DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

FOR THE

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A FILLING STATION, CAR WASH AND TRUCK FACILITY ON PORTION 125 (A PORTION OF PORTION 68) OF THE FARM WATERVAL 174 IQ

GAUT Ref. No.: 002/15-16/E0028

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Prepared by:
Janavi Jardine (Pr.Sci.Nat)
Environmental Practitioner
B.Sc.hons.Biodiversity and Conservation

Azzurro Consulting (Pty) Ltd T/A Azzurro Environmental
18 Comanche rd
Helderkruiin ext 1
Roodepoort
Gauteng
1724
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1 INTRODUCTION

Azzurro Environmental has been appointed by The Ramlakan Trust as independent environmental practitioners in order to make application for the proposed construction of a filling station, car wash and truck facility on Portion 125 (a Portion of Portion 68) of the Farm Waterval 174 IQ in Tarlton.

This report makes provision for the following information:

- Details of the proposed development
- Details of the site characteristics and surrounding environment
- Potential impact associated with the development and the proposed mitigation measures

1.1 Description of Activity

The project entails the development of a Long Haul Heavy Vehicle Service Station, together with the storage of petroleum fuel on the Subject Site.

The service station is to be complimented with Convenience Shop and Fast Food Restaurant that is normally associated with such an activity and provide for parking facilities for long haul heavy vehicles. No facilities for providing overnight accommodation will be provided on site. The storage capacity of the proposed filling station and truck facility will be approximately 450 cubic metres.

Azzurro Environmental has been appointed by Ramlakan Trust as independent environmental practitioners in order to make application for the proposed establishment of a truck facility and filling station on Portion 125 (A portion of Portion 68) of the Farm Waterval 174 IQ in Tarlton, Gauteng. The property is currently zoned Business 2 in terms of the Krugersdorp Town Planning Scheme (1980) with an annexure and will be rezoned to "Business 2" with an annexure to include existing uses and a truck facility and filling station with related and subservient uses. There are currently Business premises on the site, and it is being used as a small shopping centre.

The Ramlakan Trust intends to undertake the following activities at the site of the proposed development:

- The petroleum filling station may include these additional ancillary infrastructure:
  - Truck facility;
  - Retail Shop/Convenience Store;
  - Restaurant or Take Away;
  - Underground petroleum storage tanks
    - With a combined capacity of approximately 450 cubic metres;
    - Double walled composite tanks;
    - Tanks will be ventilated;
    - Double walled piping;
  - Filler area with filler points;
  - Spill containment slabs within the filler area, draining to a separator; and
  - Site storm water drainage linking to municipal storm water drain.
  - Access/egress points and hardened parking areas.

The property measures 2,3102 hectares in extent and obtains access off the District Road. This access was approved by the Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport's (Gautrans) for the Existing retail facilities on the property. Additional Access and Egress onto the R24 has been applied for pending approvals.

The site lies at the following coordinates:

| 26° 6'11.41"S | 27° 41'28.69"E |
2 APPLICATION DETAILS

2.1 Details of Applicant

2.1.1 Contact Details

Name of Company: The Ramlakan Trust
Postal Address: PO Box 1208, Lonehill, 2062
Telephone: 083 297 8724
Responsible Person: Rooshanee Naicker
E-mail: rooshanee@vodamail.co.za

2.2 Details of Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Contact Details

Name of Company: Azzurro Environmental
Postal Address: 18 Comanche rd, Helderkruin ext 1, Roodepoort, 1709
Telephone: 084 884 3732
Fax Number: 086 244 2940
Responsible Person: Janavi Jardine da Silva
E-mail: azzurroenviro@gmail.com
3 ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

Environmental and social objectives are broad based goals to guide the environmental management plan and ensure mining activities proceed in an environmentally and socially responsible manner. The objectives take into account the various legislations regarding the social and physical environment.

3.1 Mitigation and Management Objectives

The objectives of the mitigation and management plan as set out in the document are to:

- Primarily pre-empt impacts and prevent the realisation of these impacts - PREVENTION.
- To ensure activities that are expected to impact on the environment are undertaken and controlled in such a way so as to minimise their impacts – MODIFY and/or CONTROL.
- To ensure a system is in place for treating and/or rectifying any significant impacts that will occur due to the proposed activity – REMEDY.
- Implement an adequate monitoring programme to:
  - Ensure that mitigation and management measures are effective.
  - Allow quick detection of potential impacts, which in turn will allow for quick response to issue/impacts.
- Reduce duration of any potential negative impacts

3.2 Environmental Objectives and Goals

Environmental objectives are to:

- Protect the biophysical environment as far as possible
- Minimise impacts to the biophysical environment.
- Ensure relevant legislation in National Environmental Management Act and Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act are applied on site including but not limited to alien invasive management and protection of ecologically sensitive species and environments.
- Ensure atmospheric pollution is kept to a minimum:
  - Manage dust generation

3.3 Socio-economic Objectives and Goals

The social objectives are to:

- Employment strategies and opportunities
- Training in basic literacy.
- Additional skills training.
- Retrenchment strategies.
- Provide a safe environment for people to work in and:
  - Ensure safety policies are established on site in line with national policy.
  - Ensure adequate PPE for staff, contractors and visitors to the site.
  - Ensure health and environmental policies are established and in line with national policies.
- Provide a safe environment for people to live in by:
  - Ensuring environmental objectives are followed.
  - Provide open and transparent communication opportunity with all I&APs.
3.4 Historical and Cultural Aspects

- Ensure all archaeological and cultural artefacts/sites are preserved in situ until such time that a specialist advice has been provided.
- Ensure South African Heritage Resources Act (SAHRA) principals are applied with regard to all archaeological and cultural artefacts/sites.
- Ensure any relocation of culturally sensitive sites is done according to SAHRA principals, in a socially sensitive manner and with open and transparent communication with relevant I&APs.
4 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

This section shows the main management and monitoring measures required for each of activities during design and planning, construction and operation phases respectively.

4.1 Compliance with the Environmental Management Programme

The Environmental Management Programme (EMP) is a lifecycle document for the project and considers the mitigation of detrimental impacts as per NEMA principles. This document can act as a legally controlling document to contractors working on site.

This document should be implemented by the Applicant and contractors should be obliged to apply the principles set out in this document.

4.2 Implementation of the EMPr

This Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) will be issued to the client and contractors for use during the implementation of the project. A recommendation could be to appoint an official to act as Environmental Control Officer (ECO) that will ensure smoother reporting and direct responsibility of the EMPr.

Steps to be followed:

Appointment of an Environmental Manager / Environmental Controlling Officer responsible for ensuring that the EMPr is implemented and submitting quarterly reports for the duration of the construction period, or as required.

4.3 Appointment of Environmental Officer

During the construction period, the Developer shall appoint an Environmental Control Officer (ECO) (an Official from a private company), who shall be a senior member of the construction team and have overall environmental management responsibilities on site.

The ECO will have the following responsibilities:

- Monitor activities of the main contractor and all subcontractors, and ensure that mitigation measures contained in this document are adhered to.
- The ECO must submit quarterly reports to the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD) on the status of the environmental compliance on site. Until such time that the construction phase is complete.
- The ECO will be responsible for maintaining communication channels with Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and the surrounding community throughout the construction phase. A record of all correspondence (if any) should be kept noting date, details of I&AP, details of correspondence, issues discussed and follow-up action taken.

During the operational phase, the developers will be responsible for environmental management of the development. A responsible person should be appointed/ selected to be responsible for the following:

- Ongoing environmental management
- Compliance with this report
- Controlling where required
4.4 **EMPr Compliance Monitoring and Audits**

The ECO appointed will conduct regular monitoring inspections to ensure compliance with this EMPr and keep records of such monitoring as these may be requested by GDARD.

The results of the monitoring inspections must be reported to the site manager and duly appointed managing member of the Development, in the form of a regular quarterly report. The ECO shall also keep records of non-compliance and how this was rectified. This should be included in the environmental audit report.

4.5 **Design and Planning**

There will be no further impacts to the site during this phase as the site has had any of the required specialist studies undertaken already and the site is under use by people using the property for a Filling station and truck facility. This impact exists and will not be exacerbated. Therefore the impacts discussed will only be in terms of the construction and operational phases.

4.6 **Construction Phase Management Plan**

4.6.1 **Topography and Soils**

Impacts to topography will be limited to soil stockpiling, construction and initial grading area. Soil stockpiling can be kept from releasing nuisance dust by the periodical wetting of the surface of these stockpiles and the management of erosion. The following should be included as mitigation of impacts to soil conditions and topography:

- All vehicles and machinery will be regularly serviced to ensure they are in proper working condition and to reduce risk of leaks.
- Truck activity will be limited to the road and construction area to reduce risk of soil compaction in undisturbed areas and ensure that any leaks that do occur are managed as part of the enclosed dirty water management system.
- All leaks will be cleaned up immediately using an absorbent material or as per the emergency response plan. For large spills Hazmat will called in.
- Where required the compacted soils will be disked to an adequate depth and re-vegetated with indigenous plants.
- Erosion prevention measures will be implemented along infrastructure.
- Portable toilets will be managed by reputable contractors and inspected daily for any potential leaks.
- All hydrocarbons will be stored in bunded areas fitted with taps and oil traps. Bunded areas will be to SABS standards, and bunded area will have adequate capacity (110% of storage volume) to contain leaks.
- Waste generated on site should be recycled as far as possible and sold/given to interested contractors. Recyclable waste should not be stored on site for excessive periods to reduced risk of environmental contamination. Refuse bins will be placed around site to collect all non-recyclable waste for disposal at the municipality.

4.6.2 **Geology and Surface Stability**

Impacts to geology will be limited to initial excavation and associated grading. The impacts to the geology onsite will be directly linked to the foundational aspects and safety of the structures being built. The following must be considered when planning mitigation of impacts to geology:

- Foundation trenches must be inspected by competent personnel prior to concrete casting.
Brickface should be included in all external and internal walls. It should be laid every course for the first four courses above the strip footings and thereafter every fourth course.

80mm unreinforced slabs are to be placed on approximately 300mm of approved hard core granular material, compacted to 93% MOD. ASSHTO density.

Adequate provision should be made for the drainage of surface run-off water and a concrete apron should be placed around all buildings to protect the underlying foundations from the filtration of such water.

All structures should have sound waterproofing, as development of perched groundwater conditions below the site's surface and foundations may be possible. This is highly improbable due to the position of the site relatively far from water resources and the lack of water resources on site, but provision should be made in case any point sources of water are found on site.

This geotechnical investigation has revealed the presence of transported colluvial soils and chert residuum beneath the site and test results on these soils have shown that the soils are compressible and collapsible.

Furthermore, the area is known to be underlain by dolomite that may be susceptible to the development of dolines and sinkholes. In order to overcome these geotechnical constraints it is strongly recommended that the foundation solutions proposed are adopted.

4.6.2.1 Single Storey Units.

Potential founding solutions for the proposed structures are presented below. A topographic survey of the site was not available at the time of writing; however, the recommended method of construction is presented below:

- Remove all material from 1.5m beyond the footprint of the proposed units and to a minimum depth of 1.0m below the present ground level where possible.
- Inspect the bottom of the excavation and excavate deeper where loose material is still present. Level the bottom of the excavation, rip and re-compact in-situ to 93% Mod AASHTO dry density at ±2% of OMC.
- The minimum 2.0m thick terrace must be built using a G7 or better imported fill.
- The material must be compacted in layers of no more than 150mm thick and compacted to 98% Mod AASHTO dry density at ±2% of OMC.
- The buildings may then be founded on conventional strip footings placed at a depth of 400mm into the mattress, allowing a minimum of 600mm of engineered mattress beneath the base of the foundations. The maximum bearing pressures must not exceed 100kPa.

4.6.2.2 Roads and Terraces

The results of the Foundation Indicator Tests have been used to classify the material and to determine the suitability of soil for the construction of terraces and pavement layers. The soils may be used in the construction of the terraces and as in-situ subgrade and lower selected layers, while suitable materials for use in the sub-base and base course layers must be imported from a commercial source.

4.6.2.3 Excavation Classification

It is expected that the excavation class up to a depth of 1.5m, will be "soft" according to SABS 1200 D: Earthworks.

Due to the general loose consistency of the transported soils that occur beneath the site, precautions will be required to prevent over-break during excavation. Particular measures will be required to protect personnel working in excavations at a depth in excess of 1.2m.

Allowance must be made for the possibility that boulders and remnant core stones may also be encountered throughout the site.
4.6.3 Flora and Fauna

Main impacts will be the potential for disturbance to flora and fauna to surrounding areas through the increased activity at site. Soil and surface water management measures above will be followed as these will impact on flora and only additional measures are discussed below.

- Re-vegetate any impacted areas and allow pioneer species to establish as soon as possible.
- Complete a visual survey of area for protected species prior to any activity and ensure permits are obtained to remove and relocate protected species if needed.
- Plan activities carefully so that only vegetation that needs to be impacted is impacted. All potential sensitive areas will be fenced/demarcated.
- Incorporate herbaceous vegetation into soil stockpiles to maintain a seed bank.
- Ensure measures are in place to protect areas where protected species occur as per specialist recommendations, such as berms/trenches between the area of activity and such areas.
- Eradicate and control all alien invasive species on site. Rehabilitate and revegetate all areas where alien invasive species were removed.
- Inform staff, contractors and visitors to not harm fauna on site.

4.6.4 Noise & Blasting

The probability of noise disturbance in the neighbourhood where construction will take place is relatively high due to the close proximity in which houses and the preschool to the south of the site is situated. The following is recommended to prevent unnecessary disturbance:

- Vehicles will be regularly serviced to ensure acceptable noise levels are not exceeded.
- All construction equipment to comply with the standards as for construction vehicles as explained in the IFC’s Environmental Health & Safety Regulations.
- Construction activities will be conducted during the day-time hours as far as possible. These are from 7 am to 5pm.
- No work will be permitted on a Sunday or past 12pm on a Saturday.
- Point sources of noise will be enclosed where possible.
- Acoustic screens will be considered if I&AP complaints are received.

4.6.5 Air quality

Impacts to air quality will include dust generation and vehicle emissions.

- Speed limits will be established on the road to minimise dust generation. All contractors will enforce speed limits.
- Dust suppression by water cart will be undertaken during times of high dust generation in any areas where dust is sourced.
- All vehicles will be regularly serviced to ensure they are in proper working condition and to reduce risk of excessive emissions.
- No burning of the vegetation is allowed especially in winter months as veld fires can ensue and cause catastrophic consequences by burning masses of dry grass.

4.6.6 Visual

All environmental management plans as discussed above will be applied on site and are relevant to the visual aesthetics of the area, as visual deterioration in the neighbourhood will be a negative impact on the visual aesthetics of that area.

- Consider use of visual screens if I&AP complaints are received.
- Prevent the spread of litter and the storage of excess waste to prevent visual disturbance.
- The site camp should be fenced off and kept to a small area on one side of the site during all construction activities. The construction vehicles must be kept in this area and all waste and
staff facilities must be kept in this area. This should be screened from view of passersby and surrounding neighbours.

### 4.6.7 Sites of Cultural Significance

- Should artefacts or archaeological items be observed, then all activity should cease immediately, the area marked off and a specialists consulted prior to any further activity.
- Should graves be observed on site during activity progress then all activity should ceased and the area demarcated as a no-go zone. A specialist will need to be consulted and responsible action considered, whether grave relocation or ceasing activity completely within the area and a 50m buffer zone.

### 4.6.8 Traffic and Safety

The potential for construction vehicles to impact traffic in the area and road safety are important to consider. This will be managed in the following ways:

- Drivers will be enforced to maintain speed limits.
- Trucks will be in road-worthy condition with reflective strips.
- A fund will be set aside to maintain the serviceability of the road verge where the trucks approach or depart from the main road.
- It is recommended that speed bumps are installed in Opera Road to prevent or minimise incidents when the road has been upgrade to incorporate a new entrance to the proposed development.

### 4.6.9 Storm Water

- Quality, quantity and flow direction of surface water should be assessed and mitigated to protect watercourses and existing storm water facilities from undue flooding, damage and erosion.
- It should be ensured that all storm water that results from the development is contained adequately in the storm water system, and does not become a source of flooding to residences or cause the spread of eroded soil onto the surrounding roads.
- Storm water on the site must be managed, including measures to ensure that the energy of storm water that is to be released into the drainage area is dissipated. Measures must be implemented to distribute storm water as evenly as possible to avoid point sources of erosion.
- Silt traps (interceptors) should be incorporated into the drainage system, where pollution risk is high from storm water run-off. This has been done by means of the dam being built. This must however be properly managed.

### 4.6.10 Waste Management

- No littering by construction workers may be permitted.
- Rubble and upgrading refuse should be collected and removed weekly.

### 4.6.11 Socio-economic

- Labourers/contractors will initially be sought locally and only regionally if skills are not available.
- Ensure advertising is limited to local and regional areas, and only specifically advertise for jobs nationally if skills are not available.
- Employment of local labour from the surrounding communities and the implementation of training is to be instituted.
- The appointment could be combined with the requirement for the appointment of an ELO, i.e. the Community Liaison Officer CLO and Environmental Liaison Officer ELO may be one person with dual functions, and or the appointee may form part of the local labour procurement mentioned above.
It is recommended that the CLO should be a member of the community affected by the contract.

4.6.12 Security

The security of the surrounding houses and townhouses must be considered in the construction of this proposed development.

- The site camp must be set up away from any property boundary that is bordering residential properties or neighbours of any kind. It should ideally be positioned along the main road.
- No construction workers are allowed on site at night.
- 24 hour security will be appointed to manage access to the site for the duration of the construction phase.

4.7 Operational Phase Management Plan

The operations phase activities and related impacts and summarised managements are indicated in Error! Reference source not found. The detailed management plan is given below.

4.7.1 Topography

No impacts will be experienced in terms of site topography. No mitigation measures can be applied.

4.7.2 Geology

Impacts to geology will not be experienced during the operational phase. No mitigation measures can be applied.

4.7.3 Flora and Fauna

Additional mitigation measures are discussed below.

- Eradicate and control all alien invasive species on site. Rehabilitate and revegetate all areas where alien invasive species were removed.
- The Landscape Development Guideline must be followed when it comes to planting and garden maintenance on the proposed development. This will create an indigenous environment for all common areas of the garden.
- Only indigenous planting may be used on site and surrounding the dam and attenuation ponds. Only indigenous hydroseeding can be used for erosion control. The Veld Mix seed mix can be bought from Sakata Seeds for use on the site.

4.7.4 Traffic and Safety

- All recommendations as per the traffic impact assessment must be followed with regard to road use. The Traffic Impact Assessment will be attached in Appendix G (Specialist Studies).
- The entrance to the development must be clearly sign posted and must make available space for parking of cars entering the development.

4.7.5 Socio-economic

- Ensure that any future employment will be sourced locally.
### 4.8 Environmental Management Programme

#### 4.8.1 Site Establishment and Preliminary Activities

E = Engineer    ECO = Environmental Control Officer

Table 1: Management Measures – Site Establishment Phase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Management Guidelines</th>
<th>Monitor</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
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</table>
| 1. Site Access | • The location of the underground services and servitudes must be identified and confirmed.  
• Marking of survey points must be done with the Engineer's approval.  
• Vegetation cleaning must be kept to a minimum. | E | Prior to site establishment |
| | | E | During preliminary investigations |
| | | ECO | During preliminary investigations |
| 2. Setting up construction camp | • The proposed site will also act as a contractor's camp during the construction phase. This must be factored for during the site design. Should the contractor require additional space, this will be in consultation with the relevant landowners, and written consent submitted to the Engineer prior to establishment. A site layout must be submitted to the engineer for approval.  
• No overnight accommodation will be permitted.  
• The site of the construction camp should be kept to a minimum.  
• Adequate parking must be provided for staff and visitors.  
• The contractor must endeavour to prevent collection or pooling of water on the site camp.  
• During the site establishment, temporary chemicals toilets must be utilized and provided by the development company and approved by the Engineer.  
• The construction of long drops is forbidden and no open areas or vegetated areas can be used as a toilet.  
• Waste Management Practices must be implemented by providing skips at convenient intervals for the disposal of construction and general waste.  
• Bins should have liner bags for safe disposal of waste and recycling bins must be used throughout the site.  
• To eliminate vegetation destruction, the main construction camp must be placed in an area that is already disturbed and not sensitive.  
• Adequate ablutions should be supplied for workers. One toilet should be provided per 10-15 staff members on site.  
• Safe and effective sewage treatment will require one of the following sewage handling methods: dry composting toilets | E/ECO | During preliminary investigations |
| | | E/ECO | During site set-up |
| | | E | Ongoing on a weekly basis |
| | | ECO | During site set-up |
| | | ECO | During site set-up |
| | | ECO | Ongoing |
| | | ECO | During site set-up |
| | | C/E | Ongoing |
such as “enviro loos”, or portable chemical toilets which are supplied and maintained by the site contractor.

- Chemical toilets should be emptied regularly and toilet paper should be supplied by the site contractor.
- Toilets and latrines should be placed within easy access of the workforce, to ensure that the surrounding environment is not used for this purpose.
- Toilets should be placed so that they do not blow over.
- Placement of toilets should avoid the possibility of the area surrounding the toilet becoming flooded.
- Provision for the removal of waste generated by the workers accommodation, as well as by the workshop, shall be made.
- Sufficient rubbish disposal units should be made available for waste disposal.
- Any waste that attracts pests or produces an odour should be kept in enclosed containers that have a lid.
- To minimise run-off, which can cause erosion and pollution down slope, campsites should not be placed on sloped areas. If this is impossible, berms, channelling of water flow and other erosion control measures should be implemented (see next section, “Erosion”).
- Portable water should be supplied.
- Care should be taken to adequately drain the areas surrounding water points in order to avoid the development of pools of standing water.
- The camp and site workers accommodation will require rehabilitation at the end of the contract. For this to be effective the topsoil must be stripped and stockpiled prior to the establishment of the camp. On completion the total area will require ripping and the re-spreading of topsoil to generate vegetation.

3. Establishing Storage Areas

- Choice of location for storage areas must be taken into account to prevent wind dispersion. Looking at prevailing winds and topography.
- Storage areas must be designed, demarcated and fenced if necessary.
- Storage areas should be secure to prevent theft. Also from access to children and animals.
- Fire prevention facilities must be used at all times.
- Hazardous substances are those that are potentially poisonous, flammable, carcinogenic, or toxic. These could include diesel, petroleum, oil, bitumen, ECO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Stage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECO</td>
<td>During site set-up</td>
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cement, lubricants, explosives, pesticides, drilling fluids and herbicides.
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) shall be readily available on site for all chemicals and hazardous substances to be used on site.
- Where possible and available, MSDSs should additionally include information on ecological impacts and mitigation measures.
- Hazardous storage areas must be bunded with an impermeable liner to protect groundwater and soil from contamination. The contractor shall submit a method statement to the Engineer for approval.
- Fuel tanks and the refuelling of tanks will not be permitted on site.
- Storage areas containing hazardous substances must be clearly sign posted.
- The proximity of houses, schools should be taken into consideration when deciding on storage areas of hazardous substances.
- Residents living adjacent to the construction site must be alerted to the existence of hazardous substances stored onsite as well as given notice of any blasting or drilling 24 hours in advance.
- Safety training must be given to staff dealing with the potentially hazardous substances.

### 4. Materials Management

- Contractors shall prepare a source statement indicating the sources of materials. This must be submitted to the Engineer prior to commencement of work.
- A signed document from the supplier of natural materials should be obtained confirming that they have been obtained in according to legislation.
- Borrow pits undertaken on site will require the authorisation to utilise these materials from the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR).

**4/E/ECO  Prior to commencement of work**

- ECO
- ECO
- ECO/ C
- ECO/E
- ECO

### 5. Education of Site Staff on Environmental Issues

- Ensure that all staff have a basic level of environmental awareness training. The contractor must submit a proposal for this training to the ECO for approval. It is the contractors responsibility to provide the site foreman with no less than 1 hour training. Translators are to be used where necessary.
- The workers must be made aware of the following general rules:
  - No fire arms are permitted on the site
  - No alcohol/drugs are permitted on site
  - Prevent excessive noise
  - Bringing pets to site is forbidden

**ECO  Ongoing**
| 6. Air Pollution |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| ⬤ Vehicles travelling along the access road must adhere to the speed limits to avoid creating excessive dust. |
| ⬤ The contractor must make alternative arrangements for cooking other than fire. LPG cookers may be used. |
| ⬤ Camp areas that have been stripped of vegetation must be dampened to avoid excessive dust. |
| ECO | Ongoing |

| 7. Soil Erosion |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| ⬤ Wind screening and storm water management should be undertaken to prevent soil loss. |
| ⬤ Soil conservation procedures are to be implemented. |
| E/ECO | Ongoing |

| 8. Storm water |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| ⬤ To prevent storm water damage, the increase in storm water run-off from the construction phase must be estimated before-hand by a suitably qualified engineer and the drainage system must be accessed and designed accordingly. A drainage programme must be submitted to the engineer for approval. |
| ⬤ During site establishment, storm water culverts and drains should be located and covered with metal grids to prevent blockages. |
| ⬤ Temporary cut-off drains and berms may be required for the proper capture and filtration of storm water and to avoid gulley erosion. |
| E | During preliminary investigations |
| E | During site set-up |
| E/ECO | During site set-up |

| 9. Groundwater Quality |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| ⬤ The design, excavation, installation and maintenance of the underground storage tanks must follow the relevant SABS standards, including: |
| ⬤ SANS 10089-3: The petroleum industry Part 3: The installation, modification, and decommissioning of underground storage tanks, pumps/dispensers and pipework at service stations and consumer installations |
| ⬤ SANS 50858-1: Separator systems for light liquids (e.g. oil and petrol) Part 1: Principles of product design, performance and testing, marking and quality control SANS 50858-2: Separator systems for light liquids (e.g. oil and petrol) Part 2: Selection of nominal size, installation, operation and maintenance. |
| ⬤ HDPE liner would need to be installed within the tank farm and that all storm water from the forecourt area is controlled and directed to an oil/water separator and complies with municipal by-laws and SANS guidelines. |
| E/ECO | During design and site establishment |
1. The discharge from the oil/water separator must be directed to sewer line or disposed in an acceptable manner.
2. Careful daily wet stock reconciliation and at least monthly or when leaks are suspected inspection of tank farm wells is required to identify any leakages quickly.

10. Vegetation and Conservation
3. Vegetation may not be cleared without prior permission from the Engineer.
4. Care must be taken to prevent the introduction of alien vegetation to the site and surrounding areas. If these are found they must be removed immediately.
5. Disturbance to birds, animals and reptiles and their habitats should be minimised.
6. Fires are not permitted on site.

11. Waste Management
7. The use of excavated rubbish pits or informal landfilling is not permitted.
8. Skips should be used for the storage of waste on site and these should be removed at reasonable intervals for disposal of waste at a licensed facility.
9. Individual skips should be used for each waste type, like building rubble, domestic waste etc.
10. The burning of waste is strictly forbidden.
11. A fenced off area must be allocated for the sorting and disposal of waste.

12. Social Impacts
12. During the preliminary and set-up phase of the project, the I&APs identified during the application for environmental authorisation should be informed of the intention to commence with construction.
13. Temporary storage facilities and tanks on site should be located such that they have little visual disturbance on local residents.
14. Highly reflective structures should be screened from view wherever possible.
15. Construction vehicles are to be fitted with silencers prior to construction to prevent excessive noise pollution.

13. Heritage and Cultural
16. Prior to commencing with construction all staff must be informed of the measures to be taken if any archaeological or palaeontological artefacts are discovered.

14. Safety and Security
17. Lighting on site must be set up to provide maximum coverage without blinding or creating visual nuisance to local residents or security guards.
18. Lighting should be facing down at all times to prevent blinding.
19. Fencing of the site is required to reduce the incidence of theft or injury of civilians by controlling access to the site by pedestrians or local residents.
- Potentially hazardous areas should be fenced.
- All toxic or dangerous substances must be fenced off on a concrete surface with a locked gate to prevent access to these dangerous substances.
- Stockpiled materials must be no higher than 2m and must be placed in a stable manner.
- Flammable materials should be stored as far as possible from local residents.
- Firefighting equipment must be present on site at all times as per the OHS Act.

15. Design

**Underground Storage Tanks**
The USTs must comply with the relevant SANS/SABS Codes of Practice which include:
- SANS 1031
- SANS 10108
- SANS 10400 TT 53
- SANS 11535
- SANS 10089 Parts 2 & 3
- The installation of a leak detection system including observation and monitoring wells situated around the tank to facilitate early warning.
- Install leak detectors on pressure systems.
- Proper lining must be installed as per the specification of the Engineering designs these will be specific to the management prevention of leakages in dolomitic areas.
- Installations must comply with local authority by-laws and must be fitted with an overfill protection mechanism.
- The tanks must be pressure tested prior to commissioning.
- The tanks must be designed so as to minimise the risk of groundwater and soil contamination.
- A ground water monitoring plan must be drafted prior to the commencement of work.
- A Spill Contingency or Emergency Response Plan must be compiled to manage any spills or disasters, should they occur on site. The following should be taken into account:
- Stopping the spill source
- Containing the spill
- Reporting the spill to both site management and local and provincial government, including the Mogale City Local Municipality and Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- Any remedial action that should be taken to remedy the spill.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ECO</th>
<th>Ongoing</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECO</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECO</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prior to commencement</th>
<th>E</th>
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</table>

| Prior to commencement | E |

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| Prior to commencement | E |

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| Prior to commencement | E |

| Prior to commencement | E |

| Prior to commencement | E |

| Prior to commencement | E |
NB: Recommendations of the Hydrogeological assessment must be followed, entitled: The Hydrogeology Study for the Proposed Fuel Station on Portion 125 of the farm Waterval 174 IQ, Mogale City, prepared by SRK Consulting, June 2015.

Table 2: Environmental Monitoring - Construction Phase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Management Guidelines</th>
<th>Monitor</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Access</td>
<td>• Existing roads shall be used as far as possible. New, temporary access roads shall</td>
<td>ECO</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>be approved by the Engineer or Engineers Representative in consultation with the</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ECO. No Deviation from approved access roads shall be allowed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• All temporary access roads no longer required, shall be decommissioned, ripped</td>
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<td>and land rehabilitated to the original land use.</td>
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<td>• All storm water channels or beams shall be constructed so as to allow for easy</td>
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<td>vehicular crossing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Air Pollution</td>
<td>• Speed limits must be adhered to at all times by all vehicles working on the site.</td>
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<td>Ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Vehicles and machinery are to be kept in a good working order and emissions are to</td>
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<td></td>
<td>be kept as low as possible.</td>
<td>ECO</td>
<td>As and when required</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No fires allowed on site.</td>
<td>ECO</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Access and other cleared surfaces must be dampened whenever possible to prevent</td>
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<td></td>
<td>nuisance dust.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Stockpiles must not reach heights higher than 2m.</td>
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<td>• Screening must be provided where dust is unavoidable.</td>
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<td>3. Soil Erosion</td>
<td>• Construction should take place during the dry season if possible. Failing this,</td>
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<td>additional measures should be taken to ensure that possible environmental damage</td>
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<td></td>
<td>is minimised. Measures may include, silt retention areas, erosion control mats,</td>
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<td>raised stream crossings to prevent mud being washed into streams from construction</td>
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<td></td>
<td>vehicles, etc.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Building levels should plan adequately for surface run-off, to minimise erosion</td>
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<td>during construction. Methods for containing run-off include the use of hay bales</td>
<td>E/ECO</td>
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<td></td>
<td>in drainage lines, the use of silt fences or the use of gravel and geotextile silt</td>
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<td></td>
<td>barriers.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• All new cut and fill forms should be rounded on the edges to allow them to blend</td>
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<td>with the surrounding landforms.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• All areas affected by the construction works will need to be rehabilitated and re-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vegetated.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• The contractor will be fully liable for any damage or removal of structures not</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>demarcated for demolition.</td>
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</table>
- No burning of the vegetation is allowed. Campfires shall be made in a designated, fire-controlled area.
- Slopes should endeavour to reflect the natural form of the landscape. The Design Engineer must take note of parameters such as rock competence, excavation depth, etc. when designing the final slope. The final method and form to be agreed by the design Engineer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. Storm water</th>
<th>ECO</th>
<th>E/ECO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disturbed surfaces should be kept to a minimum.</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Throughout life of project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm water should not be allowed to discharge onto bare soil but must be diverted to the surrounding grasslands, landscaped gardens or a wetland.</td>
<td>E/ECO</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality, quantity and flow direction of surface water should be assessed and mitigated for in the design phase to protect watercourses and existing storm water facilities from undue flooding, damage and erosion.</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It should be ensured that all storm water that results from the roadway is contained adequately in the storm water system, and does not become a source of flooding to residences.</td>
<td>E/ECO</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm water drainage should be channelled in erosion proof channels</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm water on the site must be managed, including measures to ensure that the energy of storm water that is to be released into the drainage areas is dissipated. Measures must be implemented to distribute storm water as evenly as possible to avoid point sources of erosion.</td>
<td>E/ECO</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silt traps (interceptors) should be incorporated into the drainage system at road junctions or bridge crossings, where pollution risk is high from storm water run-off</td>
<td>E/ECO</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil traps (interceptors) should be incorporated into the drainage system at road junctions and interchanges and high risk ‘hot spots’ e.g. river crossings. Where the receiving environment needs to be protected from spillage events, spillage containment should be considered. Such a facility should have a minimum capacity equivalent to the capacity of bulk tankers.</td>
<td>E/ECO</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. Groundwater Water Quality</th>
<th>ECO</th>
<th>ECO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All fuels, chemicals, oils, etc., spills must be cleaned up immediately and removed together with contaminated soil to a suitable registered disposal facility.</td>
<td>ECO</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No dumping of foreign material on the site and into drainage lines is allowed.</td>
<td>ECO</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement spills must be cleaned up immediately.</td>
<td>ECO</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Concrete shall be mixed only in areas, which have been specially demarcated for this purpose.

- All concrete shall be mixed on concrete trays, and berms should be constructed to contain water run-off on sloping areas.
- All concrete that is spilled outside these areas shall be promptly removed by the Contractor and taken to an approved dumpsite.
- After all concrete mixing is complete; all waste concrete shall be removed from the batching area and disposed of at an approved dumpsite.
- Storm water shall not be allowed to flow through the batching area. Cement sediment shall be removed from time to time and disposed of in a manner as instructed by the Consulting Engineer.
- Storage of potentially hazardous materials should be agreed with the ECO. These materials include fuel, oil, cement, bitumen etc.
- A walled concrete-plat formed, dedicated store with adequate flooring or lined bermed area should be used to accommodate chemicals such as fuel, oil, paint, bitumen, herbicide and insecticides, as appropriate, to guard against infiltration of said chemicals into the soil.
- Fuel should be stored and maintained in a steel tank, supplied by the fuel suppliers. The fuel tanks shall be contained within a berm, constructed of bricks and mortar, concrete of other appropriate material. The volume of the bermed area shall be of sufficient capacity to contain the full volume of the fuel tanks.
- Sufficient care must be taken when handling these materials to prevent pollution.

6. Vegetation Conservation

- The gathering of firewood, muthi and other plant material is forbidden.
- Hunting of animals is forbidden.
- Only trees that have been earmarked for removal by the ECO may be removed.
- Stripped areas must be revegetated immediately to prevent the establishment of alien vegetation.
- No snares or traps are allowed on or near the site, any found on site must be removed and disposed of safely.
- Indigenous vegetation that has been cleared should be kept in a nursery for use at a later stage, when revegetating the site.

7. Material Handling

The storage of hazardous materials such as oils, fuels and chemicals must be kept away from the 1:100 year flood line of any
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Watercourse and unauthorised access to the substances must be controlled.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hazardous Materials</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Vehicles that transport bituminous product or concrete may not be washed on site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Concrete mixing must take place on a designated impermeable surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The contractor is to provide a method statement for the handling of spillages of hazardous materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hazardous substances are to be transported in sealed containers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stockpiles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Stockpiles must not be higher than 2m in height.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cover stockpiles in vegetation or hessian cloth to prevent erosion or nuisance dust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Stockpiles must be kept clear of any alien vegetation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. Waste Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refuse must be kept in skips/bins to be regularly emptied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision must be made for recycling waste receptacles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Littering is forbidden and the site must be cleared of all litter at the end of each day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The waste must be disposed of by a licenced collection company and at a licenced landfill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste from chemical toilets should be disposed of without contaminating soils or causing water pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction rubble should be disposed of in demarcated spoil dumps approved by the Engineer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous waste must be disposed of by an approved waste contractor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sump must be built for all concrete waste and de-sludged regularly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. Social Impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- The contractor will be required to make all necessary arrangements to ensure that the public are informed each time blasting takes place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The necessary blasting permits are to be obtained by the contractor and included in the monitoring report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- All blasting is to be done in terms of the Minerals Act. Regulation 9.33.5 in particular regulates the issue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- When blasting the Contractor shall take measures to limit fly rock. This may be achieved by matching the charge to the rock type, by using milli-second delay detonators or by using rubber blasting mats placed over the area to be blasted. Reg. 9.33.5 in particular regulates the issue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Storage of incendiary materials, and blasting operations should obey the relevant, applicable legislature. Blasting should also take into account the built-up nature of the area, and the resulting...</td>
</tr>
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</table>
density of human occupation. This will require the contractor or sub-contractor to check existing structures for damage prior to blasting.

- Normal working hours should be clearly indicated to land owners, and indicated on the construction boards if necessary. Such hours are to be confined to 07h00 and 18h00 on week days, 07h00 and 13h00 on Saturdays. No work must be allowed on Sundays and Public holidays.
- The upgrading crew must abide by the National Noise laws and the local by-laws regarding noise.
- Should an extension of the upgrading hours be required, the adjacent property owners are to be informed in writing two days in advance of any overtime activities.

### Table 3: Environmental Programme – Operational Phase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Management Guidelines</th>
<th>Monitor</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. Heritage and Cultural</td>
<td>Should any heritage or fossil artefacts be found on site, these should be protected and reported to the SAHRA at 021 462 4502</td>
<td>E/ECO</td>
<td>As and when required</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4: Environmental Programme - Closure Phase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Management Guidelines</th>
<th>Monitor</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Tank Closure</td>
<td>A groundwater and soil contamination assessment must be carried out to determine the presence and extent of contamination. The soils must be analysed for Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl benzene and Xylene and lead base fuels. All residual products should be removed prior to the removal of tanks and piping.</td>
<td>E/ECO</td>
<td>Closure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Storm water and Waste water Management</td>
<td>Water containing waste must be passed through an oil filter before being discharged into a municipal sewer. Water containing waste must not interact with clean water. Solid waste generated on site from the removal of tanks must be treated as hazardous and handled accordingly. Contaminated soils must be disposed of at a registered landfill. Stockpiling of waste is not permitted onsite.</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Closure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The decommissioning of the filling station is not anticipated, however if it is required, environmental authorisation from GDARD must be obtained prior to the decommissioning of the operation. Advice should also be sought from the Department of Water Affairs (DWA).
3. Spillages
- Any spillages must be handled accordingly and reported to the site manager and the competent authority.

4. Remediation
- In the event of runnels or erosion occurring, the contractor must affect repairs timeously. Restorative repairs should include the backfilling and consolidation of eroded areas.
- Surface water from upslope shall be suitably topsoiled and vegetated as soon as is possible after final sloping.
- All areas affected by the construction works will need to be rehabilitated and re-vegetated.
- The contractor will be fully liable for any damage or removal of structures not demarcated for demolition.
- No burning of the vegetation is allowed. Campfires shall be made in a designated, fire-controlled area.
- Slopes should endeavour to reflect the natural form of the landscape. The Design Engineer must take note of parameters such as rock competence, excavation depth, etc. when designing the final slope. The final method and form to be agreed by the design Engineer.
- Extensive cuts and fills should not be carried out near the areas designated as conservation or natural heritage zones.
- It is essential that all cut and fill slopes are suitably topsoiled and vegetated as soon as is possible after final sloping. This will allow the maximum growth period before the road is opened to the public.
- Topsoil removed for vegetation clearance must be stripped to a minimum depth of 150 mm and stockpiled.
- The use of topsoil for rehabilitation contaminated by the seed of alien vegetation (e.g. blackjacks, etc.) should not be permitted unless a programme to germinate the seed and eradicate the seedlings is drawn up and approved, or some other mitigatory feature is found. This should be approved by the ECO.
- Backfill may require contouring to ensure that it blends in with the surrounding environment.
- Remediated slopes should be graded to a gradient of preferably 1:2
- Slopes can then be capped with topsoil. This requires a minimum layer of 100mm in most areas.
- Disturbed surfaces to be rehabilitated must be ripped, and the area must be backfilled with overburden.
- Areas that require additional topsoil and seeding due to insufficient topsoil being stockpiled or due to contamination of

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<td>ECO</td>
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<td>Closure</td>
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<td>E/ECO</td>
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24
Topsoil shall be re-instated at no additional cost to the Client by the Contractor on instruction from the Consulting Engineer or Environmental Control Officer.

5. General

- The Engineer and ECO will continuously monitor the contractor’s adherence to the approved impact prevention procedures and shall issue to the contractor a notice of non-compliance whenever transgressions are observed.
- The non-conformance and remedial action shall be documented and reported by the ECO on the incidence log to the engineer in a monthly report.
- Repeated non-compliance, after notice has been issued, and sufficient time has been allowed for remedial action, shall be reported to GDARD for review.
5  MONITORING PROGRAMME AND REPORTING

A detailed monitoring programme and associated action plans for the site are indicated in Table 5 which includes timeframes required for monitoring, the action plans related to monitoring findings and the responsible person on site for monitoring activities. Also included are the estimated costs involved in monitoring activities and where possible the action plans. The following general actions are applicable:

- A monitoring register will be compiled in which the monitoring plan as indicated in Table 5 is included. The monitoring will be conducted and any issues observed noted. The particular register will be signed off on completion.

- All incidences and issues will also be recorded into an incident log, as will the actions taken to address issues. These will be filed and kept at the construction site offices as an incidence and action report and will keep all details for future reference.
## Table 5: Monitoring Schedule and Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Monitoring &amp; inspection</th>
<th>Summary of actions plans to consider should monitoring indicate the need</th>
<th>Responsible person</th>
<th>Cost / annum</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONSTRUCTION PHASE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Inspect area for erosion and soil compaction</td>
<td>Repair all erosion on site using contour berms or gabions. Consult specialist if required.</td>
<td>Site &amp; Environmental manager</td>
<td>Internal running cost as inspection and treatment will be conducted by employees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Inspect all storm water management facilities, including toilets</td>
<td>All leaks identified near the forecourt or UST area will be repaired immediately.</td>
<td>Site Manager</td>
<td>Internal running cost. Cleaning activities will be conducted by employees. Costs with repairs will vary depending on the damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Inspect all water management facilities, including toilets</td>
<td>All leaks identified will be repaired immediately.</td>
<td>Site Manager</td>
<td>Internal running cost. Cleaning activities will be conducted by employees. Costs with repairs will vary depending on the damage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Inspect area for damage to flora species.</td>
<td>Fines will be implemented to staff, contractors and visitors to site who damage local flora.</td>
<td>Environmental manager</td>
<td>Internal running cost as inspection will be conducted by employee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Visually inspect rehabilitated area for cover abundance</td>
<td>Re-seed areas of poor germination or plant growth. Consider hand-planting with seedling plugs and ensure soils quality is adequate for plant growth in areas where germination and poor plant growth is persistent.</td>
<td>Environmental manager</td>
<td>Part of running costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly, depending on species</td>
<td>Maintain alien invasive monitoring programme</td>
<td>If aliens are observed onsite then these will be removed, preferably using mechanical methods before consideration to chemical methods. Plants must be removed when not seeding if possible.</td>
<td>Environmental &amp; Site manager</td>
<td>Internal running cost as inspection will be conducted by employee. Additional costs for equipment and chemicals should be minimal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As and when required</td>
<td>Monitor any ecologically sensitive species should they be observed surrounding the dam.</td>
<td>These must be protected as far as possible. If these are disturbed by means of maintenance activities these species may be removed only if absolutely necessary with the assistance of specialists.</td>
<td>Environmental manager</td>
<td>Running cost. Cost of relocation of species will be dependent on type of species. A Conservation group may be able to offer services at no cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As required</td>
<td>Ensure adequate reporting network is in place to communicate issues as they occur</td>
<td>This system needs to be established on site as soon as possible to ensure that all issues and incidences are reported to the site manager immediately. Should inspection activities indicate that incidences have not been followed up on then these need to be investigated and rectified.</td>
<td>Site &amp; Environmental manager</td>
<td>Ongoing during construction costs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 APPLICANT UNDERTAKING

I, ……………………………………………………………………………., the undersigned and duly
authorised thereto by ……………………………………………………………………………… that
the construction of the filling station, car wash and truck facility will comply with the provisions of the

I have studied and understand the contents of this document and duly undertake to adhere to the
conditions as set out therein, unless specifically or otherwise agreed to in writing.

Signed at ……………………………….. on this ……day of ……………………20……

____________________________________
Name:

• Designation:________________________