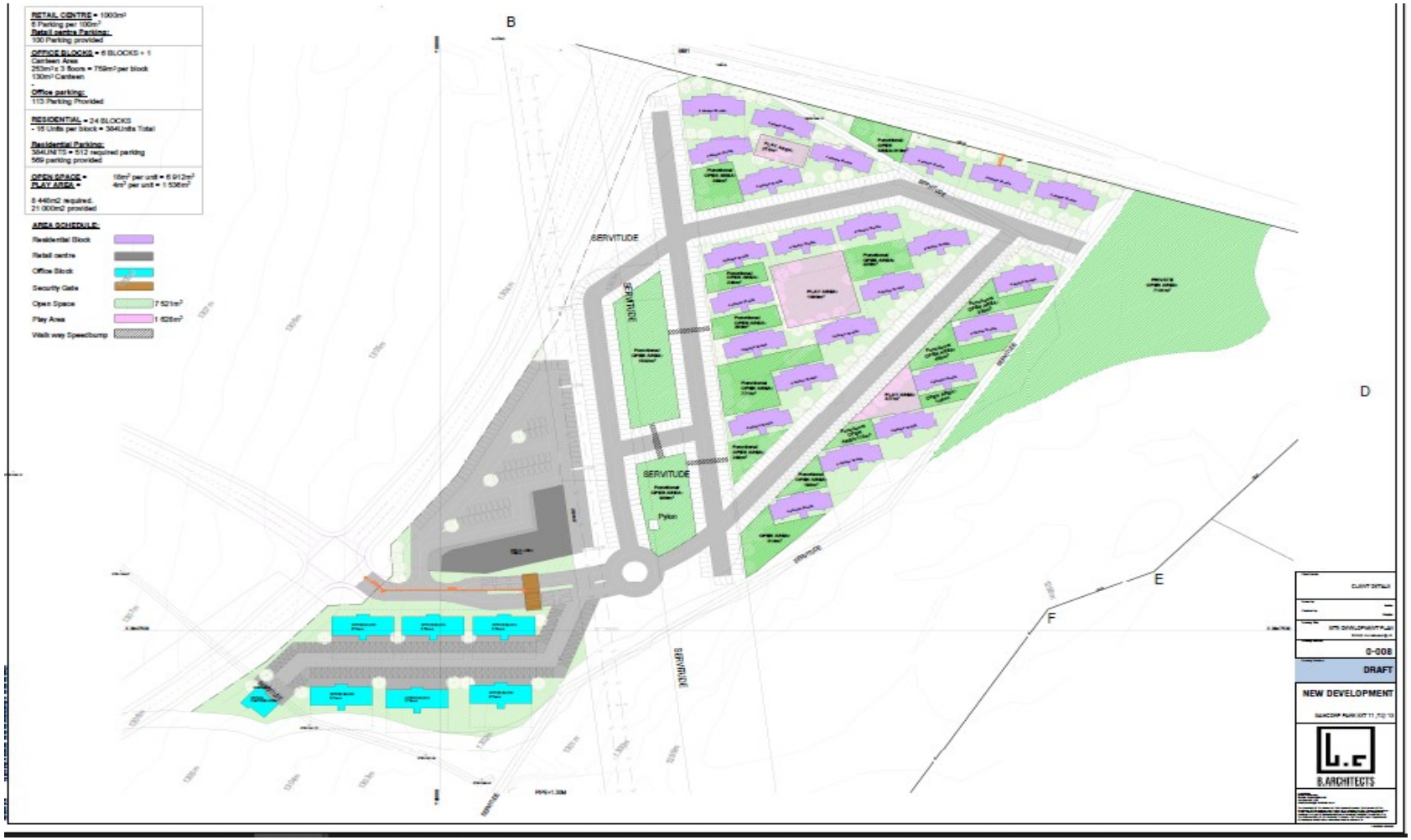
All persons involved must be made aware of the environmental goals and policy of the Applicant, and of the appointed project contractors, and must be encouraged to develop a commitment to compliance with the environmental legislation.

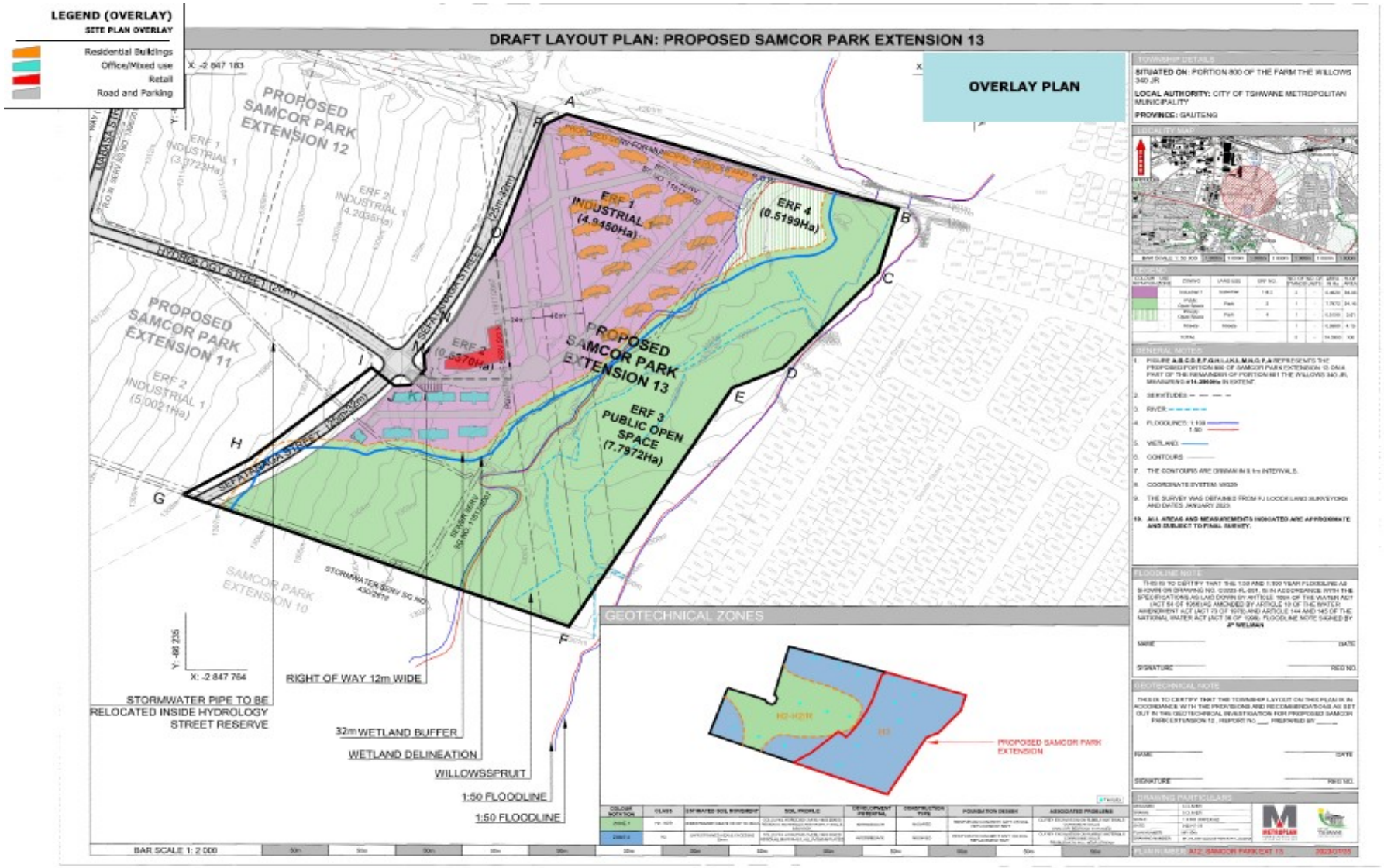
The appointed Contractor must sign declarations of adherence to the EMPr, stating the following:

- That the conditions of the authorisation were brought under their attention and that they have read and understood the contents of the Environmental Management Programme, all its contents, and agree to adhere to all the specified requirements.
- That they understand their responsibilities in terms of enforcing and implementing the Environmental Specifications as set out in the various documents for the project site.
- That they also undertake to inform all persons under their supervision of such specifications.

See Appendix 7

APPENDIX 1: SAMCOR PARK X 13 LAYOUT PLAN




DRAFT LAYOUT PLAN: PROPOSED SAMCOR PARK EXTENSION 13
LEGEND (OVERLAY)
SITE PLAN OVERLAY
Residential Buildings
Office/Mixed use
Retail
Road and Parking
OVERLAY PLAN
PROPOSED SAMCOR PARK EXTENSION 12
PROPOSED SAMCOR PARK EXTENSION 11
PROPOSED SAMCOR PARK EXTENSION 13
ERF 1 INDUSTRIAL (4.9450Ha)
ERF 2 (0.5270Ha)
ERF 3 PUBLIC OPEN SPACE (7.7972Ha)
ERF 4 (0.5199Ha)
HYDROLOGY STREET
SERAPENG WAY STREET
STORMWATER PIPE TO BE RELOCATED INSIDE HYDROLOGY STREET RESERVE
RIGHT OF WAY 12m WIDE
32m WETLAND BUFFER
WETLAND DELINEATION
WILLOWSSPRUIT
1:50 FLOODLINE
1:50 FLOODLINE
GEOTECHNICAL ZONES
PROPOSED SAMCOR PARK EXTENSION
BAR SCALE 1: 2 000
TOWNSHIP DETAILS
SITUATED ON: PORTION 800 OF THE FARM THE WILLOWS 340 JR
LOCAL AUTHORITY: CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY
PROVINCE: GAUTENG
LOCALITY MAP
LEGEND
GENERAL NOTES
FLOODLINE NOTE
GEOTECHNICAL NOTE
DRAWING PARTICULARS

APPENDIX 2: EAP PROFILE, CV AND DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

1. DECLARATION BY THE EAP

I, _____, declare that –

- I act as the independent environmental assessment practitioner in this application;
- I have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in Regulation 13 of the Regulations when preparing the application and any report relating to the application;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the Competent Authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the Competent Authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the Competent Authority, unless access to that information is protected by law, in which case it will be indicated that such information exists and will be provided to the Competent Authority;
- I will perform all obligations as expected from an environmental assessment practitioner in terms of the Regulations; and
- I am aware of what constitutes an offence in terms of Regulation 48 and that a person convicted of an offence in terms of Regulation 48(1) is liable to the penalties as contemplated in Section 49B of the Act.

Disclosure of Vested Interest (delete whichever is not applicable)

- I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Regulations;

- I have a vested interest in the proposed activity proceeding, such vested interest being:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Signature of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Name of Company:

Date

2. UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH/ AFFIRMATION

I, _____, swear under oath / affirm that all the information submitted or to be submitted for the purposes of this application is true and correct.

Signature of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Name of Company

Date

Signature of the Commissioner of Oaths

Date

APPENDIX 3: METHOD STATEMENT

DECLARATION OF ADHERENCE TO THE METHOD STATEMENT: *CONTRACTOR*

I, _____, in my capacity as _____ understand the contents of this Method Statement and the scope of the works required of me. I further understand that this Method Statement may be amended on application to and with approval by the Engineer, and that the SHE Coordinator, Construction Manager and ECO will audit my compliance with the contents of this Method Statement, pertaining to the Samcor Park X 13 Project.

Signed:

Date:

METHOD STATEMENT FOR THE SAMCOR PARK X 13 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME: CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Job/Project Title:	
MS Revision Number :	
Date:	

Description of Works

Task:	
Time :	
Duration:	
Sequence:	
Location:	

Resources Required

Personnel and Copies of Certificates:	
Supervision:	
Plant/Equipment:	
Materials, inc Weights:	

Assessment of Significant Risks for all Tasks

Access:	
Place of Work:	
Others at Risk:	
Noise, Manual Handling:	

APPENDIX 4: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SITE PLAN

The following issues must be addressed and shown on the **annotated Environmental Management Site Plan**, *prior to construction activities commencing on site:*

PLANNING ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
Sequence of events	Description of the nature of the process required. Briefly describe the sequence of events that will take place from the time that the contractor moves onto site to the time when the site is handed over to the Project Developer.	Applicant, Contractor, Resident Engineer
Health and safety	• Potential risks and hazards and precautions that will be taken. • Cooking area, hazardous materials site, first aid kit, fuel store, security issues, fire control. • Safety of surrounding sensitive receptors (e.g. residents and road • users).	Applicant, Contractor, Resident Engineer
On site toilets	• How many required for the particular development? • How long are the toilets required on site? • Location of toilets (Site Plan)	Contractor, Resident Engineer
Workforce	• Number of on-site workers • Training of workforce in terms of environmental awareness • Management of workforce, particularly sub-contractors	Contractor, Resident Engineer
Transport and traffic	• Transport required for site workers • Routes to be used by construction vehicles	Applicant, Contractor, Resident Engineer
Infrastructure and associated equipment	• Nature and extent of infrastructure construction	Contractor, Resident Engineer
Earthworks/cleaning	• Volume of material to be excavated/cleaned	Contractor, Resident

	• Duration of operations • Where stocks to be kept on site (Site Plan) • How long to be kept on site • Where, when and how to be disposed of	Engineer
Equipment needed for construction activities	• Area required for material and equipment storage • Duration of works • Nature of equipment and necessary materials	Contractor, Resident Engineer
Drinking water	• Quantity required • Duration of period in which required • Source of water • Location of potable water (Site Plan)	Applicant, Contractor, Resident Engineer
Cooking/Eating/Rest areas	• Area required • Equipment required e.g. gas stoves, matches etc. • Location - must take into consideration the vegetation conditions • (Site Plan)	Applicant, Contractor, Resident Engineer
Existing structures	Indication of location of any structures that need to be removed and/or protected	Applicant, Contractor, Resident Engineer
Life of project	• Working hours • Time frame	Applicant, Contractor, Resident Engineer
Construction site	• Work area required • Location of construction site and work area (Site Plan)	Applicant, Contractor, Resident Engineer
Environmentally sensitive areas and possible environmental risks associated with construction activities	A training programme on possible environmental risks that may result from construction activities and how to deal with these (including a reporting structure) must be made available prior to construction commencing	Applicant, Contractor, Resident Engineer
Waste management	• Litter drums - number, type, size, location	Applicant,

	(Site Plan) • Construction of a waste transfer station within the site boundaries • Closest registered waste disposal site (Location map) • Waste management plan • Recycling / material re-use options	Contractor, Resident Engineer

APPENDIX 5: WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

A Waste Management Plan (WMP) outlines measures and procedures for the appropriate handling, storage and disposal of wastes generated during the entire project lifecycle (pre-construction, construction and operational phases).

The objectives of the WMP are to:

- Formalise waste handling, transfer and disposal activities associated with waste from the Industrial township;
- To prevent inappropriate management of waste and associated risk of pollution of the environment;
- To facilitate waste minimisation entailing avoidance, reduction, reuse, recycling or treatment before disposal;
- To streamline waste segregation, storage, and disposal and promote resource recovery from waste;
- To contain, control and dispose of waste in accordance with the required waste management practices (e.g. waste segregation);
- To define responsibilities for waste management at the various levels of operation associated with the development;
- To provide a framework for the selection of waste management service providers in line with cradle to grave principles.
- To provide actions and guidelines to ensure that waste management is undertaken in line with Existing South African waste management legislation, waste management guidelines and policies; and international best practise (Waste Hierarchy).

In accordance with international trends, the management of all waste streams that will be generated at the warehouse should demonstrate support for the Hierarchy of Waste Management (HWM), which aims to promote the re-use and recycling of wastes, giving effect to the concept of 'cradle-to-cradle' waste management. The aim of the Waste Management Plan is to minimize the amount of waste disposed of, and as such, a waste hierarchy is followed:
Prevent → Minimise → Reuse → Recycle → Recover, and only then, → Dispose.

As this section forms part of the EMPr, the overall responsibility of ensuring compliance with the Waste Management Plan ultimately lies with the Applicant.

Planning phase*:* *Permits and permissions*

- In order to comply with legislation, the following storage volumes may not be exceeded without a Waste Management License
  - General Waste: -100m3
  - Hazardous Waste: 35m3
- Finalize agreements and programmes with the Local Municipality regarding the disposal of domestic waste at the nearest landfill, particularly in terms of initial cleanup volumes (existing dumping) required for this rehabilitation project.

Construction Phase:

Good management practices

- Ensure that all personnel are familiar with waste management requirements on site;
- An adequate number of refuse bins must be provided at the construction sites. refuse bins must be equipped with a closing mechanism to prevent their contents from blowing out and from scavenging animals.
- Ensure that personnel make use of the refuse bins provided;
- Empty refuse bins for disposal at least once per week, but more often if required;
- Ensure that rubble, litter, and disused construction materials are appropriately stored (if not removed daily) and then disposed regularly at licensed waste facilities.
- If there is a shortage of space and not enough room for multiple skips the principal contractor should employ a licensed waste management company to deal with waste,
- Onsite recycling containers and/or areas must be clearly marked.
- The working areas and storage sites must be cleared of litter on daily basis. The contractor will maintain 'good housekeeping' practises as ensure that all work sites and construction camp are kept tidy and litter free.
- Dispose of solid waste at the nearest, applicably licensed recycling centre, salvage yard or landfill site;
- All waste must be transported in an appropriate manner (e.g. plastic rubbish bags) to the approved waste site.
- The contactor may not dispose of any waste and / or construction debris by burning, or by burying.
- Safe disposal waybills for all waste and material loads removed from the site must be kept on file.
- Complete waste transfer notes before any waste leaves the site.
- Ensure all waste service providers have a valid waste carrier's registration certificate.

Non-hazardous construction waste

- Segregate different types of waste as they are generated using different skips where possible (General wastes, non-hazardous wastes and hazardous wastes). At a minimum there should be skips for wood, metals, inert and mixed materials,
- Collect maintenance and domestic refuse (scrap metal, packaging materials etc.) in appropriate bins for recycling or send to landfill for disposal in an approved manner.

- Recycle suitable spoil, demolition materials, all pruning, and surplus construction material arising from the works on site to avoid the need to transport materials.
- Metal waste has commercial value and is to be sold on to a scrap metal contractor for recycling purposes.
- Wood waste includes oversized cable reels, wooden packaging boxes, palettes and other wood materials. Palettes in good condition may be reused and are to be returned to materials suppliers on a return system – this will need to be negotiated with the relevant suppliers. Damaged wood waste is to be donated to local communities.

Hazardous construction waste

Hazardous waste can be defined as waste, which can, even in low concentrations, have significant adverse effects on public health and/ or the environment.

- The disposal of hazardous waste must comply with all relevant Regulations, Norms and Standards pertaining to waste classification in order to ensure disposal at the correct landfill class.
- Avoid the generation of hazardous waste wherever possible through procurement processes e.g. purchasing of less toxic / environmentally friendly products.
- Petroleum, chemical, harmful and hazardous waste must be stored in enclosed, bunded areas. The bunded areas shall be clearly marked. Such waste shall be disposed of off-site at a licensed hazardous waste disposal site.
- Forecast and prevent potential situations in which accidents and spills can mitigate against unwarranted waste emissions.
- Hazardous waste may be temporarily stored on site in vessels equipped with secondary containment structures to prevent contamination of soil, groundwater and surface waters due to accidental spills or releases.
- Hazardous waste must be separated at source from the general waste stream. Where possible, all hazardous wastes, including hydrocarbon wastes such as oils, should be recycled either by a recognized recycling company or returned to the supplier.
- All hazardous wastes that cannot be reused or recycled should be labelled correctly and stored in the designated waste storage area until collected for correct disposal.
- Load and unload any solid hazardous materials in a manner that reduces potential spills.
- Ensure that a spills containment kit is available on site and that personnel are trained in spills clean up procedures.
- No spills may be hosed down into a storm water drain or sewer, or into the surrounding natural environment.
- Immediately clean leaks and spills of hazardous substances and dispose of as hazardous waste. The ESO and ECO should be notified immediately if a hazardous waste spill occurs, to ensure proper clean-up and disposal.
- Any contaminated soil / substrate must be removed and stored in a skip until it can be disposed of at a permitted disposal site.
- Report major spills to the regional DWS office.
- Hazardous waste disposal must be undertaken by an approved waste contractor, and waste must be disposed of at a permitted hazardous waste disposal facility on a regular

basis (H:H or H:h – landfill operator to be contacted for verification). Ensure that all transportation and disposal / recovery permits and licenses are held by the service provider.

- All hazardous waste transported from the site must be reconciled with safe disposal certificates to be issued by the waste management service provider. These should be kept on file for inspection by the environmental authorities if required.

Sewage and effluent

- Ensure that sufficient numbers of mobile toilets are available on site and that these are located beyond the buffer zones.
- The location of chemical toilets or soak-aways should be put as far as possible from any wetland, watercourse or drainage line.
- Ensure that mobile toilets are maintained in a sanitary and operational state. Service slips need to be kept on file for verification
- Waste from ablution facilities must be regularly removed and care must be taken to ensure that there is no spillage.

Operational Phase

Waste management areas

- Waste must be transported from the point of generation directly to the centralised waste storage area where it can be safely stored prior to offsite disposal.
- The operator must obtain consent / confirmation from the nearest landfill (or similar) to dispose their non-recyclable waste at the facility.
- Duty of care obligations should be adopted and enforced, meaning that only reputable waste transport companies and permitted waste disposal facilities are used.
- Recordkeeping of the waste types and quantities must be as accurate as possible. Landfill waybills must be obtained and kept on file.
- Arrangements must be in place for the regular maintenance and cleaning of waste/recycling storage areas.

Landscape and organic waste

- Develop a comprehensive system for waste separation at the relevant generation points.
- Separate waste into items, which can be reused, composted, or recycled, and send the remaining portion to the general waste stream for disposal at landfill.

General waste

- Adopt waste reduction procurement philosophy, also known as "Greener purchasing", “Pre-cycling”, or “eco/green procurement”.
- Staff should be made aware of the aim to recycle waste by means of posters, training and staff meetings.
- Visitors/residents should be made aware of the recycling programmes by means of recycling in strategic locations.

- Implement a ‘sort-at-source’ approach to waste management, and separate recyclable waste from non-recyclable waste;
- Separate viable recyclable components from the general waste stream prior to disposal. Recyclables that are typically recovered from general waste include metals, plastics, glass, and paper / cardboard.
- Waste storage receptacles must be covered or lidded to prevent scavenging by wild animals and vermin, and to prevent waste from being windblown into the adjacent open areas.
- Undertake regular clean-ups and litter removal across the entire site;
- Skips / receptacles should be emptied on a weekly basis to prevent the formation of odour.
- Ensure that the waste is removed by a suitably qualified waste service provider and that the relevant documentation with proof of proper waste disposal is available.
- A manifest indicating the volume (monthly) of disposed general waste should be kept on file.

APPENDIX 6: INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES CONTROL PLAN, DIMELA ECO CONSULTING, MARCH 2024

APPENDIX 7: COMPLAINTS / INCIDENT REGISTER

COMPLAINTS RECORD SHEET
COMPLAINT RAISED BY:
COMPLAINT:
PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTION:
Signature: _____ Date: _____
NOTES BY EDO:
ECO: _____ Date: _____ Site Manager: _____ Date: _____
NOTES BY ECO:
ECO: _____ Date: _____ Site Manager: _____ Date: _____

APPENDIX 7A: DECLARATION OF ADHERENCE TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: *APPLICANT*

I, _____, in my capacity as applicant and land owner, hereby declare my adherence to the contents of the EMPr compiled for the Samcor Park X 13, Construction Activities. I declare that:

- I have read and understood the contents of the Environmental Management Programme and agree to adhere to all the specified requirements.
- I understand my responsibilities in terms of enforcing and implementing the Environmental Specifications as set out in the various documents for the project site.
- I undertake to inform all persons under their supervision of such specifications.

Signed: Date:

APPENDIX 7B: DECLARATION OF ADHERENCE TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: *CONTRACTOR*

I, _____, in my capacity as the appointed contractor, hereby declare my adherence to the contents of the EMPr compiled for the Samcor Park X 13, Construction Activities. I declare that:

- I have read and understood the contents of the Environmental Management Programme and agree to adhere to all the specified requirements.
- I understand my responsibilities in terms of enforcing and implementing the Environmental Specifications as set out in the various documents for the aforementioned site.
- I undertake to inform all persons under their supervision of such specifications.

Signed: Date:

APPENDIX 8: DECLARATION OF ADHERENCE TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: *RESIDENT ENGINEER*

I, _____, in my capacity as the appointed Resident Engineer (RE), hereby declare my adherence to the contents of the EMPr compiled for the Project Samcor Park X 13 Construction Activities. I declare that:

- I have read and understood the contents of the Environmental Management Programme and agree to adhere to all the specified requirements.
- I understand my responsibilities in terms of enforcing and implementing the Environmental Specifications as set out in the various documents for the aforementioned site.
- I undertake to inform all persons under their supervision of such specifications.

Signed: Date: