



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

for

KIBOKO LANDING STRIP

on

Portion 1 of Farm 172, Honig Klips Kloof, Herbertsdale

In terms of the

National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended) & 2014 Environmental Impact Regulations (as amended)



Prepared for Applicant: Morning Tide Investments (Pty) Ltd

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PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT:

Environmental Management Programme

APPLICANT:

Morning Tide Investments (Pty) Ltd

CAPE EAPRAC REFERENCE NO:

MOS756/07

SUBMISSION DATE

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Submitted for:

Stakeholder Review & Comment

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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REQUIREMENTS

Appendix 4 of Regulation 982 of the 2014 EIA Regulations contains the required contents of an Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). The checklist below serves as a summary of how these requirements were incorporated into this EMPr.

Table 1: Checklist in terms of Appendix 4 of Regulation 982 of 2014 EIA Regulations

Requirement	Description
Details and expertise of the EAP who prepared the EMPr; including curriculum vitae.	Ms Mariska Byleveld for Cape Environmental Assessment Practitioners. See Appendix 4.
A detailed description of the aspects of the activity that are covered by the EMPr as identified by the project description.	<u>Section 1</u>
A map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity, its associated structures, and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site, indicating any areas that must be avoided, including buffers	Appendix 1
A description of the impact management objectives, including management statements, identifying the impacts and risks that need to be avoided, managed and mitigated as identified through the environmental impact assessment process for all the phases of the development including – (i) Planning and design; (ii) Pre-construction activities; (iii) Construction activities; (iv) Rehabilitation of the environment after construction and where applicable post closure; and (v) Where relevant, operation activities.	<u>Section 4</u> – Environmental Impacts & Mitigations <u>Section 5</u> - Responsibilities <u>Section 6</u> – Pre-Construction Design <u>Section 7</u> – Construction Phase <u>Section 8</u> – Operation Phase
A description and identification of impact management outcomes required for the aspects contemplated above.	<u>Section 4</u>
A description of the proposed impact management actions, identifying the manner in which the impact management objectives and outcomes contemplated above will be achieved and must, where applicable include actions to – (i) Avoid, modify, remedy control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation; (ii) Comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practises; (iii) Comply with any applicable provisions of the Act regarding closure, where applicable; and (iv) Comply with any provisions of the Act regarding financial provisions for rehabilitation, where applicable.	<u>Section 4</u> <u>Section 6</u> <u>Section 7</u> <u>Section 8</u>
The method of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated above.	<u>Section 9</u> <u>Section 11</u>
The frequency of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated above.	<u>Section 9</u>

Requirement	Description
An indication of the persons who will be responsible for the implementation of the impact management actions.	<u>Section 5</u>
The time periods within which the impact management actions must be implemented.	Not Applicable
The mechanism for monitoring compliance with the impact management actions.	<u>Section 9</u>
A program for reporting on compliance, taking into account the requirements as prescribed in the Regulations.	<u>Section 9</u>
<p>An environmental awareness plan describing the manner in which –</p> <p>(i) The applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work; and</p> <p>(ii) Risks must be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment.</p>	<u>Section 5</u> <u>Section 6</u> <u>Section 7</u> <u>Section 8</u> <u>Section 9</u>
Any specific information that may be required by the competent authority.	Not Applicable.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BSP	Biodiversity Sector Plan - to inform land use planning, environmental assessments, land and water use authorisations, as well as natural resource management, undertaken by a range of sectors whose policies and decisions impact on biodiversity.
CARA	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983) - provides for control over the utilization of the natural agricultural resources of the Republic in order to promote the conservation of the soil, the water sources and the vegetation and the combating of weeds and invader plants; and for matters connected therewith.
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area - areas required to meet biodiversity targets for ecosystems, species and ecological processes, as identified in a systematic biodiversity plan.
DFFE	National Department of Forestry, Fisheries & the Environment – the national authority responsible for the sustainable environmental management and integrated planning.
DEA&DP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning – the provincial authority for sustainable environmental management and integrated development planning. The competent authority is this case.
DWS	Department of Water & Sanitation Affairs – National authority mandated to enforce the National Water Act (NWA).
EA	Environmental Authorisation – Authorisation obtained on completion of an Environmental Impact Assessment in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA).
ECA	Environment Conservation Act, 1989 - To provide for the effective protection and controlled utilization of the environment and for matters incidental thereto.
ECO	Ecological Control Officer – independent site agent appointed to observe and enforce the implementation of environmental policies and principles on a development site.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment - a process of evaluating the likely environmental impacts of a proposed project or development, taking into account inter-related socio-economic, cultural and human-health impacts, both beneficial and adverse.
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme – an environmental management tool used to ensure that undue or reasonably avoidable adverse impacts of the construction, operation and decommissioning of a project are prevented and that positive benefits of the projects are enhanced.
GIS	Geographic Information System - system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyse, manage, and present all types of geographical data.
GPS	Global Positioning System - a radio navigation system that allows land, sea, and airborne users to determine their exact location, velocity, and time 24 hours a day, in all weather conditions, anywhere in the world.
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998, as amended) – national legislation that provides principles for decision-making on matters that affect the environment.

- NEM:BA** National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No.10 of 2004) – provides for the management and conservation of South African biodiversity within the framework of NEMA.
- NFA** National Forestry Act (Act No.84 of 1998) - provides for the protection of forests, as well as specific tree species within South Africa.
- NSBA** National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment – aims to assess the state of South Africa’s biodiversity based on best available science, with a view to understanding trends over time and informing policy and decision-making across a range of sectors.
- NWA** National Water Act (Act No.36 of 1998) - ensures that South Africa's water resources are protected, used and managed.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cape Environmental Assessment Practitioners (Cape EAPrac) was appointed by the Applicant, Morning Tide Investments (Pty) Ltd to develop an Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) which will be used to promote and ensure environmental monitoring and control during all relevant phases (construction, operational and possible decommissioning) associated with the development of Kiboko landing strip on Portion 1 of Farm Honig Klips Kloof 172, Herbertsdale, Mossel Bay Municipal District (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Locality Map of Portion 1 of Farm 172 (grey outlined area). The red strip represents the locality of the landing strip (CapeFarmMapper, 2023).

Portion 1 of Farm 172 is located approximately 15km east of the town Herbertsdale (**Error! Reference source not found.**). The property is directly north of the Gondwana Private Game Reserve and is accessed from the gravel road, traversing the Game Reserve.

The project entails the following (Figure 2):

- a private, vegetated landing strip ($\pm 1.1\text{km} \times 20\text{m}$),
- one (1) hangar (20m x 20m) with apron/parking (60m x 50m),
- a turning circle ($\pm 1427\text{m}^2$),
- a taxiway (20m x 100m),
- a water reservoir (33m²), and
- a 50m safe zone will be brushcut around the landing strip to observe any obstacles such as animals that might be moving towards the runway when flights are expected ($\pm 12.2\text{ha}$).

The facility will be used by the owner and caters for regional firefighting and anti-poaching operations. The landing strip is registered for daylight operations only. The expected number of aircraft movements are 4 – 8 per month at maximum excluding anti-poaching / firefighting emergency operations.

The water reservoir will be used to refill fire bomber aircraft when required. The hangar resembles a typical farm shed structure for small aircraft storage. The hangar will contain one toilet, basin, shower and kitchen sink. Only the hangar and water reservoir require earthworks. The vegetated landing strip, apron/parking, turning circle and taxiway will be mowed / rolled.

The site is not connected to any municipal services. The hangar will be fitted with rooftop solar panels with batteries. Rainwater tanks will provide potable water. Untreated water will be trucked in from municipal supply to fill the water reservoir as needed. Sewage will be linked to a conservancy tank that will be emptied when required with a private tanker truck and disposed of at an approved municipal facility.

It is noted that Portion 1 of Farm 172 integrates with Gondwana Private Game Reserve's Veld & Game Management Plan (2017 – 2019). The plan includes a fire programme with the goal to preserve and improve the diversity of Renosterveld and Fynbos areas. To align with this Plan it is recommended that the fire rotation be at least six (6) to eight (8) year intervals in the Renosterveld areas and of average seven (7) to ten (10) years in the fynbos areas.

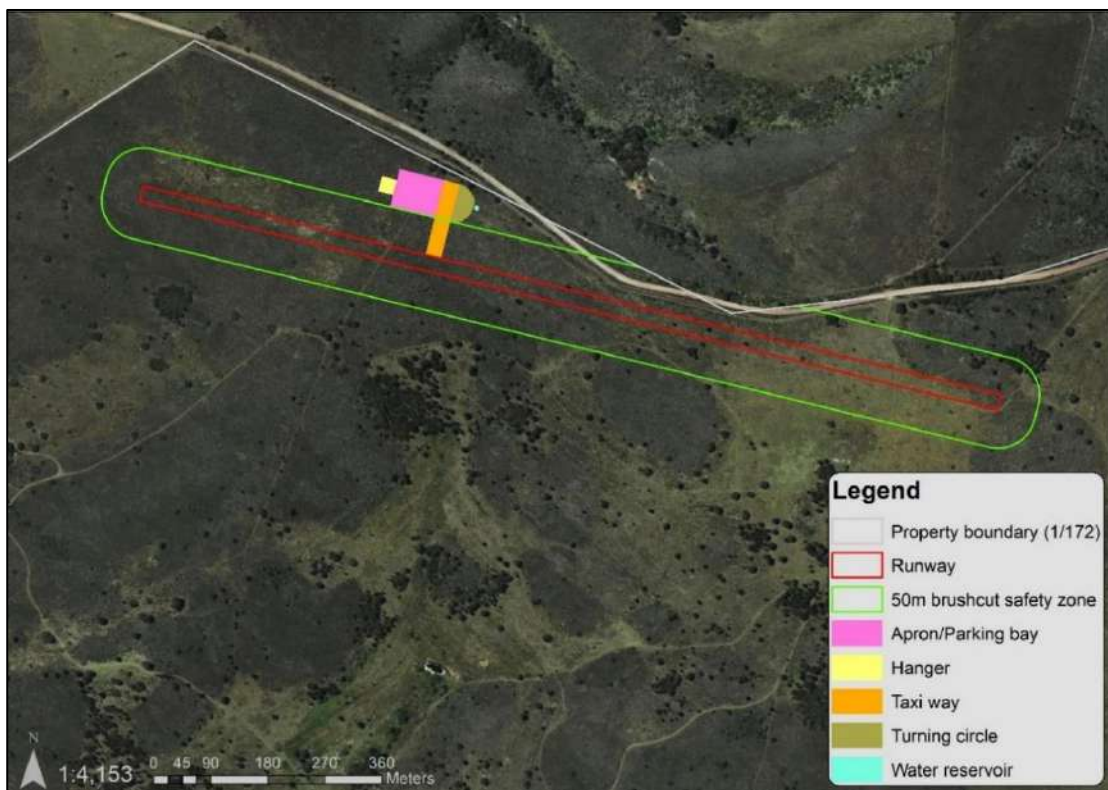


Figure 2: Site Plan for proposed runway on Portion 1 of Farm 172.

This activity requires an Environmental Authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, Act 107 of 1998) before commencing. This document provides part of a series of documents that is being circulated for public and stakeholder input as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, before being provided to the provincial competent authority, the provincial Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning (DEA&DP), for decision-making.

This EMPr contains **management requirements** and **recommendations** made by Cape EAPrac, the appointed specialists as well as in terms of the regulations contained in the **National Environmental Management Act** (NEMA, Act 107 of 1998), and best practice principles. The EMPr should be updated to include any conditions of the **Environmental Authorisation** (EA) as issued.

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE EMPR

The purpose of this EMPr is to ensure that the environmental impacts and management of the various phases, of the proposed activity, on the receiving environment are managed, mitigated and kept to a minimum (i.e., the **outcome** of implementing the EMPr). The EMPr must provide easily understood and clearly defined **actions** that must be implemented during each phase of the proposed activity. The EMPr is a dynamic document that is flexible and responsive to new and changing circumstances.

The document is binding on the Applicant, all contractors and sub-contractors to the site. It must be included as part of any documents / agreements, as well as contractual documents between the Applicant and any contractors. Copies of this EMPr must be kept on site and all **senior personnel** are expected to familiarise themselves with the content of this EMPr.

Any changes or deviations to this EMPr must be authorised by the competent authority.

1.2 STATUS OF THE EMPR

It is of utmost importance that this EMPr be read in conjunction with any legally obtained authorisations such as an Environmental Authorisation (EA). This EMPr is viewed as a dynamic document that must be reviewed and updated on a continual basis.

The EMPr is valid for the duration of the project with each applicable phase corresponding to the identified requirements.

2 EMPR PHASING

2.1 PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE

The pre-construction phase refers to the design phase of the project. This will ensure that any requirements and best practise mechanisms are built into the planning / design phase to be developed in the construction and operational phase.

In terms of this application, the pre-construction can be considered as the site selection, designs and mitigation.

2.2 CONSTRUCTION PHASE

The construction phase refers to the actual construction of the development on the property, and includes all earthworks and installation of bulk services (water, sewerage, roads, stormwater, electricity etc.).

In terms of this application, earthworks are associated with the construction of the hangar (20m x 20m) and water reservoir (33m²). The landing strip, apron/parking area, taxiway and turning circle will be mowed and/or rolled. The 50m safe zone around the landing strip will be brushcut. No bulk services (water, sewage, roads, electricity or stormwater) will be installed. The hangar will be fitted with solar panels for electricity, the rainwater tank will provide potable water, and the kitchen/ablution facilities will be linked with a conservancy tank which will be emptied by a private trucker.

2.3 OPERATIONAL PHASE

The Operation Phase of this project relates to the ongoing management required.

In terms of this application, this refers to all activities that are undertaken once the landing strip meets required standards for private use, firefighting and anti-poaching operations.

The Applicant must ensure that the Operational Phase maintains the underpinning principles 'Duty-of-Care-to-the-Environment' and ideals of sustainable development.

2.4 CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

Decommissioning refers to the process of removing the operating assets of any development after completion.

If the landing strip and associated infrastructure are decommissioned, the vegetation should be allowed to return to its natural state.

3 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The project Applicant is required to comply with all necessary legislation and policies applicable to development and management of the development. These include but are not limited to:

3.1 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NEMA, ACT 107 OF 1998)

The National Environmental Management Act (**NEMA**, Act 107 of 1998, as amended), makes provision for the identification and assessment of **activities** that are potentially detrimental to the environment and which require authorisation from the competent authority (in this case, the provincial Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning (DEA&DP)) based on the findings of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

NEMA embraces the notion of sustainable development as contained in the Constitution of South Africa (Act 106 of 1996) in that everyone has the right:

- to an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing; and
- to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through reasonable legislative and other measures.

NEMA aims to provide for cooperative environmental governance by establishing principles for decision-making on all matters relating to the environment and by means of Environmental Implementation Plans (EIP) and Environmental Management Plans/Programmes (EMPr), of which this EMPr is one.

Principles contained in Section 2 of the NEMA, amongst other things, prescribe that environmental management must:

- In order of priority aim to: avoid, minimise or remedy disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biodiversity;
- Avoid degradation of the environment and avoid jeopardising ecosystem integrity;
- Pursue the best practicable environmental option by means of integrated environmental management;
- Protect the environment as the people's common heritage;
- Control and minimise environmental damage; and
- Pay specific attention to management and planning procedures pertaining to sensitive, vulnerable, highly dynamic or stressed ecosystems.

It is incumbent upon the landowner, to ensure that the above-mentioned principles, entrenched in this EMP are upheld and complied with.

3.2 ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION ACT, 1989 (ECA)

The EIA regulations contained in the Environmental Conservation Act (ECA) have been replaced by NEMA. However, the Applicant must comply with the draft regulations pertaining to noise as published in the province of Western Cape Provincial Extraordinary Gazette as provision made in section 25 of the ECA, as well as Section 24 of the ECA regarding waste management and Section 20 of the ECA dealing with waste management under Part IV, Control of Environmental Pollution.

3.3 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: BIODIVERSITY ACT (NEM:BA) (ACT 10 OF 2004)

This Act controls the management and conservation of South African biodiversity within the framework of NEMA. Amongst others, it deals with the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection, as well as the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources. Sections 52 & 53 of this Act specifically make provision for the protection of critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable and protected ecosystems that have undergone, or have a risk of undergoing, significant degradation of ecological structure, function or composition as a result of human intervention through threatening processes.

The National List of Threatened Ecosystems (Notice 1477 of 2009, Government Gazette No. 32689, 6 November 2009) was gazetted in 2014. The list of threatened terrestrial ecosystems supersedes the information regarding terrestrial ecosystem status in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment (NSBA) 2004 & 2011.

In addition to the management of ecosystems, this Act makes provision for the management and control of alien invasive vegetation. This includes the listing of invasive species that are a threat to natural ecosystems. These species must be strictly controlled and / or eradicated.

The project area is within two distinct vegetation types (degraded Grassy Fynbos & degraded Swellendam Silcrete Fynbos). The proposed activity will result in the permanent loss of approximately 400m² of degraded Swellendam Silcrete Fynbos. The activity will also result in the potential long-term loss of approximately 8.8ha of Silcrete Fynbos. Note that only after 20 years of operation is potential long-term loss expected at a medium significance. The potential long-term loss is of low significance between years 1 – 20.

3.4 NATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The National Waste Management Strategy presents the South African government's strategy for integrated waste management for South Africa.

It deals among others with: Integrated Waste Management Planning, Waste Information Systems, Waste Minimisation, Recycling, Waste Collection and Transportation, Waste Treatment, Waste Disposal and Implementing Instruments.

It is advisable that an integrated waste management system be adopted, which includes waste minimisation, waste recycling and the proper storage and disposal of waste, which does not impact of the health of the environment and human health.

The ablution and kitchen facility located within the hangar will produce waste that will be captured in a conservancy tank. The conservancy tank will be emptied, when required, with a private tanker truck and disposed of at an approved municipal facility.

3.5 NATIONAL WATER ACT (NWA, ACT 36 OF 1998)

The National Water Act (NWA) gives effect to the constitutional right of access to water. The Act's overall purpose is to ensure that South Africa's water resources are protected, used and managed in ways which take into account a number of factors, including inter-generational equity, equitable access, redressing the results of past racial and gender discrimination, promoting sustainable and beneficial use, facilitating social and economic development, and providing for water quality and environmental protection.

The NWA makes persons who own, control, occupy or use land responsible for taking measures to prevent pollution of water resources, and empowers Government authorities to take measures to enforce this obligation.

Since no water resources are being affected by this development, this Act is not applicable.

3.6 NATIONAL FOREST ACT (ACT 84 OF 1998)

The NFA provides for the **protection of forests**, as well as **specific tree species**, quoting directly from the Act: "no person may cut, disturb, damage or destroy any protected tree or possess, collect, remove, transport, export, purchase, sell, donate or in any other manner acquire or dispose of any protected tree or any forest product derived from a protected tree, except under a licence or exemption granted by the Minister to an applicant and subject to such period and conditions as may be stipulated". The Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries (DAFF) is responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the NFA, which includes **prohibition of damage to indigenous trees in any natural forest without a licence** (Section 7 of the NFA), as well as the prohibition of the cutting, disturbing, damaging destroying or removing **protected trees** without a licence (Section 15 of the NFA).

Since no protected tree species are being affected by this development, this Act is not applicable.

3.7 NATIONAL VELD AND FOREST FIRE ACT (ACT 101 OF 1998)

The purpose of the National Veld and Forest Fire Act is to **prevent and combat veld, forest and mountain fires** throughout the RSA and to provide institutions, methods and practices for achieving this purpose. Institutions include the formations of such bodies as **Fire Protection Associations** (FPA's) and **Working on Fire**. The Act provides the guidelines and constitution for the implementation of these institutions as well as their functions and requirements.

The landing strip will allow water bomber planes to provide veld fire suppression services to the surrounding rural areas that will assist in the protection of biodiversity and infrastructure.

3.8 NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (ACT 25 OF 1999)

The purpose of the National Heritage Resources Act is to:

- Introduce an integrated and interactive system for the management of the national heritage resources;

- Promote good government at all levels,
- Empower civil society to nurture and conserve their heritage resources so that they may be bequeathed to future generations;
- To lay down general principles for governing heritage resources management throughout South Africa;
- To introduce an integrated system for the identification, assessment and management of the heritage resources of South Africa;
- To establish the South African Heritage Resources Agency together with its Council to co-ordinate and promote the management of heritage resources at national level;
- To set norms and maintain essential national standards for the management of heritage resources in South Africa and to protect heritage resources of national significance;
- To control the export of nationally significant heritage objects and the import into South Africa of cultural property illegally exported from foreign countries;
- To enable the provinces to establish heritage authorities which must adopt powers to protect and manage certain categories of heritage resources;
- To provide for the protection and management of conservation-worthy places and areas by local authorities; and
- To provide for matters connected therewith.

According to the BID (Perception Planning), the proposal would not impact on any heritage resource and therefore, no further heritage related studies would be required. A NID was submitted to / and received by HWC who confirmed that **no further action under Section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) is required**. However, should any heritage resources, including evidence of graves and human burials, archaeological material and palaeontological material be discovered during the execution of the activities, all works must be stopped immediately, and HWC must be notified without delay.

3.9 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT (ACT 85 OF 1993)

The Act provides for the health and safety of persons at work and for the health and safety of persons in connection with the use of plant and machinery; the protection of persons other than persons at work against hazards to health and safety arising out of or in connection with the activities of persons at work.

In terms of this Act, a Health and Safety Officer and Protocol must be implemented on any sites. The appointment of a Health and Safety Officer is the responsibility of the proponent and contractor and is included in this report to ensure due diligence on construction sites. It is the responsibility of the appointed to HSO to conduct any required audits and as such only the appointment of an HSO will be auditable in terms of this document.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS & MITIGATIONS

The following specialist impact assessments / studies were undertaken for the proposal:

- Biodiversity, Faunal & Botanical Impact Assessment (Biodiversity Africa)
- Agricultural Compliance Statement (Johann Lanz)
- Background Information Document for NID (Perception Planning)
- Aquatic Compliance Statement (Confluent Consulting).

The following positive & negative environmental impacts of the proposed activity were identified and considered during the EIA process, based on which the associated mitigation measures were recommended for implementation (to reduce negative impacts & enhance positive ones):

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
The site is located next to the Gondwana Private Game Reserve with its population of Rhinos threatened by poaching. The fences between Gondwana and Portion 1 of Farm 172 has been dropped and therefore Rhinos are also present on the site. The landing strip is perfectly positioned to provide aerial anti-poaching support.	Temporary noise impact created during the brushcutting and rolling to create the landing strip, apron/parking area, taxiway and turning circle.
Temporary employment opportunities during construction (to semi-skilled and unskilled workers mostly).	The temporary noise impact created by planes landing and take-off during the operation of the airstrip. It must be noted that the airstrip will not be used at a high frequency so the noise impact will be highly infrequent (4 – 8 per month excluding emergency operations).
The site is also strategically located to provide aerial veld fire suppression support to the surrounding area assisting in saving of lives, reduce the damage to infrastructure and loss of biodiversity due to frequent and out of season fires.	The permanent loss of approximately 400m ² of threatened degraded Swellendam Silcrete Fynbos during the construction of the hangar and water reservoir.
Permanent employment opportunities during operational phase (to skilled and semi-skilled workers mostly). The landing strip will be mowed & rolled. The landing strip will also be checked for any bird SCC nests.	Potential long-term loss of 8.8ha of Swellendam Silcrete Fynbos. Note that only after 20 years of operation is potential long-term loss expected at a medium significance. The potential long-term loss is of low significance between years 1 – 20. If the landing strip is decommissioned, all vegetation will return to its natural state.
No / Negligible Impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No impact on Heritage, Archaeological or Palaeontological Resources. • No / negligible impact on Agricultural Resources. • No impact on Aquatic Resources. 	

4.1 MITIGATIONS

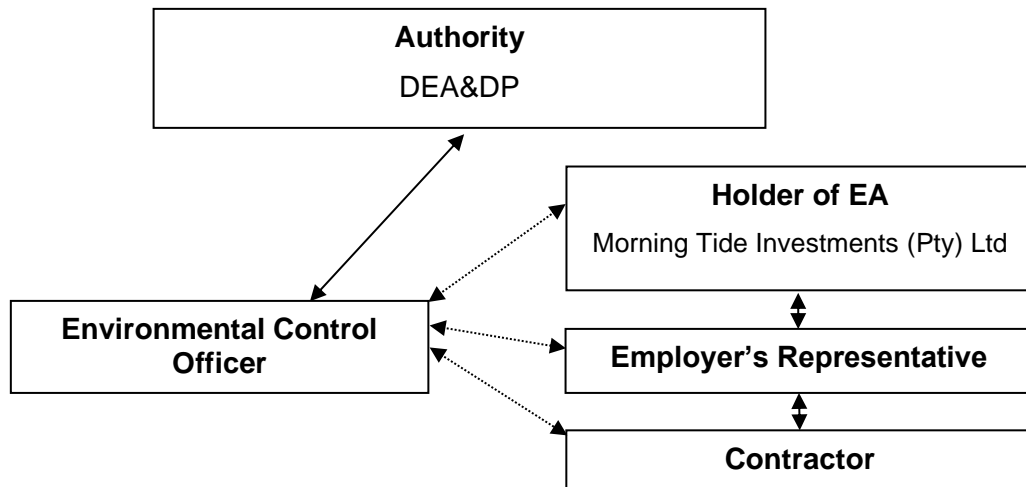
Table 2: List of Mitigation Measures & Associated Management Requirements

Mitigation	Condition of Approval	Included in EMPr	Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase
Mitigations / Recommendations					
Any stormwater should not be directed into wetland areas. Runoff from the hangar roof should be diverted into rainwater tanks for reuse.		✓	✓	✓	
Construction vehicles and machinery must not encroach areas outside the project footprint.		✓	✓		
Topsoil (20cm, where possible) must be collected and stored in an area of low (preferable) and medium sensitivity and used to rehabilitate impacted areas that are not longer required during the operational phase.		✓	✓	✓	
Only indigenous species must be used for rehabilitation.		✓		✓	
Lay down areas must be located within areas of low sensitivity.		✓	✓		
Employees must be prohibited from making open fires during the construction phase.		✓	✓		
Employees must be prohibited from collecting plants.		✓	✓	✓	
Plant translocation to adjacent suitable habitat may only be done for species that are not range restricted and for populations that have not been quantified as regionally significant. Any requirement for translocation must be discussed with Cape Nature prior to translocation taking place.		✓	✓		
The vegetation in the safe zone will be brushcut during the construction and operational phase. The vegetation should be allowed to return to its natural state once the infrastructure has been decommissioned.		✓	✓	✓	✓
Due to the presence of wildlife on the property, a vehicle should travel the landing strip with a spotter to ensure that there are no animals on the runway prior to an aircraft movement.		✓		✓	
If an animal is on the runway, Gondwana Private Game Reserve wildlife management must be consulted to provide input into the procedure that must be followed to direct the animal from the runway.		✓		✓	
The runway must be checked regularly for nests. Nests must be cleared from the runway to prevent birds SCC from laying eggs.		✓		✓	
If the SCC nest cannot be avoided, in the case of an emergency flight, proof of emergency must be made available if requested by authorities.		✓		✓	
In addition to all faunal mitigations listed above a clause must be included in contracts for ALL personnel working on site stating that: "no wild animals will be hunted, killed, poisoned or captured. No wild animals will be imported into, exported from or transported in or through the province. No wild animals will be sold, bought, donated and no person associated with the development will be in possession of any live wild animal, carcass or anything manufactured from the carcass." A		✓	✓	✓	

Mitigation	Condition of Approval	Included in EMP	Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Decommissioning Phase
clause relating to fines, possible dismissal and legal prosecution must be included should any of the above transgressions occur. This must be included in induction material.					
During the development of the runway, the removal of large established trees that host raptors may only be removed outside of breeding season and may only be done when birds are not nesting and rearing young.		✓	✓		
Ideally, any rocks and stumps must be moved into adjacent habitat and rockeries and stumperies created to provide habitat for faunal species.		✓	✓	✓	
Rehabilitate laydown areas.		✓		✓	
Use existing roads and upgrade these where necessary.		✓	✓	✓	
Slow moving species, such as tortoises, that may be in harm's way during construction, must be moved and placed out of harm's way in habitat immediately adjacent to the project area. ECO (or relevant person) to walk ahead of clearing construction machinery.		✓	✓		
Vehicles and machinery must meet best practice standards this will minimise noise and vibrations.		✓	✓		
Project must start and be completed within the minimum timeframe. i.e., may not be started and left incomplete.		✓	✓		
The site must be checked regularly for the presence of alien invasive species. When alien invasive species are found, immediate action must be taken to remove them.		✓	✓	✓	
The black wattle currently noted on site must be removed and disposed of.		✓	✓	✓	
Vehicles and planes must meet best practice standards this will minimise noise and vibrations.		✓		✓	
All necessary plant permits must be obtained prior to commencement of any construction activities.		✓	✓		
Should any heritage resources, including evidence of graves and human burials, archaeological material and paleontological material be discovered during the execution of the activities above, all works must be stopped immediately, and Heritage Western Cape must be notified without delay.		✓	✓		
It is recommended, after compaction, that in-situ DCP tests be done to ensure that the landing strip is compacted to required standards.		✓	✓		
Should any areas on the landing strip develop small depressions (where planes touch down), such must be infilled with suitable grade of compactible material and compacted to avoid unnecessary gravel.		✓		✓	
Best Practise					
Rainwater harvesting should be implemented.		✓	✓	✓	
Construction work must take place during normal work hours.		✓	✓		

5 RESPONSIBILITIES

This section deals with the responsibilities of various parties during the Construction Phase of any development (see below chart).



5.1 HOLDER OF THE EA

The holder of the EA / property owner is the overseeing entity responsible for ensuring that all activities undertaken on the property comply with the Environmental Authorisation (EA) and associated Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) (& any other approval / licence / permit).

The responsibilities of the holder of the EA / property owner include, but are not limited to the following:

- Ensure that **documentation** include reference to, and the need for compliance with, the EA and EMPr as well as any other legally binding documentation, which include and are not limited to:
 - the Municipal Approval/s.
- Be conversant with, and ensure that all Contractors, Sub-contractors, Engineers (and future senior site managers / personnel) are made aware of, and understand the conditions and recommendations, contained in the abovementioned documentation;
- Ensure that all Contractors, Sub-contractors and Engineers (during construction activities) are made aware of their 'Duty of Care to the Environment' and that any damage or degradation of the natural environment within the bounds of the property will not be tolerated and must be dealt with / remedied at the cost of the perpetrator.
- Take remedial and/or disciplinary action in circumstances where persons are found to be in contravention of the abovementioned legally binding documentation.

5.2 CONTRACTORS & SERVICE PROVIDERS

The Engineers, Contractors and Service Providers are often the parties responsible for physically carrying out the activities for which majority of the recommendations in this EMPr are intended. Service providers and Contractors include services, building contractors, 'handy-men' and engineers overseeing the installation and maintenance of services etc. The responsibilities indicated here are also relevant to Sub-Contractors.

The responsibilities of these parties include but are not limited to the following:

- Be conversant and compliant with the EA, the EMPr, and any relevant License, Permit or any legally binding documentation relevant to their operations;

- Have a responsibility to adhering to any conditions and recommendations laid out in above mentioned documentation;
- Prevent actions that may cause harm to the environment;
- Be responsible for any remedial activities in response to an environmental incident within their scope of influence;
- Liaise with the holder of the EA in complying with the EMPr, and in the event that any industry regulated standards are in contradiction with the EMPr or any other authorisations.
- Review and amend to any construction activities to align with the EMPr and Best Practice Principles;
- Ensure compliance of all site personnel and / or visitors to the EMPr and any other authorisations.

5.3 ECOLOGICAL CONTROL OFFICER (ECO)

It is recommended that a suitably qualified Environmental Control Officer (ECO) be appointed to oversee all activities for the duration of the construction phase of the hangar and the development of the landing strip. The ECO must have a minimum of a tertiary level qualification in the natural sciences field. The ECO must have at least 3 years' experience and proven competency as an ECO.

The responsibilities of the ECO include but are not limited to the following:

- Provide environmental induction training to Contractors on site prior to construction activities commencing;
- Provide maintenance, update and review of the EMPr if necessary;
- Liaison between the Project Holder of the EA, Contractors, Authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns, including the implementation of the EMPr;
- Compilation of Environmental Control Reports (ECR) to ensure compliance with the EA, EMPr and duty of care requirements, where necessary;
- Compilation of the Environmental Audit Report or Environmental Completion Statement, after completion of construction (or as otherwise defined in the Environmental Authorisation), where necessary;
- Ensuring / guiding and monitoring compliance with the EA and EMPr and any legally binding documentation;
- Facilitating consultation with relevant environmental authorities (e.g. DEA&DP, DFFE, CapeNature or Municipality);
- Facilitating the application for any required environmental authorisation, permit or licence;
- Provide guidance and interpretation of the EA and EMPr where necessary;
- Issuing site instructions to the contractor for corrective actions required;
- The ECO is required to conduct regular site visits for the duration of the construction period, in order to ensure the Contractor receives the necessary induction and that all procedures are in place. Additional visits may be undertaken in the event of any unforeseen environmental accidents;
- The duration and frequency of these visits may be increased or decreased at the discretion of the ECO;
- Attendance of site meetings if required;
- Maintain a record of environmental incidents (e.g. spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventative measures taken. This information must also be included in the ECR;

- Maintain a public complaints register in which all complaints and action taken must be recorded. This information must also be included in the ECR.

5.4 ECO SITE VISIT FREQUENCY

The following site frequency for ECO site visits has been determined:

- Weekly during development of the hangar/reservoir and preparation of the landing strip.
- Monthly for the first year of operation (especially the safe zone area).

Ad hoc site visits may be undertaken in the event of any incidents or specific requests from the project holder of the EA or project team.

5.5 ENVIRONMENTAL INDUCTION & TRAINING

The holder of the EA in consultation with the Contractor shall ensure that adequate environmental awareness training of senior site personnel takes place and that all construction workers receive an induction presentation on the importance and implications of the EA and EMPr. The presentation shall be conducted, as far as is possible, in the employees' language of choice. The Contractor must provide a translator from their staff for the purpose of translating, if this is deemed necessary.

As a minimum, training must include:

- Explanation of the importance of complying with the EA and EMPr and the employees accountability;
- Discussion of the potential environmental impacts of construction activities;
- The benefits of improved personal performance;
- Employees' roles and responsibilities, including emergency preparedness;
- Explanation of the mitigation measures that must be implemented when carrying out their activities;
- Explanation of the specifics of this EMPr and its specification (no-go areas, etc.);
- Explanation of the management structure of individuals responsible for matters pertaining to the EMPr.

6 PRE-CONSTRUCTION DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

It is recommended that sustainable design considerations are implemented during the planning phase to ensure that the impacts associated with the development are avoided, minimised or managed before construction commences.

6.1 WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION					
Management Statement			Impacts & Risks Avoided		
To minimise the use of scarce water resources by improving consumption methods			Unsustainable or wasteful use of water for construction and operation purposes		
Management Actions					
a. Rainwater harvesting must be incorporated.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Site Plans	Once off	Architect / Engineer	Prior to construction	Audit	Once off
b. Runoff from the hangar roof be diverted into rainwater tanks for reuse.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Site Plans	Once off	Architect	Prior to construction	Audit	Once off
<p>Dual Flush Toilet</p> <p>Conservative estimates have shown that a saving of more than 22 000 liters per household can be achieved annually with the installation of dual flush toilets (Aquanotion, 2008). The toilet in the hangar should be fitted with a dual flush system.</p> <p>Low flow shower head</p> <p>The installation of low flow shower heads can not only reduce water consumption by up to 50%, but also the energy required for water heating by up to 50% (Eartheasy, 2008).</p> <p>It has been estimated that a saving of up to 57 000 liters of water per annum per household can be achieved through the installation of low flow shower heads. Low flow shower heads make use of either aerators or pulse systems to reduce the flow without compromising the quality of the shower. The choice of shower head is up to the individual owner but must have a flow of less than seven liters per minute.</p>					

Low flow Taps

Low flow taps use aerators to reduce the flow of the water. These are either built into the faucet or added as an aftermarket product. The faucets in bathrooms should have a peak flow of less than 10 liters per minute.

It is not necessary to install aerators in kitchen sinks as they are seldom run without a plug. All basins must be fitted with low flow faucets.

Geyser and pipe insulation

Apart from the savings in terms of energy as detailed below, insulating geysers and pipes save water, as shorter periods of running the tap to get hot water are required.

All structures should have insulation on geysers and all hot water pipes.

6.2 ENERGY RESOURCE PROTECTION

Management Statement		Impacts & Risks Avoided			
To minimise the use of energy resources by improving consumption methods		Excessive and unnecessary energy consumption			
Management Actions					
a. Incorporate energy efficiency into the design of the hangar.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Energy saving checklist	Once off	Owner	Ad hoc	Audit	Once off
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The hangar will be fitted with Solar PV panels & batteries. The hangar will not use municipal electricity. 					

6.3 DEMARCATION OF WORK AND NO-GO AREAS

Management Statement		Impacts & Risks Avoided			
To clearly define the work area and avoid impacting on non-works areas.		Negative construction impacts on natural and rehabilitated areas			
Management Actions					
a. Clearly identify and demarcate the development area, area of works and spoiling areas.					

Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Method Statement	Once off	Developer / contractor	Pre implementation	Audit	Once off
b. Fuel and chemicals may only be stored in a designated work area.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Method Statement	Once off	Developer / contractor	Pre implementation	Audit	Once off
c. Provide on-site sanitation and rest areas for personnel.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Method Statement	Once off	Developer / contractor	Pre implementation	Audit	Once off

7 CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

These Construction Phase requirements are aimed at using Best Practise Principles and / or specialist recommendations to manage the impacts on the environment during the construction of the development.

7.1 SITE CLEARANCE PLAN

Site clearance should be undertaken in a systematic manner within the demarcated areas to minimise the impacts of construction on the site. The following table provides a methodology to implementing site clearance according to this EMP and the EA.

Table 3: Site Clearance Methodology.

No	Action	Scheduling
1	Survey approved layout on site.	Prior to construction.
2	Establish site camp and material stockpile sites (incl. waste disposal area, portable toilets etc. The construction camp and necessary ablution facilities meant for construction workers not to enter no-go areas.	Prior to construction.

3	Demarcate work areas using correct demarcation methods.	Prior to construction.
4	Demarcate no-go areas .	Prior to construction.
5	Erosion control measures must be put in place prior to any construction activities that would result in soil being exposed.	Prior to construction.
6	Weather forecasts from the South African Weather Bureau of up to three days in advance must be monitored on a daily basis to avoid exposing soil, works or materials during a storm event. This must be considered in conjunction with tide tables for beach construction work.	Construction
7	Commence with mechanical vegetation clearing within the demarcated work areas only.	Construction
8	Vegetation clearing should occur in parallel with the construction progress to minimise erosion and/or run-off. Large tracts of bare soil will either cause dust pollution or quickly erode and then cause sedimentation in the lower portions of the catchment.	Construction
9	Any biomass from the clearing activities must be stockpiled within the development footprint at an area / areas approved by the ECO. It is recommended that the biomass must be chipped in situ and stockpiled within designated areas within the footprint. Alternatively, it must be removed and taken to an approved disposal site for biomass. NO DUMPING IS ALLOWED.	Construction
10	Any cleared areas that will not be immediately constructed or planted, must be covered with the wood chips or other mulch to prevent wind erosion.	Construction

7.2 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Management Statement		Impacts & Risks Avoided			
To minimise the generation of contaminated stormwater.		Minimise sedimentation, erosion and / or undercutting			
Management Actions					
a. Minimise the quantity of stormwater entering cleared areas associated with the hangar.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance

Method Statement	Once off	Developer / contractor	Pre implementation	Audit	Once off
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Any areas that are identified by the ECO as being prone to erosion must be suitably protected. During construction, the Contractor shall protect all areas susceptible to erosion by installing necessary temporary and permanent drainage works as soon as possible and by taking any other measures necessary to prevent stormwater from concentrating in streams and scouring slopes, banks, etc.

Any erosion channels developed during the construction of the hangar must be backfilled, compacted and restored to an acceptable condition.

Stabilisation of cleared areas to prevent and control erosion and/or sedimentation shall be actively managed. Consideration and provision shall be made for the following methods (or combination thereof): brush cut packing, mulch or chip cover, straw stabilising, watering, planting/sodding, soil binders and anti-erosion compounds, mechanical cover or packing structures (including the use of geofabric, log/pole fencing, etc.). Traffic and movement over stabilised areas shall be restricted and controlled, and damage to stabilised areas shall be repaired and maintained.

In areas where construction activities have been completed and where no further disturbance would take place, rehabilitation and re-vegetation should commence as soon as possible. A suitable rehabilitation method statement must be submitted to the ECO for approval.

7.3 DUST CONTROL

Management Statement	Impacts & Risks Avoided
To ensure there is no health risk or loss of amenity due to emission of dust to the environment.	Ensure land coverage with biomass chips / vegetation / damping to minimise dust

Management Actions

a. Implement a dust prevention strategy, developed at the project planning stage

Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Method Statement	Once off	Developer / contractor	Pre implementation	Audit	Once off

The strategy should include the following amongst others:

- Speed control to minimize dust on site.
- During dry, dusty periods roads should be kept dampened to prevent excess dust.
- Exposed stockpile materials must be adequately **protected** against wind (covered) and should be sited taking into consideration the prevailing wind conditions.
- Vehicles / Trucks bringing in materials must be covered to prevent dust and small particles escaping and potentially causing damage to people and property.

7.4 NOISE & VIBRATION					
Management Statement			Impacts & Risks Avoided		
To ensure nuisance from noise and vibration does not occur.			Nuisance impacts to neighbours and visitors.		
Management Actions					
a. It is expected that dust emissions will be negligible. Fit and maintain appropriate mufflers on earth-moving and other vehicles on the site.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
As required	Initially when vehicle or machinery is introduced to the site. As required if complaints registered.	Contractor	During construction and operation	Audit	As required
b. Enclose noisy equipment such as generators and pumps.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
As required	Initially when vehicle or machinery is introduced to the site. As required if complaints registered.	Contractor	During construction	Audit	As required
c. Provide noise attenuation screens, where appropriate.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
As required	Initially when vehicle or machinery is introduced to the site.	Contractor	During construction	Audit	As required

	As required if complaints registered.				
7.5 WASTE MANAGEMENT					
Management Statement			Impacts & Risks Avoided		
To minimise the waste load discharged to the environment.			Improve waste disposal methods during construction. Reduce waste volumes to landfill sites		
Management Actions					
a. Reduce waste by selecting, in order of preference, avoidance, reduction, reuse and recycling.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Record of volumes of material removed	As required	Contractor	As required	Audit	Records
b. Maintain a high quality of housekeeping and ensure that materials are not left where they can be washed or blown away to become litter.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Photographic	Weekly	Contractor	As required	Audit	Records
c. Provide bins for construction workers and staff at locations where they consume food.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Photographic	Weekly	Contractor	As required	Audit	Records
d. Conduct ongoing awareness with staff of the need to avoid littering.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance

Induction	Once off	Contractor	As required	Audit	Attendance register
7.6 STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT					
Management Statement			Impacts & Risks Avoided		
To manage soil stockpiles so that dust and sediment in run-off are minimised.			Pollution due to dust and sediment run off		
Management Actions					
a. Minimise the number of stockpiles, and the area and the time stockpiles are exposed.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Photographic	As required	Contractor	As required	Audit	Records
b. Keep topsoil and under burden stockpiles separate. Topsoil must be collected and stored in an area of low and medium sensitivity and used to rehabilitate impacted areas that are no longer required during the operational phase.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Visual inspection of stockpiles	Daily when stripping topsoil	Contractor	Continuously during construction	Audit	Records
c. Stabilise stockpiles that will remain bare for more than 28 days by covering with mulch or anchored fabrics or seeding with sterile grass.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Visual inspection of stockpiles	As required	Contractor	Continuously during construction	Audit	Monthly

d. Establish sediment controls around unsterilized stockpiles.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Visual inspection of stockpiles	As required	Contractor	Continuously during construction	Audit	Monthly
e. Suppress dust on stockpiles.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Visual inspection of stockpiles	As required	Contractor	Continuously during construction	Audit	Monthly
7.7 <u>STORING FUELS & CHEMICALS</u>					
Management Statement			Impacts & Risks Avoided		
To ensure that fuel and chemical storage is safe, and that any materials that escape do not cause environmental damage.			Avoid hydrocarbon pollution to soil and watercourses / coastal environments		
Management Actions					
a. Minimise fuels and chemicals stored onsite.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Method statement	As required	Contractor	As required	Audit	Method statement records

b. Install bunds and take other precautions to reduce the risk of spills.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Method statement	As required	Contractor	As required	Audit	Method statement records
c. Implement a contingency plan to handle spills, so that environmental damage is avoided.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Method statement	As required	Contractor	As required	Audit	Method statement records
7.8 <u>MINIMISING EROSION</u>					
Management Statement			Impacts & Risks Avoided		
To minimise the quantity of soil lost during construction due to land-clearing.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid overland flow by capture and store water from roof • Avoid siltation by installing silt traps 		
a. Keep the areas of land cleared to a minimum, and the period areas remain cleared to a minimum					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Method statement	As required	Contractor	As required	Audit	Method statement records
b. Mulch, roughen and seed cleared slopes and stockpiles where no works are planned for more than 28 days, with sterile grasses.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance

Method statement	As required	Contractor	As required	Audit	Method statement records
c. Keep vehicles to well-defined haul roads.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Site plan	As required	Contractor	As required	Audit	Final site plan
d. Rehabilitate cleared areas promptly.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Visual / photographic	As required	Contractor	Continuously during construction	Audit	Final Rehabilitation statement
7.9 REHABILITATION & BOTANICAL MANAGEMENT					
Management Statement			Impacts & Risks Avoided		
To ensure that degradation to existing botanical components are minimised and that any rehabilitation is undertaken with conservation orientated approach.			To minimise the disturbance to existing flora To minimise the introduction and/or spread of weed species		
Management Actions					
a. Demarcate 'no-go' areas to avoid damage during construction.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Method statement	As required	Contractor / Owner	Continuously	Audit	Visual / photographic

b. Rehabilitation may only make use of indigenous vegetation.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Visual / photographic	As required	Contractor / Owner	Continuously	Audit	Visual / photographic
c. Permits need to be obtained from CapeNature, prior to construction, if protected plant species needs to be removed.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Visual / photographic	As required	Contractor / Owner	Continuously	Audit	Visual / photographic
c. Employees must be prohibited from making open fires and collecting any plants during the construction phase.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Visual / photographic	As required	Contractor / Owner	Continuously	Audit	Visual / photographic
7.10 FAUNA MANAGEMENT					
Management Statement			Impacts & Risks Avoided		
To ensure that impacts to native faunal species is minimised and / or avoided.			To minimise the impact to fauna		
Management Actions					

a. Prevent unnecessary mortalities of indigenous fauna. Slow moving species, such as tortoises, that may be in harm's way during construction, must be moved and placed out of harm's way in habitat immediately adjacent to the project area.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Ad hoc	As required	Contractor	Continuously	Audit	Visual / photographic
b. Ideally, any rocks and stumps must be moved into adjacent habitat and rockeries and stumperie created to provide habitat for faunal species. Construction vehicles and machinery must not encroach into adjacent habitat and must remain within the footprint of the project. Vehicles and machinery must meet best practice standards this will minimise noise and vibrations. Staff and contractors' vehicles must comply with speed limits of maximum of 40km/hr.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Ad hoc	As required	Contractor	Continuously	Audit	Visual / photographic
c. An ECO (or relevant person) to walk ahead of clearing construction machinery and move slow moving species, e.g. tortoises, out of harm's way and into suitable neighbouring habitat.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Ad hoc	As required	Contractor / ECO	Continuously	Audit	Visual / photographic
7.11 SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS					
Management Statement			Impacts & Risks Avoided		
To ensure equitable, fair and safe social interaction on construction sites			Loss of employment opportunities to the region		
Management Actions					

a. It is strongly recommended that the Contractor make use of local labour as far as possible for the construction phase of the project.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Program for reporting on Compliance
Employment records	Ad hoc	Contractor	Ad hoc	Audit	Once off
b. Theft and other crime associated with construction sites is not only a concern for surrounding residents, but also the Developer and the Contractor.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Site records	Ad hoc	Contractor	Ad hoc	Audit	Once off
7.12 <u>METHOD STATEMENTS</u>					
Management Statement			Impacts & Risks Avoided		
To ensure efficient communication mechanisms in the implementation of environmental performance requirements			Prevention of potential impacts are avoided during construction by means of correct communication		
Management Actions					
a. Method statements are written submissions by the Contractor to the ECO in response to the requirements of this EMPr or to a request by the ECO.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Method statement	Ad hoc	Contractor	As required	Audit	Once off
Based on the specifications in this EMPr, the following method statements are required as a minimum (more method statements may be requested as required at any time under the direction of the ECO):					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcation of No-Go areas • Site clearing • Hazardous substances and their storage. • Materials requirements & Sourcing. • Solid waste control system. 					

- Fire control and emergency procedures
- Petroleum, chemical, harmful and hazardous materials storage, if any.
- Stormwater Management and Erosion Control.

7.13 CEMENT BATCHING					
Management Statement			Impacts & Risks Avoided		
Cement powder has a high alkaline pH that may contaminate and adversely affect both soil pH and water pH negatively. A rapid change in pH can have consequences on the functioning of soil and water organisms as well as on the botanical component.			Minimises negative impacts to vegetation and soils on areas that will not be hard surfaced.		
Management Actions					
a. All concrete batching must take place on an area that is to be hard surfaced as part of the development.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Method statement	As required	Contractor	As required	Audit	Method statement records
b. Concrete mixing areas must have bund walls or a settling pond in order to prevent cement run off. Once the settling ponds dry out, the concrete must be removed and dispatched to a suitable disposal site.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Method statement	As required	Contractor	As required	Audit	Method statement records
c. When using Readymix concrete, care must be taken to prevent spills from the trucks while offloading. This form of batching is preferable for large constructions as no on-site batching is required and there is a lesser likelihood of accidental spills and run off. Trucks may not be washed out on site.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance

Method statement	As required	Contractor	As required	Audit	Method statement records
7.14 HERITAGE REQUIREMENTS					
Management Statement			Impacts & Risks Avoided		
To minimise the impacts of development, operation and maintenance of the Project on the heritage values in the Project area.			Ensure heritage impacts are minimised, and impacts outside of the approved disturbance area are avoided.		
Management Actions					
a. No disturbance of heritage values outside of the approved disturbance area.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Site records	Ad hoc	Contractor	Ad hoc	Audit	Once off
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should any heritage remains of potential cultural value be exposed during excavations, these must be immediately reported to the ECO and the Provincial Heritage Resource Authority of the Western Cape, namely Heritage Western Cape in terms of the national Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999). Heritage remains uncovered or disturbed during earthworks may not be disturbed further until the necessary approval has been obtained from Heritage Western Cape. Should any archaeological remains including (but not limited to) fossil bones, fossil shells, coins, indigenous ceramics, colonial ceramics, marine shell heaps, stone artefacts, bone remains, rock art, rock engravings and any antiquity be discovered during construction, they must be immediately reported to the ECO and Heritage Western Cape and not disturbed further until the necessary approval has been obtained. Should any human remains be uncovered, they must immediately be reported to the ECO and the HWC archaeologist, who can be contacted on (021) 483 9685. Construction in the area must cease immediately and the site may not be disturbed further until the necessary approval has been obtained. 					

7.15 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Contractor must ensure compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety (No. 85 of 1993). Of key importance is the following (Section 8 of the aforesaid act):

8. General duties of employers to their employees:

- (1) Every employer shall provide and maintain, as far as is reasonably practicable, a working environment that is safe and without risk to the health of his employees.
- (2) Without derogating from the generality of an employer's duties under subsection (1), the matters to which those duties refer include in particular-
 - (a) the provision and maintenance of systems of work, plant and machinery that, as far as is reasonably practicable, are safe and without risks to health;
 - (b) taking such steps as may be reasonably practicable to eliminate or mitigate any hazard or potential hazard to the safety or health of employees, before resorting to personal protective equipment;
 - (c) making arrangements for ensuring, as far as is reasonably practicable, the safety and absence of risks to health in connection with the production, processing, use, handling, storage or transport of articles or substances;
 - (d) establishing, as far as is reasonably practicable, what hazards to the health or safety of persons are attached to any work which is performed, any article or substance which is produced, processed, used, handled, stored or transported and any plant or machinery which is used in his business, and he shall, as far as is reasonably practicable, further establish what precautionary measures must be taken with respect to such work, article, substance, plant or machinery in order to protect the health and safety of persons, and he shall provide the necessary means to apply such precautionary measures;
 - (e) providing such information, instructions, training and supervision as may be necessary to ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, the health and safety at work of his employees;
 - (f) as far as is reasonably practicable, not permitting any employee to do any work or to produce, process, use, handle, store or transport any article or substance or to operate any plant or machinery, unless the precautionary measures contemplated in paragraphs (b) and (d), or any other precautionary measures which may be prescribed, have been taken;
 - (g) taking all necessary measures to ensure that requirements of this Act are complied with by every person in his employment or on premises under his control where plant or machinery is used;
 - (h) enforcing such measures as may be necessary in the interest of health and safety;
 - (i) ensuring that work is performed and that plant or machinery is used under the general supervision of a person trained to understand the hazards associated with it and who have the authority to ensure that precautionary measures taken by the employer are implemented; and
 - (j) causing all employees to be informed regarding the scope of their authority as contemplated in section 37 (1) (b).

The Occupational Health and Safety Act aims to provide for the health and safety of persons at work and for the health and safety of persons in connection with the activities of persons at work and to establish an advisory council for occupational health and safety.

Health & Safety on site is the responsibility of the contractor and the proponent.

Although this is not the function of the ECO, it is a standard requirement for building construction and must be monitored and evaluated by a suitably qualified Health & Safety person. It will not form part of any environmental audit in the future.

8 OPERATIONAL PHASE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

The Operational Phase of this EMPr refers to the day-to-day management activities that are required to ensure sustainability and the achievement of the principles and objectives of the development. The requirements are applicable to the proponent, any HOA that is put in place, all employees and all visitors to the property.

8.1 <u>STORMWATER MANAGEMENT</u>					
Management Statement			Impacts & Risks Avoided		
To ensure management of stormwater during operation phase			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent erosion due to stormwater impact 		
Management Actions					
a. Any stormwater should not be directed into wetland areas. Runoff from the hangar roof should be diverted into rainwater tanks for reuse.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Ensure soft landscaping	Ongoing	Developer / HOA	As required	Audit	Audit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very little runoff from the runway could feasibly enter the watercourse. As surfaces are not paved or concrete the increase runoff will be minimal. 					

8.2 <u>BOTANICAL</u>					
Management Statement			Impacts & Risks Avoided		
To ensure that indigenous vegetation is encouraged.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing spread of alien invasive species. • Ensure protected species are taken into consideration. 		
Management Actions					
a. The Applicant must practice ongoing alien invasive management.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Visual / photographic	Ongoing	Owner	As required	Audit	Audit
b. Retain and manage and protected indigenous vegetation.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Visual / photographic	Ongoing	Owner	As required	Audit	Audit
c. The black wattle currently noted on site must be removed and disposed of.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Visual / photographic	Ongoing	Owner	As required	Audit	Audit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate with appropriate indigenous vegetation. • Obtain permits from Cape Nature for the removal of protected species. 					

8.3 FAUNAL					
Management Statement			Impacts & Risks Avoided		
To ensure that faunal species will not be disturbed during operation.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the landing of planes will not impact fauna. 		
Management Actions					
a. Vehicles and planes must meet best practise standards that will minimise noise and vibrations.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Visual	Ongoing	Owner	As required	Audit	Audit
b. Staff vehicles must comply with speed limits.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Visual	Ongoing	Owner	As required	Audit	Audit
c. The runway must be cleared of wildlife prior to any aircraft movement.					
Method of monitoring implementation	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party for implementing management action	Time period	Mechanism for monitoring Compliance	Programme for reporting on Compliance
Visual	Ongoing	Owner	As required	Audit	Audit

9 MONITORING

Monitoring is an important tool in determining the effectiveness of management actions by measuring changes in the environment. These could be in the form of fixed-point photography where an area is photographed on a regular / seasonal basis to ascertain changes, monitoring of a particular aspect such as landscape integrity parameters, recordings of animal movement from fixed point etc. The most important aspect of any monitoring programme is **consistency and continuity**. This will ensure a level of scientific accuracy to determine baselines / thresholds and measure changes / deviations, which then drive management reactions.

Any required monitoring reports must be made available to the competent authority as required.

The type and frequency of monitoring must include:

- During construction photographs must be taken from pre identified fixed points and a comprehensive record maintained;
- Incident Reports;
- Site meeting minutes.

9.1 MONITORING TIMEFRAMES SUMMARY

Table 4: Monitoring Timeframe Summary

MONITORING TIMEFRAMES		
Type	Frequency	Criteria
ECO visits	Weekly during development of the hangar/reservoir.	Site photographs / site diary
	Monthly for the first year of operation.	Site photographs / site diary
Record keeping	Monthly	Site photographs, method statements, site meeting minutes (if applicable)
	6-month post construction	Completion Statement
Auditing	One year post construction	Compliance with the EA, EMP, municipal permits and any other approvals

9.2 ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS

A final construction phase Completion Statement must be submitted within 6 months of completion of construction / site handover.

This Completion Statement must include the monitoring results as above, where applicable to construction.

An Environmental Audit should be undertaken one (1) year post construction.

9.3 AUDIT REPORTS FREQUENCIES AND FORMAT

The table below provides a summary of the timeframes for the various Audit Reports specified in the EA.

Table 5: Audit Reports Timeframe Summary

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT TIMEFRAMES		
Type	Frequency	Criteria
Operational Audit	One year (1) post construction	Audit on operational aspects of the EA and EMPr.
Five year audits	Every five years after year one. Until end of the operational validity period (i.e., 25 years).	Reflect on botanical survey results.

In terms of the 2014 EIA Regulations, Audit Reports must be submitted to the registered Interested & Affected Parties within 7 days of submission to the competent authority.

In order to comply with the 2014 EIA Regulations, any audits must be undertaken using the following format:

Table 6: Environmental Audit Requirements

Appendix 7 of Regulation 326 of the 2014 EIA Regulations, as amended contains the required contents of an Environmental Audit Report. The checklist below serves as a summary of how these objectives & requirements were incorporated into this Audit Report.	
Objective	Description
The objective of the environmental audit report is to -	
(a) Report on – (i) the level of compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan; and (ii) the extent to which the avoidance, management and mitigation measures provided for in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan achieve the objectives and outcomes of the EMPr, and closure plan.	
(b) Identify and assess any new impacts and risks as a result of undertaking the activity.	
(c) Evaluate the effectiveness of the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan.	
(d) Identify shortcomings in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan.	

Appendix 7 of Regulation 326 of the 2014 EIA Regulations, as amended contains the required contents of an Environmental Audit Report. The checklist below serves as a summary of how these objectives & requirements were incorporated into this Audit Report.	
Objective	Description
(e) Identify the need for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures provided for in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan.	
Requirement	Description
(1) An Environmental audit report prepared in terms of these Regulations must contain -	
(a) Details of –	
(i) The independent person who prepared the environmental audit report; and	
(ii) The expertise of independent person that compiled the environmental audit report.	
(b) A declaration that the independent auditor is independent in a form as may be specified by the competent authority.	
(c) An indication of the scope of, and the purpose for which, the environmental audit report was prepared.	
(d) A description of the methodology adopted in preparing the environmental audit report.	
(e) An indication of the ability of the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan to –	
(i) Sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity on an on-going basis;	
(ii) Sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the closure of the facility; and	
(iii) Ensure compliance with the provisions of environmental authorisation, EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan.	
(f) A description of any assumptions made, and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge.	
(g) A description of an consultation process that was undertaken during the course of carrying out the environmental audit report.	
(h) A summary and copies of any comments that were received during any consultation process.	
(i) Any other information requested by the competent authority.	

Any other requirements of the EA or any other authorisations must be incorporated into an Audit where necessary.

10 DECOMMISSIONING PHASE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

It is not likely that decommissioning of this facility will take place in the near future. However, in the event that decommissioning does occur, all relevant legislation and policies must be complied with for the given period.

In general, in the future event that the facility be decommissioned, the following must be undertaken:

- Demolition of the hangar and removal of rubble must be undertaken without impacting on areas outside of the development area.
- Rubble must be disposed of correctly and to a registered site if not reused on site.
- Decommissioning must comply with any relevant legislation valid at that time.
- Decommissioning must start and be completed within the minimum timeframe i.e., may not be started and left incomplete.
- The vegetation should be allowed to return to its natural state once infrastructure has been decommissioned.

11 NON-COMPLIANCE

Any person is liable on conviction of an offence in terms of regulation 49(a) of the National Environmental Laws Second Amendment Act (Act 30 of 2013) to imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten (10) years or to a fine not exceeding R10 million or an amount prescribed in terms of the Adjustment of Fines Act, 1991 (Act No. 101 of 1991).

It is the responsibility of the ECO to report matters of non-compliance to the Employer's Representative or the Holder of the EA if no representative is in place. It is the responsibility of the Holder of the EA, and not the ECO, to report such matters of non-compliance to the competent Authority.

11.1 PROCEDURES

The Holder of the EA shall comply with the environmental specifications and requirements of this EMP, any Approval / License issued and Section 28 of NEMA, on an on-going basis and any failure on his part to do so will entitle the authorities to **impose a penalty**¹.

¹ A penalty may not necessarily be a monetary fine but could also be a stoppage in work time, additional mechanisms to prevent pollution or degradation at the cost of the proponent or even a directive to cease activities from the competent authority.

In the event of non-compliance the following recommended process shall be followed:

- The competent authority shall issue a **Notice of Non-compliance** to the Holder of the EA, stating the nature and magnitude of the contravention.
- The Holder of the EA shall **act to correct the transgression** within the period specified in by the authority.
- The Holder of the EA shall provide the competent authority with a **written statement** describing the actions to be taken to discontinue the non-conformance, the actions taken to mitigate its effects and the expected results of the actions.
- In the case of the Holder of the EA failing to remedy the situation within the predetermined time frame, the competent authority may recommend halting the activity.
- In the case of non-compliance giving rise to physical environmental damage or destruction, the competent authority shall be entitled to undertake or to cause to be undertaken such **remedial works** as may be required to make good such damage at the cost of the Project applicant.
- In the event of a dispute, difference of opinion, etc. between any parties in regard to or arising out of interpretation of the conditions of the EMP, disagreement regarding the implementation or method of implementation of conditions of the EMP, etc. any party shall be entitled to require that the issue be referred to **specialists and / or the competent authority** for determination.
- The competent authority shall at all times have the right to **stop work** and/or certain activities on site in the case of non-compliance or failure to implement remediation measures.

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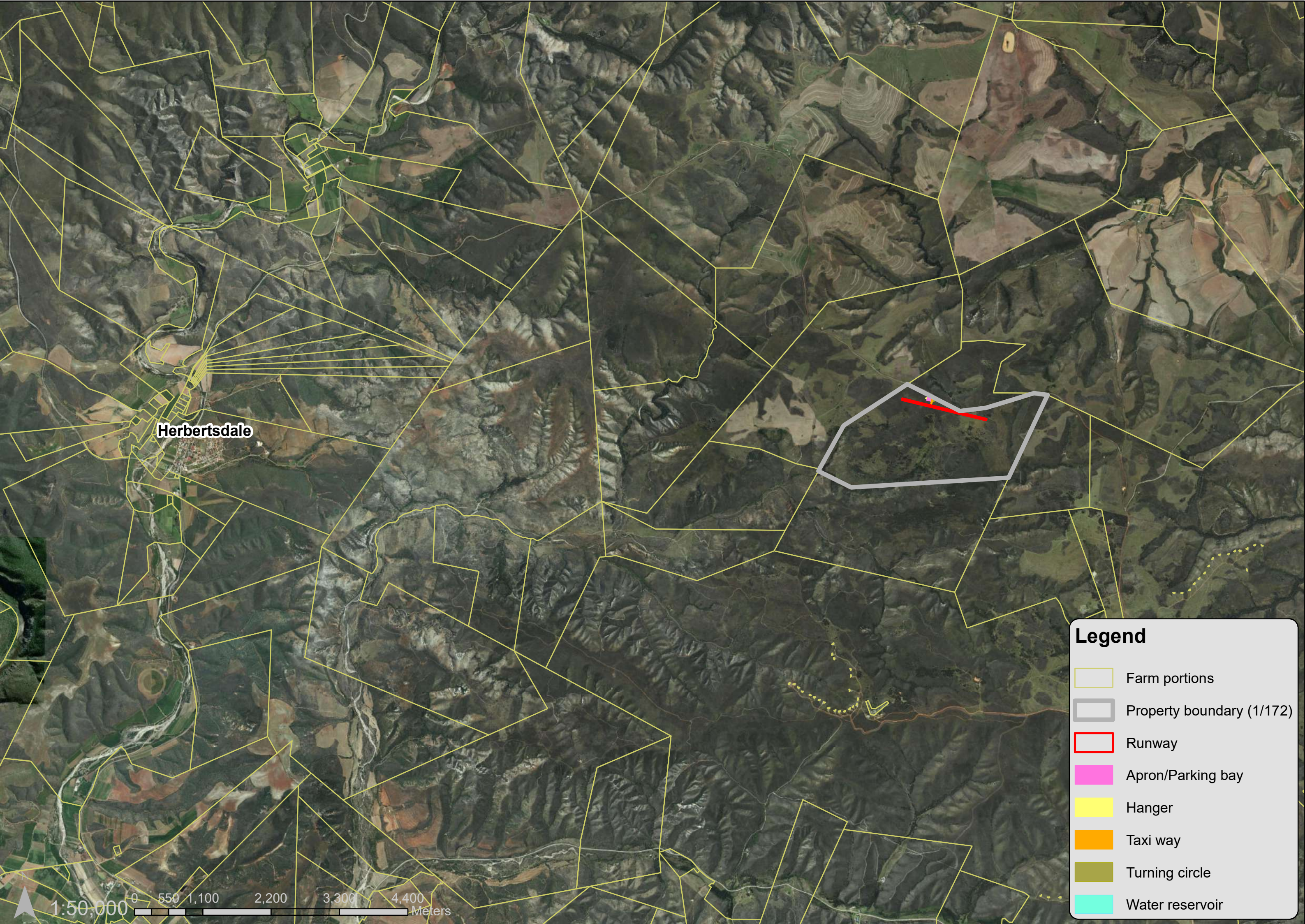
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






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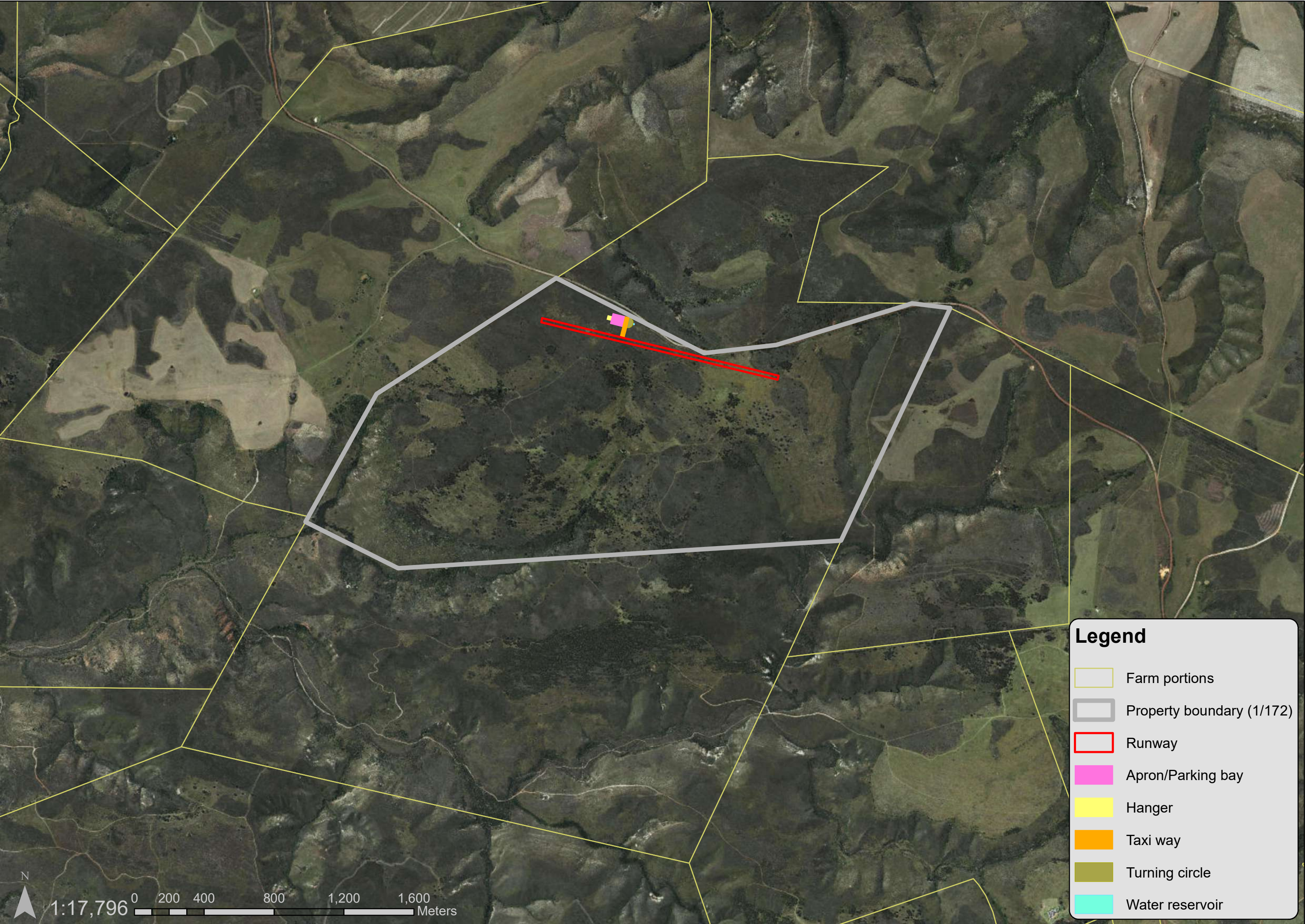
Herbertsdale

Legend





-  Farm portions
-  Property boundary (1/172)
-  Runway
-  Apron/Parking bay
-  Hanger
-  Taxi way
-  Turning circle
-  Water reservoir

1:50,000

0 550 1,100 2,200 3,300 4,400 Meters



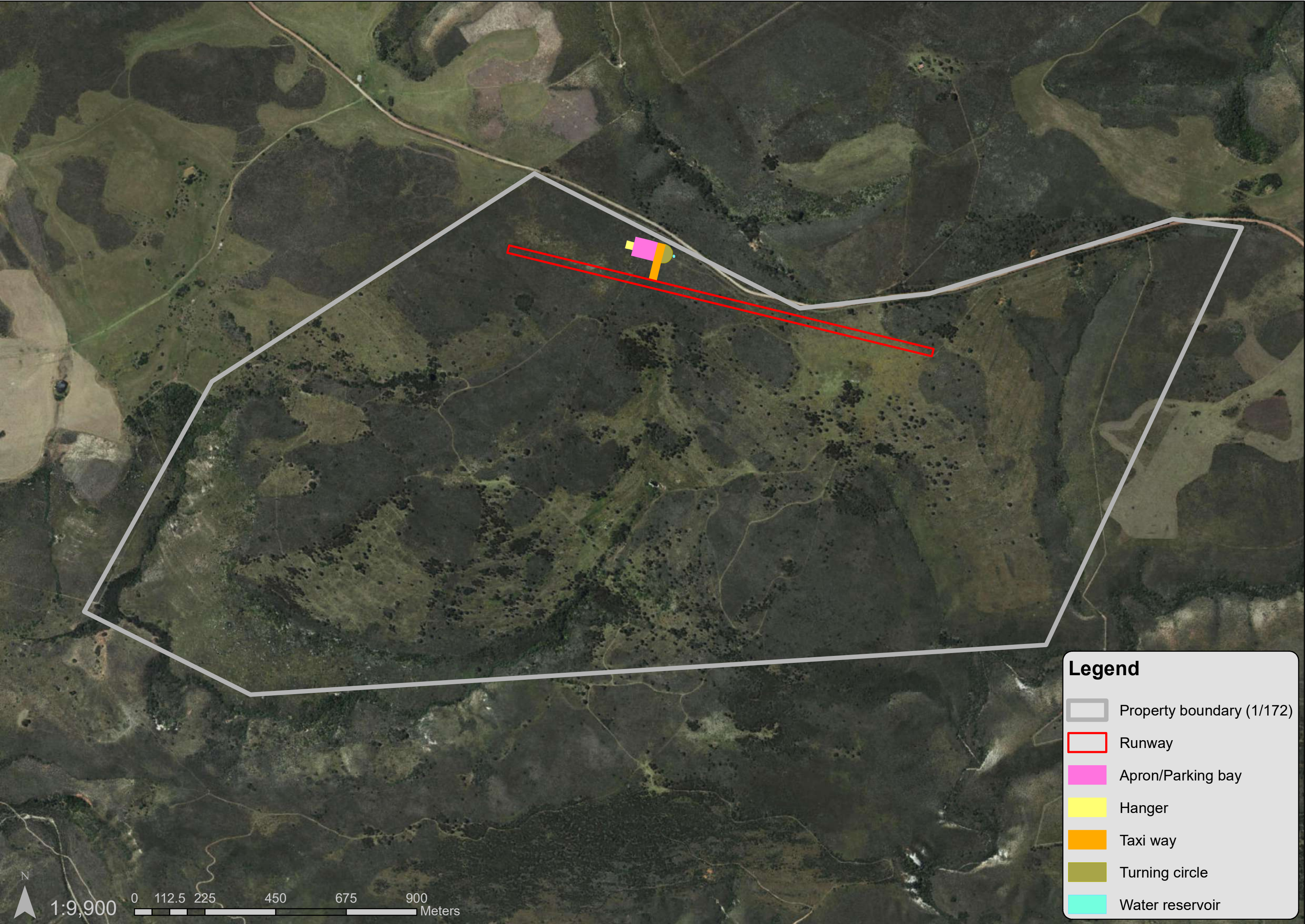
Legend

-  Farm portions
-  Property boundary (1/172)
-  Runway
-  Apron/Parking bay
-  Hanger
-  Taxi way
-  Turning circle
-  Water reservoir

N

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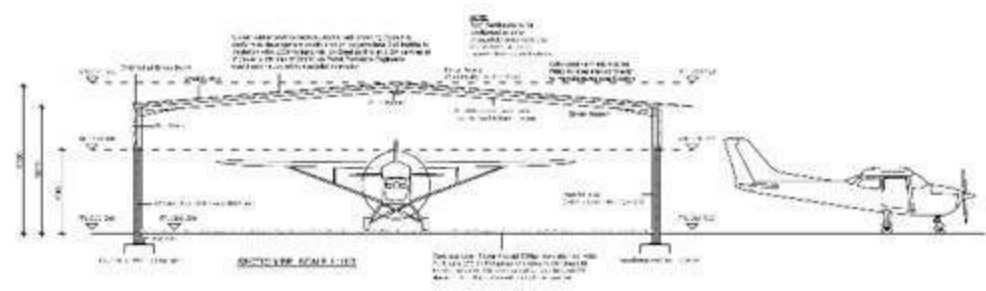
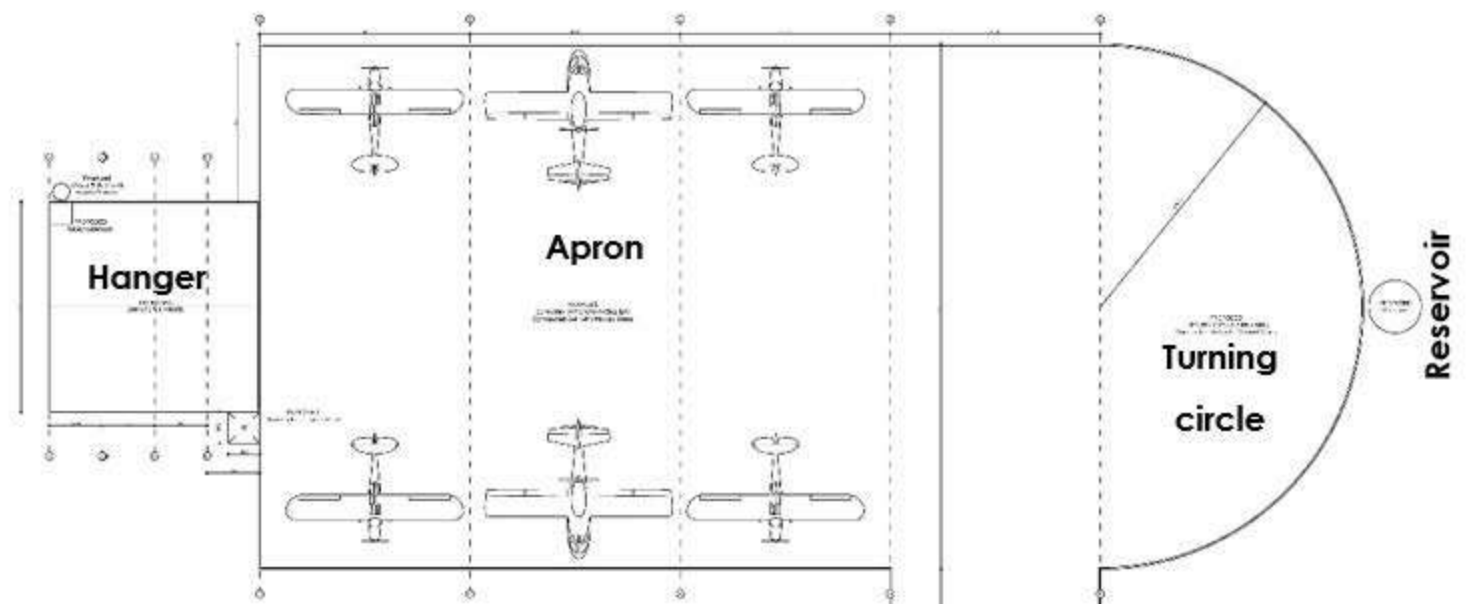
0 200 400 800 1,200 1,600 Meters



Legend

- Property boundary (1/172)
- Runway
- Apron/Parking bay
- Hanger
- Taxi way
- Turning circle
- Water reservoir

N
1:9,900
0 112.5 225 450 675 900 Meters



REAR VIEW
 (DACHENHÖHE 10.000)
 (DACHENHÖHE 15.000)
 (DACHENHÖHE 20.000)

Taxi way

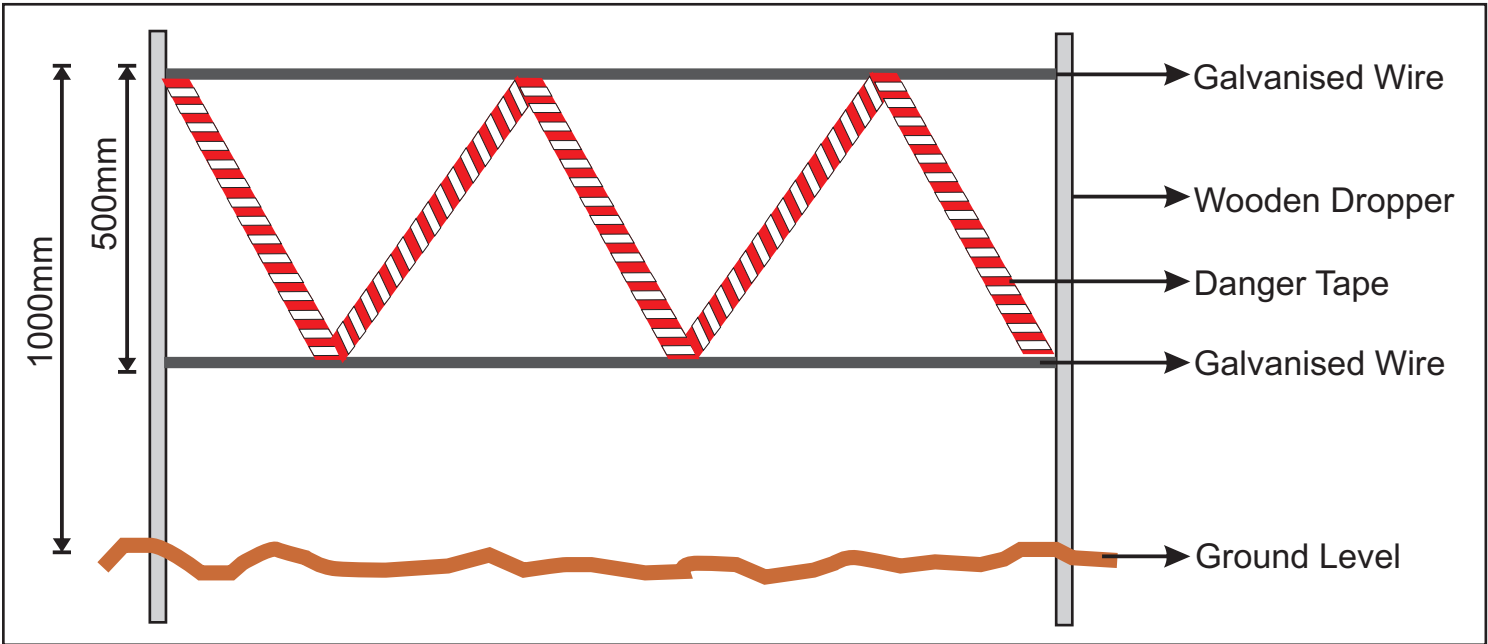


Plate A: Showing a cross section of a typical method of demarcation of no-go areas.

Where demarcation is required on a down slope, it can be more cost effective to include the required silt protection mechanisms on the same support structure as the demarcation. This is detailed in **Plate B** below and must be read in conjunction with the details on erosion control included in the previous diagram.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR DEMARCATION OF NO GO AREAS

- The demarcation must include all areas that are going to be disturbed in the total construction (including all service lines)
- The no -go areas may not be accessed by any person (including lunch, tea breaks etc.). Without the explicit written permission from te ECO.
- Maximum fines will be issued for any non compliance with regards to the no go policy.

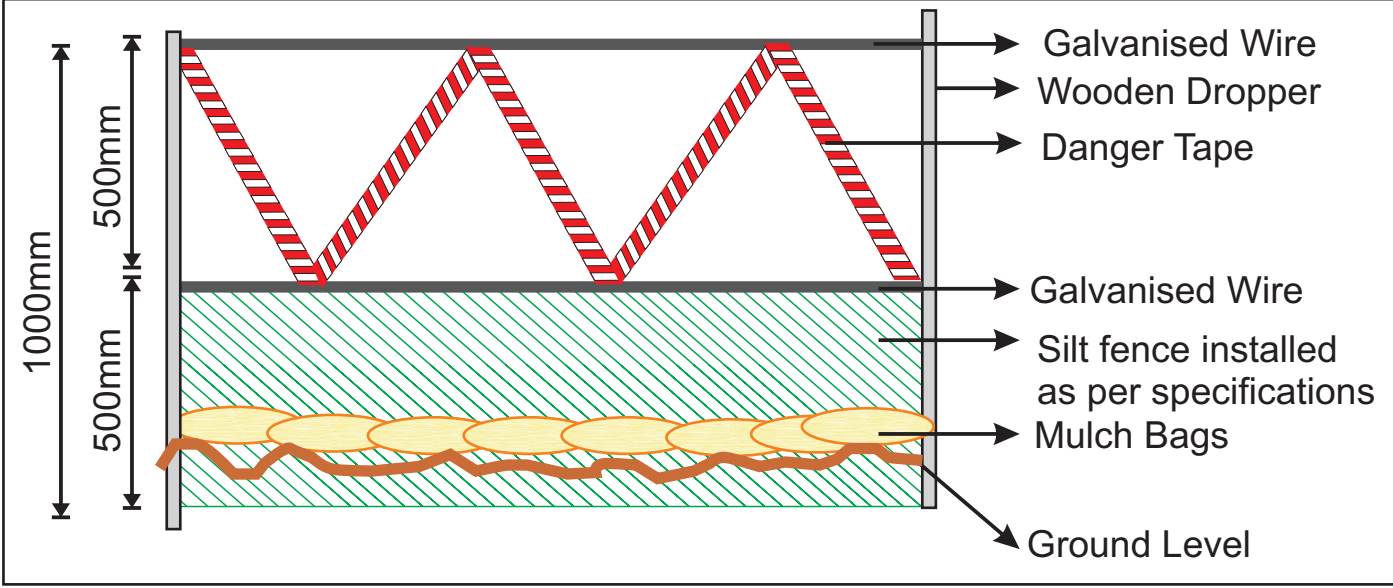
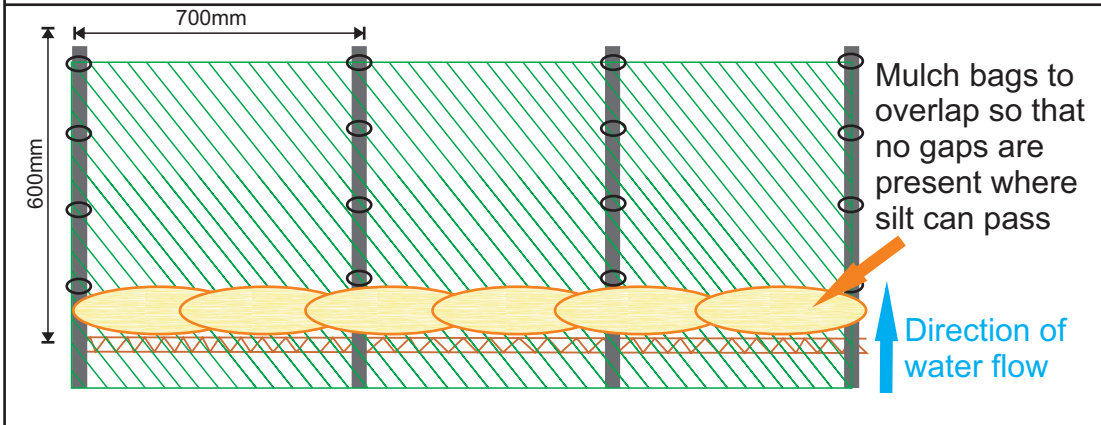


Figure 1: Demarcation of No - Go Areas During Construction



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Frontal View



The purpose of a silt fence is to create a temporary barrier to maintain sediment on a construction site in order to prevent soil erosion and pollution through sediment and nutrient loading. Silt fences are designed to detain sediment from the disturbed construction area and also prevent sheet erosion by decreasing the velocity of the run off.

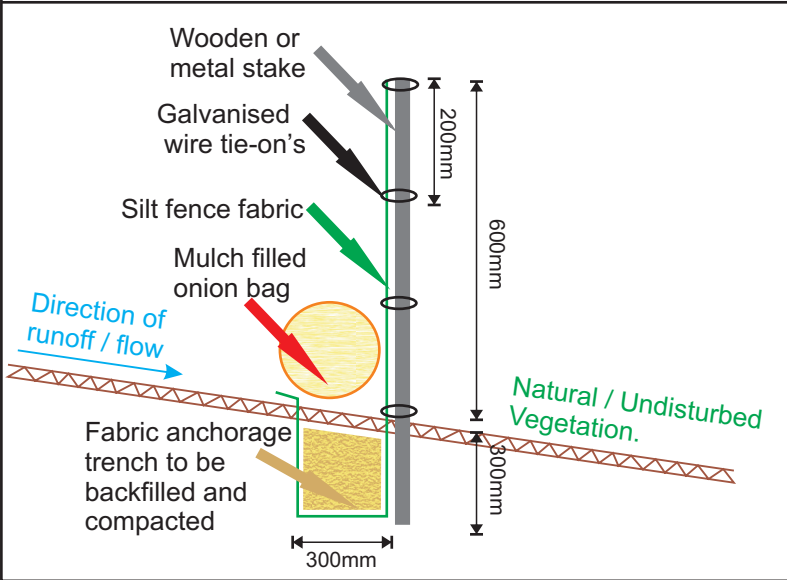
Technical Specifications

- Silt fence fabric to consist out of 50% shade cloth or a geotextile such as biddim (if biddim is used, it is not necessary to place mulch bags).
- Wooden droppers are suitable for the stakes. If the construction program takes place over an extended time frame it may be necessary to use treated droppers or metal stakes.
- The support stakes should not be placed further than 700mm apart on the down slope side of the fabric.
- The fabric should be secured to the stakes using galvanised wire ties not further than 200mm apart.
- The fabric anchorage trench should be at least 300mm deep.

Planning, Placing and Maintenance

- The silt fence is to be installed on all disturbed slopes where sheet erosion may take place.
- This type of silt fence is not suitable for areas where water is concentrated. i.e. gulleys and storm-water outlets.
- The silt fences should be along the contour lines
- The rows of silt fences should be bowed to prevent erosion and loss of silt on the ends of the fence line.
- Silt fences should be inspected weekly and before every forecast rainfall event. Any damage must be repaired immediately.
- Silt deposits should be cleared after each rainfall event. **CLEARED SILT MUST NOT BE PLACED DOWN SLOPE OF THE FENCE.**

Cross-section View



Top View

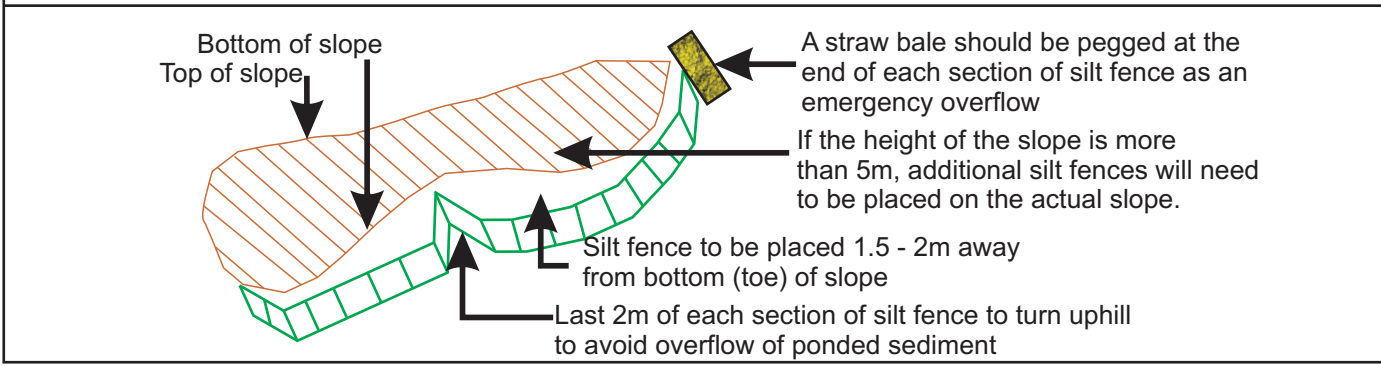
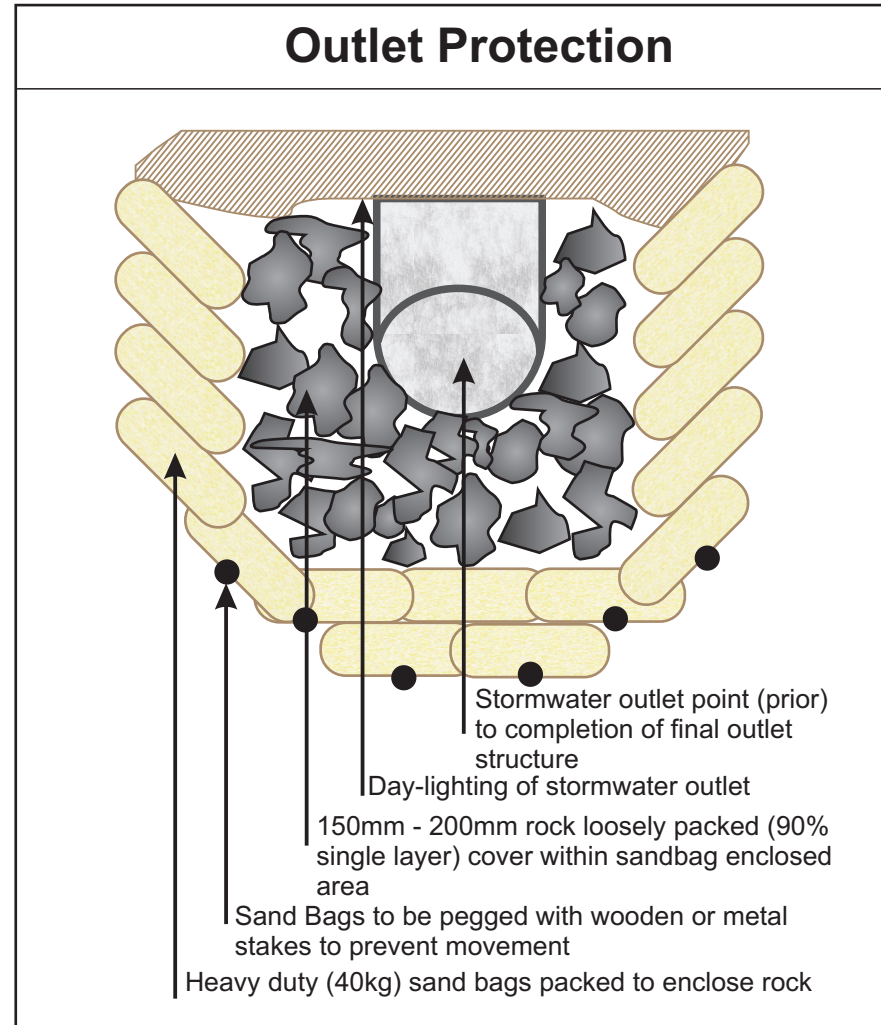
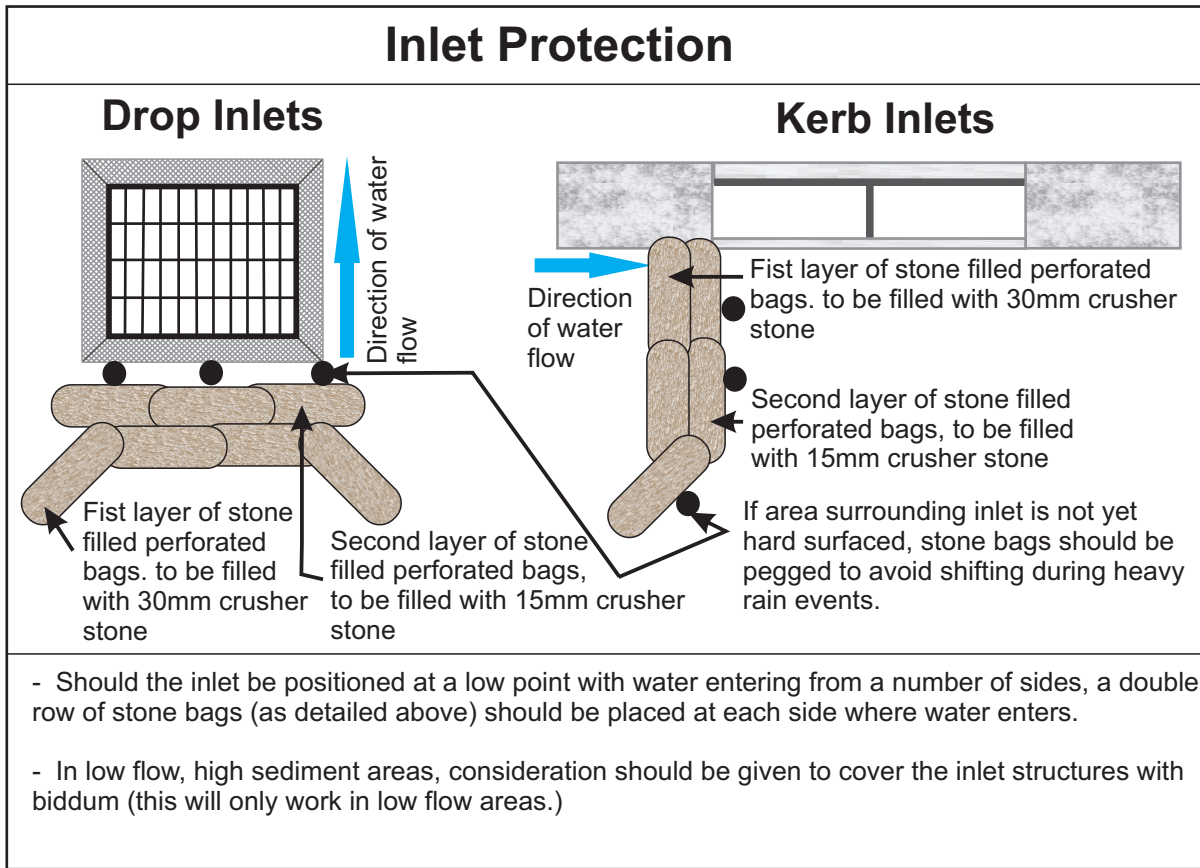


Figure 2: Specifications for Silt Fences





- The methodology referred to above is effective as a temporary measure to be used during construction and is in no way intended to replace the permanent measures that must be installed. These permanent measures must be constructed as per the engineers specifications.
- Stormwater systems should ideally be constructed during low rainfall periods in order to allow for permanent protection measures to be put in place before the rainy season.
- Consideration should be given to encase the outlet structure with a geo-fabric such as biddum. This should first be clarified with the site engineer to ensure compatibility with the stormwater system.

Figure 3: Specifications for Temporary Stormwater Management During Construction



Key Environmental Considerations for Haul Roads

The most important environmental factor to be considered regarding access and haul roads, is the location thereof. Haul roads should be designed to make use of future permanent internal roads and access points.

The haul roads should never be construction in areas that will not be permanently transformed with the development. Nor should they be constructed in any sensitive area.

Another safety and environmental hazard caused by haul road surface is dust problems. Roads should be designed with enough fines to act as binders for the larger particles. However, an excess of fines will result in these particles being released to the atmosphere when repeated stress is applied by the equipment tires. All haul roads that do not have a "sealed" surface, will create dust. The dust problem is mainly dealt with by application of water.

Minimisation of Dust on Haul Roads

- Every effort to minimize dust pollution on the site must be undertaken.
- Construction vehicles must adhere to speed limits and minimization of haul roads must be implemented. During dry, dusty periods haul roads should be kept dampened to prevent excess dust.
- No potable water may be used for damping haul roads.
- As an alternative, products such as road environment dust suppressants (Reds) would be recommended in order to minimize the use of water for controlling dust pollution. This is to be determined by the ECO during construction as required.

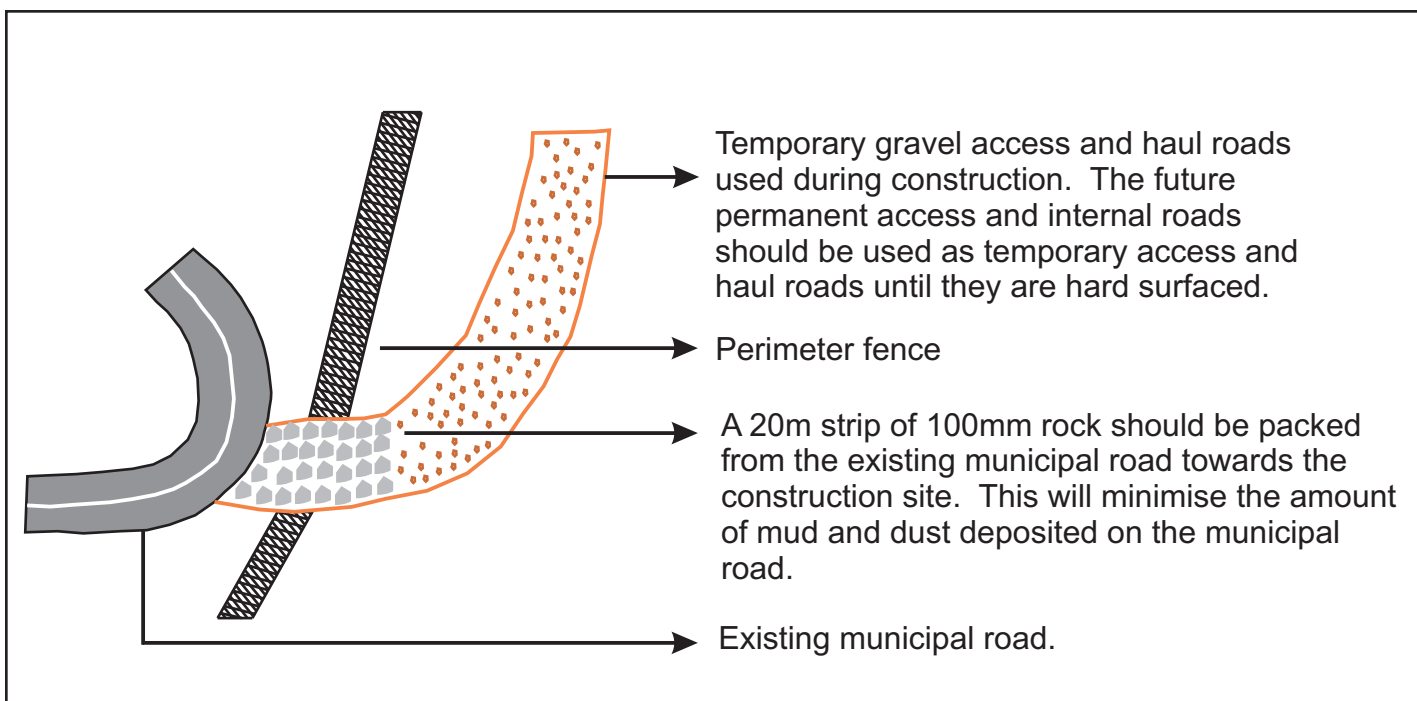


Figure 4: Management of Haul and Access Control During Construction



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Best Practice Guideline: alien vegetation management

Preamble

Invasive alien vegetation must be removed from environmentally sensitive areas with the least amount of damage to indigenous vegetation, to ensure compliance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (**CARA**) regulations.

Before any clearing of alien vegetation is initiated, it must be understood that when the programme starts, it must be implemented until completion. There is no value in *ad hoc* clearing, with no follow-up programme.

Management actions:

- Map the extent of invasion as well as density and height of alien species
- Determine costs and priorities and produce a plan of operations detailing Initial control (drastic reduction of the existing population), Follow-up control (control of seedlings and coppice re-growth) and Maintenance (on-going, low-level control) and include targets and timeframes.
- Prioritise the clearing of the most lightly infested areas first
- Prioritise the clearing of highly invasive species which may not have become well established to date
- Prioritise clearing before the burning of a block
- Prioritise clearing within the first season after a burn
- Prioritise follow up clearing
- To restore/rehabilitate areas cleared of alien vegetation
- Keep record of clearing operations and stands

Where should you start?

By removing invasive alien plants from your property, you will help reduce their spread. If your property is very large, and there are many invasive plants present, consider the following as high-priority areas, which should be controlled first:

- The area immediately around buildings, if there is a risk of fire.
- Low-density infestations, to curb the spread of invasive plants into surrounding areas.

- The tops of slopes, watercourses, and steep, long bare slopes, to inhibit the spread of seeds downhill or downstream, where they will infest new areas.
- Sites where initial control work has been completed and regrowth is present, to prevent densification and further infestation.
- Disturbed sites, to prevent new infestations from mass germination of alien seeds in the soil.

Seedlings should be controlled when shorter than 0,5 m to avoid costly control work at a later stage.

Control methods

The following section contains generic guidelines/principles for the removal of alien plants. Specific removal methods for each plant are provided further below.

Invasive alien plant control relies on four main methods - manual, mechanical, chemical and biological control. Long-term success of any programme is best achieved through a combination of these. This is called an integrated control approach.

When using herbicide

Read the labels for specific instructions.

Do

- spray when plants are actively growing,
- ensure that herbicide is mixed according to label application rates,
- ensure correct wearing of safety gear at all times,
- plan the application of herbicides before the operation commences,
- spray when the sun is shining,
- use a drip sheet and keep herbicide in a demarcated area in the veld out of direct sunlight,
- apply spray to the canopy and stems,
- include dye to assist in the identification of areas that have been cleared,
- include a wetting agent should be added to the herbicide mix to allow for better absorption.

Do not

- spray during strong wind, or where there is the slightest evidence of drift,
- spray when it is very hot,
- spray when plants are stressed or dormant,

- spray plants that are over 1m,
- apply herbicide in the rain or on wet, damp leaves,
- allow pregnant women to be directly involved in herbicide operations, or spray near children, animals or water bodies.

Storage

All storage facilities shall comply with the requirements of AVCASA.

Using labour intensive methods

- Always start at the highest point and work downwards i.e. downhill or downstream
- Start from the edge of the infestation and work towards the centre

❖ Hand pulling

- Hand pulling is most effective with small (30cm), immature or shallow rooted plants.
- Shake the excess sandy material from the plant, this makes the plant easier to stockpile and lighter to transport

❖ Chopping/ cutting/ slashing

- This method is most effective for plants in the immature stage, or for plants that have relatively woody stems/ trunks.
- This is an effective method for non-resprouters or in the case of resprouters (coppicing), if done in conjunction with chemical treatment of the cut stumps.
- **Note**
 - Cut/slash the stem of the plant as near as possible to ground level.
 - Paint resprouting plants (i.e. black wattle, lantana and port jackson) with an appropriate herbicide immediately after they have been cut.
 - Stockpile removed material into piles as prescribed.

❖ Basal bark

- Application of suitable herbicide in water can be carried out to the bottom 250mm of the stem. Applications should be by means of a low pressure, coarse droplet spray from a narrow angle solid cone nozzle or by using a paintbrush.
- **Note**
- If plant is multi stemmed, then each stem needs to be treated.

❖ Ring barking

- Remove the bark and cambium around the trunk of the tree in a continuous band around the tree at least 25cm wide, starting as low as possible.
- Where clean de-barking is not possible due to crevices in the stem or where roots are exposed, a combination of bark removal and basal stem treatments should be carried out.
- For aggressively coppicing species pull off the bark below the cut to ground level (bark stripping), to avoid the use of herbicide.
- **Note**
- This method is not used for stands but rather individual large trees

❖ Bark stripping

- All the bark shall be stripped from the trunk between the ground level and 1m above ground level.
- Application of suitable herbicide can also be used with this method.
- Applications should be by means of a low pressure, coarse droplet spray from a narrow angle solid cone nozzle or by using a paintbrush.

❖ Frilling

- Using an axe or bush knife, make a series of overlapping cuts around the trunk of the tree, through the bark into the softwood (approximately 500mm from ground level). The thickness of the blade should force the bark open slightly, ensuring access to the cambium layer.
- Ensure to affect the cuts around the entire stem.
- Apply the herbicide immediately to the cuts by spraying into the frill. The frill needs to be deep enough to retain the herbicide.

Using mechanical methods

❖ Felling

- De-branch cut trees and where possible remove all material.
- Where possible large trees are to be felled so that they fall uphill.
- Cut the plant down as low as possible to the ground.
- Apply herbicide immediately (no later than 30mins) to the cambium layer.
- Ensure all the cuts in the cambium layer are treated.

❖ **Bark stripping**

Where bark stripping is used, then all the bark shall be stripped from the trunk between the ground level and 1m above ground level.

- Application of suitable herbicide can also be used with this method.
- Applications should be by means of a low pressure, coarse droplet spray from a narrow angle solid cone nozzle or by using a paintbrush.

Using chemical control

- Chemical control of alien plants is not recommended in aquatic systems due to the risk of pollution, but may be used on the floodplain in conjunction with cutting or slashing of plants.
- Chemicals should only be applied by qualified personnel.
- Only herbicide registered for use on target species may be used.
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully.
- Appropriate protective clothing must be worn.
- Only designated spray bottles to be used for applying chemicals.

❖ **Injection**

- Drill or punch downward slanting holes into the tree around the entire circumference of the stem.
- Inject the chemical directly into the plant.

❖ **Foliar spray**

- Use a solid cone nozzle that ensures an even coverage on all leaves and stems to the point of runoff.
- Do not spray just before rain (a rainfall-free period of 6 hours is recommended) or before dew falls.
- Avoid spraying in windy weather as the spray may come into contact with non target plants.
- Spraying dormant or drought stressed plants is not effective as they do not absorb enough of the herbicide.

❖ **Cut stump application**

- This is a highly effective and appropriate control method for larger woody vegetation that has already been cut off close to the ground.
- The appropriate herbicide should be applied to the stump using a paintbrush within 30 min of being cut.
- Stems should be cut as low as possible. Herbicides are applied in water as recommended for the herbicide.

Stacking

- Stacking the cut material in heaps, or in windrows along mountain contours to reduce erosion, facilitates easy access for follow up.
- It also assists in containing the resulting fuel load and therefore the risk of uncontrolled fire.
- Keep stacks well apart to prevent fires from crossing easily, not less than fire meters apart, this is naturally dependant on the size of the stack & the resulting fire intensity when they burn.
- Stockpile removed material into piles of 2m high, 3m wide windrows/stacks.
- Stack light branches separately from heavy timber (75mm and more). Preferably remove heavy branches to reduce long burning fuel loads that can result in soil damage from intensely hot fire.
- Do not make stacks under trees, power and telephone lines, within 30 meters of a fire belt or near watercourses, houses and other infrastructure.

Disposal of plant material

- Plant material should be used beneficially wherever possible, as opposed to disposing it at a landfill site where it takes up valuable airspace.
- Woody and dry material, provided no seeds are present, can be chipped and used as mulch or made available to the local community for firewood.
- Wet material and aquatic weeds should be combined with other organic matter and composted. Alternatively, it may be possible to use it for basket making, animal feed or other uses.
- Material which cannot be used beneficially must be disposed of at a registered and approved disposal site.
- When removing material, take care to remove all debris, including shoots and seeds.

Monitoring

- Follow-up inspections are required in order to establish whether follow-up operations are required.
- It is preferable to follow up on an area and remove all seedlings or treat resprouting plants, rather than treat a new area.

Conclusion

Any land management programme in South Africa will inevitably include an alien plant control program. Alien control programs are essential to protect valuable resources such as economically viable agricultural land, surface and ground water, biodiversity and the beautiful landscapes of our country. An alien control program however requires a high level of commitment, coordination between landowners and authorities, professional planning and implementation and a good dose of common sense. Competent land managers are essential for cost effective and professional implementation programmes. The guidelines provided are compiled from a wide source and will hopefully provide insight to land managers in order for financial and human resources to be effectively used in an integrated control programme.

SPECIES & CARA Category	CONTROL METHODS
<p><i>Salix babylonica</i> weeping willow CARA 2</p>	<p>Fell the trees and treat the cut stumps with a Triclon 2% solution or a mycoherbicide. Trees can be felled, then burnt, and seedlings sprayed with herbicide. Biological Control can be released on regrowth or seedlings.</p>
<p><i>Melia azedarach</i> Seringa CARA 3</p>	<p>Foliar Spray Confront 0.75% Solution. Cut Stump Confront 3% Solution. Frill Confront 3% Solution. Basal Stem Garlon 2% Solution. Cut Stump Access 2% Solution.</p>
<p><i>Solanum mauritianum</i> bug weed CARA 1</p>	<p>Hand pulling can be done. Mature plants can be sawed and herbicide applied to cut stump. Frilling is also another method that can be used with herbicide. Foliar spray can be done using: 12.5ml of Starone 200 (Fluroxypyr) mixed with 10l water. Spray onto plants up to 1m tall 0.5l/ha 50ml Mamba (Glyphosate) mixed with 10l water 2l/ha Touch Down (Glyphosate Trimesium) 2l/ha to be used on plants that are 500mm tall. 50ml Garlon 4/Viroaxe (Triclopyr Ester) mixed with 10l water 1,5l/ha Frill the trunk of large trees and use the following: 300ml Timbrel 3A (Triclopyr Amine Salt) mixed with 10l water 1,5l/ha 200ml Chopper (Imazapyr) mixed with 10l water 1l/ha After felling, a cut stump can be treated with: 300ml Timbrel 3A (Triclopyr Amine Salt) mixed with 10l water 2,25l/ha 200ml Chopper (Imazapyr) mixed with 10l water 1l/ha Disposal: Stack and burn. Chip cut material.</p>

SPECIES & CARA Category	CONTROL METHODS
<p><i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> prickly pear CARA 1</p>	<p>Seedlings can be hoed, mature plants can be dug out.</p> <p>Chemical control applications: Inject into 4 – 12 pre-made holes per plant any of the following: MSMA II mixed with 1l water and injected at 2ml/dose. Mamba (Glyphosate) 1l mixed with 2l water and injected at 2ml/dose. Touchdown (Glyphosate) 330ml mixed with 10l water and injected at 2ml/dose.</p> <p>Biological Control is a very cost effective way of removing this species.</p> <p>Disposal: Leave standing until it rots away. It can be burnt in stacks after it has dried out.</p>
<p><i>Agave americana</i> agave Proposed Invader species</p>	<p>Seedlings can be hoed, or dug out if mature.</p> <p>For chemical control, inject 2ml of MSMA into the bowl of the plant - 2l per 1000 plants.</p> <p>Biological control is the most cost effective way of dealing with this species.</p> <p>Disposal: Leave standing until it rots away.</p>
<p><i>Pinus pinaster</i> Pine CARA 2</p>	<p>Can be pulled out by hand or hoed.</p> <p>Intermediate sized plants should be cut at ground level, with the root being left behind.</p> <p>Mature pine trees can be cut/sawed. Ring barking or filling can also be used.</p> <p>Disposal: Cut material can either be stockpiled for removal or used as erosion barriers. Smaller stemmed material can be stacked for burning or chipping. Seed bearing slash that has been chipped must be left to compost (or to allow seeds to germinate) before being used. Stockpiling should be avoided within a flood plain as this could pose a flood risk. It should always be known that stacked material poses a fire hazard and burns easily.</p>
<p><i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> Kikuyu CARA 2</p>	<p>A herbicide with the active ingredient glyphosate should be used. Plants should be sprayed during their active growing season (summer or autumn dependant on rainfall region).</p> <p>The suitability of using herbicide near water should be considered i.e. some herbicides may pollute the downstream environment.</p> <p>Application of herbicides is more successful in conjunction with mechanical means.</p>

SPECIES & CARA Category	CONTROL METHODS
<p><i>Eucalyptus spp.</i> Blue gums CARA 1 & 2</p>	<p>Can be pulled out by hand or hoed. Intermediate sized plants should be cut at ground level, with the root treated with herbicides immediately. Mature <i>Eucalyptus</i> can be cut/sawed. Herbicides should be applied to the stump as soon as possible thereafter (within 30 mins).</p> <p>The suitability of using herbicide near water should be considered i.e. some herbicides may pollute the downstream environment. Seedlings can be sprayed using 200g/ha Brush Off (Mersulphfuron Methyl) plus 3l/ha Mamba (glyphosphate). Frill the trunk of mature plants, apply a mix of 1250ml Chopper (Imazapyr) & 10l of water at a rate of 6 l/ha. With a cut stump, apply a mix of 1250ml Chopper (Imazapyr) & 10l of water at a rate of 6 l/ha.</p> <p>If the species is known, check the rate on the label. For spot spraying coppice, apply 16l water, 16gms Brush off, 1% Mamba and 0,5% Actipron. Application of herbicides is more successful in conjunction with mechanical means.</p> <p>Disposal: Cut material can either be stockpiled for removal or used as erosion barriers. Smaller stemmed material can be stacked for burning or chipping. Seed bearing slash that has been chipped must be left to compost (or to allow seeds to germinate) before being used. Stockpiling should be avoided within a flood plain as this could pose a flood risk. It should always be known that stacked material poses a fire hazard and burns easily.</p>
<p><i>Poplar canescens</i> grey poplar CARA 2</p>	<p>Pull out and remove entire root system. Immature and mature plants can be sawed and the stump can be treated with herbicides. The suitability of using herbicide near water should be considered i.e. some herbicides may pollute the downstream environment. For seedlings/immature trees apply a foliar spray of 150ml of Garlon 4/ Viroaxe (Triclopyr Ester) can be mixed with 10l of water and applied at a rate of 2 l per hectare. For stumps that have been cut try 500 ml Chopper (Imazapyr) mixed with 10 l water and applied at a rate of 1.5 l per hectare (Do not apply in riparian zone where water can be contaminated!!!)</p> <p>Large/mature trees that have been cut can be treated with 500 ml Chopper (Imazapyr) mixed with 10 l water and applied at a rate of 1.5l/ha. Cut stumps or frilled trees can be treated with 300ml of Timbrel 3A (Triclopyr Amine salt) mixed in 10 l of water applied at a rate of 1.5 l per hectare. Ecoplugs can be used for trees that are within 10m of a river course.</p> <p>Application of herbicides is more successful in conjunction with mechanical means.</p> <p>Disposal: Cut material can either be stockpiled for removal or used as erosion barriers. Smaller stemmed material can be stacked for burning or chipping. Seed bearing slash that has been chipped must be left to compost (or to allow seeds to germinate) before being used. Stockpiling should be avoided within a flood plain as this could pose a flood risk. It should always be known that stacked material poses a fire hazard and burns easily.</p>

SPECIES & CARA Category	CONTROL METHODS
<p><i>Arundo donax</i> spanish reed CARA 1</p>	<p>Hand removal, removal of rhizomes is essential to avoid resprouting. Foliar Spray can be done using Mamba 10% solution.</p>
<p><i>Acacia cyclops</i> rooikrans CARA 2</p>	<p>Can be removed by hand. Large/mature trees should be removed by cutting the stem below ground level - follow up in the form of weeding of seedlings when they are 15-40 cm high. Disposal: Cut material can either be stockpiled for removal or used as erosion barriers. Smaller stemmed material can be stacked for burning or chipping. Seed bearing slash that has been chipped must be left to compost (or to allow seeds to germinate) before being used. Stockpiling should be avoided within a flood plain as this could pose a flood risk. It should always be known that stacked material poses a fire hazard and burns easily. Can be used for firewood, charcoal and as a building material.</p>
<p><i>Acacia longifolia</i> long-leafed wattle CARA 1</p>	<p>Seedlings/saplings can be pulled out by hand if in the seedling stage. With large/mature trees, the stem should be cut cleanly as near to the ground as possible, ensuring buds don't sprout. The suitability of the use of herbicide near water should be considered i.e. some herbicides may pollute the downstream environment. For seedlings, a foliar spray of 60ml of Garlon 4/ Viroaxe (Triclopyr Esterl) can be mixed with 10l of water and applied at a rate of 2l/ha. Cut large/mature trees, the stump can be treated with 60ml of Garlon 4/Viroaxe (Triclopyr Ester) mixed with 10l of water and applied at a rate of 2 l/ha. After cutting the stump or felling tree, it can also be treated with 300ml of Timbrel 3A (Triclopyr Amine salt) mixed in 10 l water and applied at a rate of 1.5l/ha. Application of herbicides is more successful in conjunction with mechanical means. Biological control is available. Disposal: Cut material can either be stockpiled for removal or used as erosion barriers. Smaller stemmed material can be stacked for burning or chipping. Seed bearing slash that has been chipped must be left to compost (or to allow seeds to germinate) before being used. Stockpiling should be avoided within a flood plain as this could pose a flood risk. It should always be known that stacked material poses a fire hazard and burns easily. Can be used for firewood, charcoal and as a building material.</p>

SPECIES & CARA Category	CONTROL METHODS
<p><i>Acacia saligna</i> port Jackson CARA 2</p>	<p>Can be removed by hand. Large/mature trees should be removed by cutting the stem below ground level; thereafter the stumps should be treated to prevent the formation of shoots and left to dry. Follow up in the form of weeding of seedlings when they are 15-40 cm high is necessary. The suitability of the use of herbicide near water should be considered i.e. some herbicides may pollute the downstream environment. For seedlings a foliar spray of 2-4 l of Mamba (Glyphosate) can be applied as a spot spray (1.5%) at a rate of 2-4 l/ha. A foliar spray of 50ml of Garlon 4/ Viroaxe (Triclopyr Ester) can be mixed with 10l of water and applied at a rate of 1.5 l/ha.</p> <p>Note: Do not use Garlon 4 or Viroaxe if other pioneer grass seedlings are present. A foliar spray of Touchdown (Glyphosate Trimesium) can be applied at a rate of 2-4 l/ha.</p> <p>Immature plants should be treated with a foliar spray of 50ml of Garlon 4/Viroaxe (Triclopyr Ester) mixed with 10l of water and applied at a rate of 3 l/ha. Can be treated with Touchdown (Glyphosate) applied at a rate of 4l/ha. Cut stumps of large/mature trees can be treated with 300ml of Timbrel 3A (Triclopyr Amine salt) mixed in 10 l of water applied at a rate of 1.5 l/ha. A Garlon solution can also be applied to approximately 0.6m length of stump. Application of herbicides is more successful in conjunction with mechanical means.</p> <p>Biological control is available, once the fungus has become established in an area; it is preferable not to use any other control measures.</p> <p>Disposal: Cut material can either be stockpiled for removal or used as erosion barriers. Smaller stemmed material can be stacked for burning or chipping. Seed bearing slash that has been chipped must be left to compost (or to allow seeds to germinate) before being used. Stockpiling should be avoided within a flood plain as this could pose a flood risk. It should always be known that stacked material poses a fire hazard and burns easily. Can be used for firewood, charcoal and as a building material.</p>
<p><i>Acacia mearnsii</i> black wattle CARA 2</p>	<p>Seedlings/saplings can be pulled out by hand. Immature plants can be removed with hand tools. Intermediate sized plants should be cut at ground level, with the root being treated with herbicides. Mature plants can be cut/sawed. Herbicides should be applied to the stump as soon as possible thereafter (within 30 min).</p> <p>The suitability of the use of herbicide near water should be considered i.e. some herbicides may pollute the downstream environment.</p> <p>For seedlings a foliar spray of 150ml Mamba (Glyphosate) per 10l of water can be applied at a rate of 3 l/ha. A foliar spray of 25-75ml of Garlon 4/Viroaxe (Triclopyr Ester) can be mixed with 10l of water and applied at a rate of 0.5-1.5 l/ha.</p> <p>For young trees a foliar spray of 75ml of Garlon 4/Viroaxe (Triclopyr Ester) can be mixed with 10l of water and applied at a rate of 3 l/ha.</p> <p>Cut large/mature trees, the stump can be treated with 3 l of Timbrel 3A (Triclopyr Amine salt) mixed in 100 l of water applied at a rate of 1.5 l/ha. Application of herbicides is more successful in conjunction with mechanical means.</p> <p>Biological control is available, when cutting down the trees, the stump fungus should be applied to the cut stumps.</p>

SPECIES & CARA Category	CONTROL METHODS
<p><i>Acacia pycnantha</i> golden wattle CARA 1</p>	<p>Seedlings and immature plants can be removed by hand. The stems of large/mature trees should be cut below ground level; thereafter treated to prevent the formation of shoots and left to dry. Follow up in the form of weeding of seedlings when they are 15-40 cm high. The suitability of the use of herbicide near water should be considered i.e. some herbicides may pollute the downstream environment. For seedlings a foliar spray of 2-4 l of Mamba (Glyphosate) can be applied as a spot spray (1.5%) at a rate of 2-4 l/ha. A foliar spray of 50ml of Garlon 4/ Viroaxe (Triclopyr Ester) can be mixed with 10l of water and applied at a rate of 1.5 l/ha. Note: Do not use Garlon 4 or Viroaxe if other pioneer grass seedlings are present. A foliar spray of Touchdown (Glyphosate Trimesium) can be applied at a rate of 2-4 l/ha. Immature plants should be treated with a foliar spray of 50ml of Garlon 4/Viroaxe (Triclopyr Ester) mixed with 10l of water and applied at a rate of 3 l/ha. Can be treated with Touchdown (Glyphosate) applied at a rate of 4 l per ha. Cut stumps of large/mature trees can be treated with 300ml of Timbrel 3A (Triclopyr Amine salt) mixed in 10 l of water applied at a rate of 1.5 l/ha. A Garlon solution can also be applied to approximately 0.6m length of stump. Application of herbicides is more successful in conjunction with mechanical means. Disposal: Cut material can either be stockpiled for removal or used as erosion barriers. Smaller stemmed material can be stacked for burning or chipping. Seed bearing slash that has been chipped must be left to compost (or to allow seeds to germinate) before being used. Stockpiling should be avoided within a flood plain as this could pose a flood risk. It should always be known that stacked material poses a fire hazard and burns easily. Can be used for firewood, charcoal and as a building material.</p>

*Contact PPRU for information, advice and availability of bio-control agents, see contact details below.

HELPFUL CONTACT NUMBERS

Note: Although these telephone numbers are correct at the time of going to print, they may change from time to time.

Working on Fire

Tel: +27 (0) 21 799 8800

Fax: +27 (0) 21 797 8390

Web Site: www.workingonfire.org

Plant Protection Research Unit (PPRU)

Stellenbosch: Vredenburg Research Centre

Tel: +27 (0) 21 887-4690

Fax: +27 (0) 21 883-3285

Website: <http://www.arc.agric.za/>

Working for Water

Toll-free number 0800-005-376

Web site: <http://www.dwaf.gov.za/wfw/>

Department of Agriculture

Durbanville

Tel: +27 (0) 21 976 8136/1759

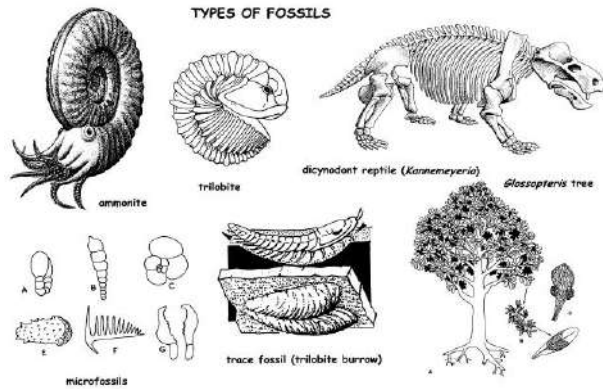
Fax: +27 (0) 21 976 1889



Palaeontology: what is a fossil?

Fossils are the traces of ancient life (animal, plant or microbial) preserved within rocks and come in two forms:

- Body fossils preserve parts, casts or impressions of the original tissues of an organism (e.g. bones, teeth, wood, pollen grains); and
- Trace fossils such as trackways and burrows record ancient animal behaviour.



How to report chance fossil finds: What should I do if I find a fossil during construction/mining?

If you think you have identified a fossil:

Immediately inform the ECO or Site Agent. He/she will then contact HWC and write a report and if necessary operations will stop in that specific area until the fossil is recovered

Heritage Western Cape
ceoheritage@westerncape.gov.za

021 483 5959

www.hwc.org.za

Ilifa le-Indaba ka-Imvelo
Erfenis Wes-Kaap
Heritage Western Cape

Types of palaeontological finding - What does a fossil look like?

Fossils vary in size, from fossilised tree trunks and dinosaur bones down to very small animals or plants. Finds can be **individual fossils** (one isolated wood log or bone) or **clusters and beds** (several bones, teeth, animal or plant remains, trace fossils in close proximity or bones resembling part of a skeleton). A bed of fossils is a layer with many fossil remains.



Below there is a list of few examples of fossils which may be identified during excavations in the Western Cape.

Image	Description	Image	Description
	Leaves		Snail shells and other shells
	Fossil wood		Bones of larger animals
	The remains of fish and marine life (e.g. teeth, scales, starfish)		Large burrows made by moles and other animals
	Stromatolites		Traces made by burrowing insects (ants, wasps, dung-beetles etc.).
	Animal footprints		

Images provided by Dr John Almond

Text by HWC's Archaeology, Palaeontology & Meteorites Committee June 2016



	ENVIRONMENTAL DO'S	ENVIRONMENTAL DON'TS
Work Site	 <p>Workers and equipment to stay within site boundaries</p>	 <p>Do not enter no go areas</p>
Materials & Equipment	 <p>Use drip trays Report spills</p>	 <p>Do not create dust Do not drive too fast</p>
	 <p>Store in camp at night Check for leaks Ensure loads don't spill</p>	 <p>Do not wash machinery or tools on site</p>
Waste Management	 <p>Use toilets provided</p>	 <p>Don't burn or bury waste No fires on site Report any other fires</p>
	 <p>Use bins provided for cigarette butts & waste</p>	 <p>Eat in designated area Don't eat at dam or river</p>
Natural Environment	 <p>Save water Use only drinking water provided</p>	 <p>Do not damage trees, flowers or rocks</p>
	 <p>Protect animals and archaeological remains</p>	 <p>Do not swim or wash in the dam or river</p>
Danger & Emergencies	 <p>Know emergency procedures & no's Report accidents</p>	 <p>No smoking near gas or diesel</p>
	 <p>Be careful when working with hazardous substances</p>	 <p>Fines will be issued for non-compliance with environmental specifications</p>



Cape EAPrac Company Profile

Cape Environmental Assessment Practitioners (Pty) Ltd was established in March 2008 by Directors **Doug Jeffery** (EAPASA Reg. No 2019/1746) and **Louise-Mari van Zyl** (EAPASA Reg. No. 2019/1444). The full time professional team includes: **Dale Holder** (Senior Environmental Practitioner (EAPASA Reg.No 2019/301)/GIS/ECO), **Siân Holder** (Practitioner/ECO/Environmental Education), **Paul Buchholz** (Environmental Consultant/Professional GIS Practitioner), **Mariska Nicholson** (Intern Environmental Consultant), **Onke Nandipha** (Junior Consultant/ECO), **Charmaine Mudau** (Environmental Consultant/ECO) and **Carin Naudé** (Business Administrator).

The firm implements legislation under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), National Environmental Management: Waste Act (NEM:WA) and the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (NEM:AQA).

Our main services include:

- Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA's & Basic Assessments)
- Environmental Management Policies & Plans (EMMP's)
- Environmental Control & Monitoring(ECO)
- Environmental Audits
- Environmental Education & Interpretation
- Environmental Constraints Analysis
- Public Participation & Stakeholder Engagement
- Outeniqua Sensitive Coastal Area Permits (OSCA)
- Forestry Applications (for removal/pruning of protected species)
- GIS & Mapping
- Retrospective Damage Assessment (Section 24G)
- Rehabilitation Plans
- Coastal Water Discharge Permits
- Air Quality Licence Applications (AEL's)
- Waste Management Licence Applications (Waste Licence)

PROJECT EXPERIENCE INCLUDES

Reverse Osmosis Desalination; Sensitive Environmental Management including National Parks/Conservation Areas & World Heritage Sites; Renewable Energy Projects (Solar & Wind); Waste Management License Applications for Waste Disposal Sites, Sewerage Plants & Abattoirs; Waste-to -Energy Projects including Biogas Facilities; Marine Aquaculture; Filling Stations; Air Emission Processes for Sawmills, Brick Works & Processing Plants; ECO responsibilities on Private & State Housing Developments, Provincial & Municipal Roads and Infrastructure, Private, Provincial & Municipal applications for development of infrastructure, housing & commercial components

LIST OF ONGOING **CAPE EAPRAC**
PROJECTS IS AVAILABLE
ON REQUEST.
PLEASE VISIT OUR
WEBSITE FOR MORE DETAILS

The Team

Doug Jeffery - Director

Doug Jeffery obtained a Bsc with majors in Botany and Zoology at the University of Cape Town (UCT) and went on to obtain his MSc in Botany also at UCT. He has worked extensively in the Western-, Southern- and Eastern Cape both as a professional Botanist and co-ordinating EIA processes for over 20 years. He has been registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions as a Natural Scientist since 1990. He is also registered with the Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa.

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Dale Holder

Senior Practitioner / GIS / ECO

Dale graduated from the Technicon Pretoria in 1999 with a National Diploma in Nature Conservation. He worked as a Socio-Ecologist for SANParks and as Project Manager for the Department of Marine and Coastal Management. He started working as an environmental practitioner in 2002. His focus is currently on Renewable Energy Infrastructure Assessment, but is also involved with other Assessment, Public Participation & Stakeholder Engagement, GIS & Mapping, Biophysical Inventories, Retrospective Damage Assessment, Air Quality License Applications, Waste Management License Applications, Environmental Impact Assessments, Environmental Management Policies and Plans, Environmental Control, Monitoring and Auditing, Environmental Awareness and Training Programs, Environmental Education and Interpretation and Environmental Feasibility Assessments. He is registered as an EAP with the Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa.

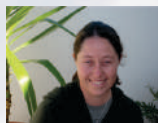
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Sian Holder - Consultant / ECO

Sian has a National Diploma in Nature Conservation, a BTech Nature Con (NMMU) and a Masters Degree in Environmental Education (Rhodes University). She worked at Tsitsikamma National Park as an Environmental Education Officer on environmental education programmes for Wilderness Foundation SA. She then served as the Experiential Education Manager and wilderness guide for Wilderness Foundation. She joined the environmental consulting vocation in 2008.

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Onke Nandipha - ECO

Onke obtained a BSc in Environmental Sciences (2017) and a BSc Honours in Geography in 2018. He joined Cape EAPrac in July 2019, as an intern, and after gaining experience on various projects, has taken on the responsibility as full time On-Site Environmental Control Officer for a renewable energy development in Kenhardt, Northern Cape. His excellent communication skills in both English and Xhosa, combined with his knowledge and understanding of environmental management makes him a valuable asset on projects where language barriers are a constraint.

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Louise-Mari van Zyl

Director / Principal Practitioner

Louise-Mari van Zyl holds a Masters degree in Geography & Environmental Sciences from the University of Stellenbosch. She worked as an Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) since 2002 on projects in the Eastern, Southern, Western & Northern Cape provinces. She is registered as an EAP with the Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa.

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Carin Naudé

Business Administrator

Carin obtained a BBA degree through UNISA. She gained extensive experience in business management and administration since 1988. She joined Cape EAPrac in June 2008 and is responsible for the day to day administrative functions of the business. Her acquired knowledge and leadership skills enables the rest of the team to function efficiently in their respective fields.

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Paul Buchholz

GIS Practitioner / Environmental Consultant

Paul joined Cape EAPrac in September 2022. He holds a MA in Environmental Management from the University Stellenbosch (2009). He is an experienced Geoinformatics and Environmental Specialist who has worked on multidisciplinary environmental and engineering projects in Africa since 2002. Paul is Registered GIS Practitioner with the South African Council for Professional & Technical Surveyors.

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Mariska Nicholson

Project Assistant /
Trainee Environmental Consultant

Mariska joined Cape EAPrac in April 2022. She completed her BSc in Geology in 2016, BSc Honours in 2017 and holds a MSc in Geology from the University of the Free State (2020). After working as a Geologist for two years, she joined our team as Project Assistant and is training to become an Environmental Assessment Practitioner.

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Charmaine Mudau - ECO

Charmaine Mudau joined Cape EAPrac in September 2022. She holds a BA in Geography and Environmental Management from the University of the Free State (2014) and a BSc Honours in Geography from UNISA (2020). She joined our team as full time On-Site Environmental Control Officer for a renewable energy development in Kenhardt, Northern Cape.

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