

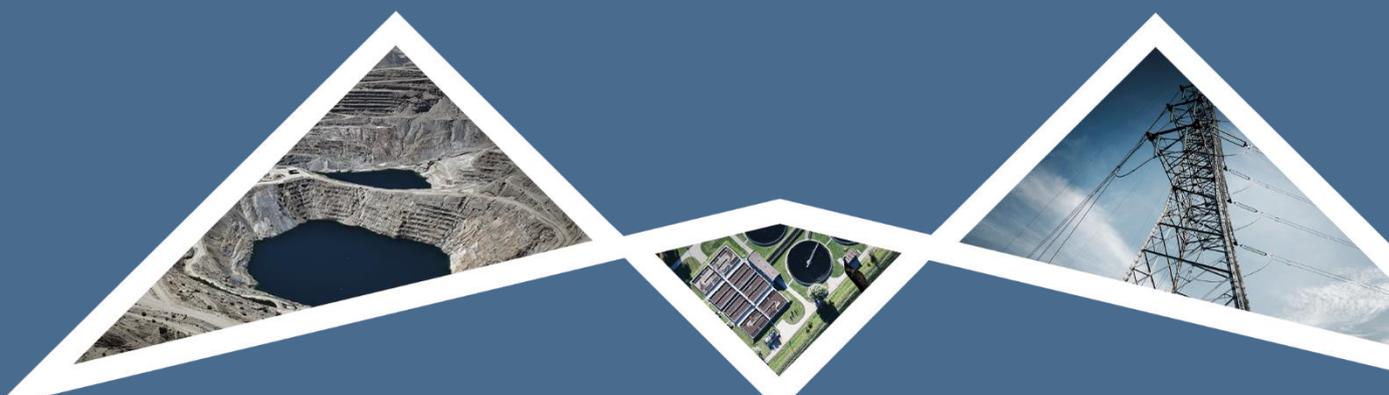


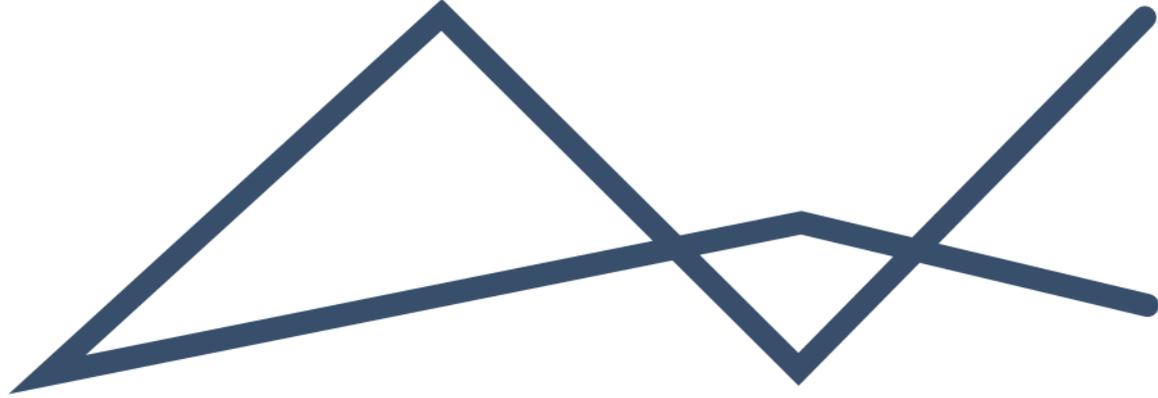
ENVIRONMENTAL
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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

STERKFORTEIN WATERVAL POULTRY FARM EXPANSION PROJECT





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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL PROJECT OVERVIEW

Sterkfontein Poultry (Pty) Ltd (the Applicant) appointed Environmental Impact Management Services (Pty) Ltd (EIMS) to undertake the necessary steps to prepare and submit an application for Environmental Authorisation (EA) to the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD – the competent authority), in support of the expansion of poultry farm facility on the farm Waterval 510 IQ, near the town of Magaliesburg within the Mogale City Local Municipality, in the Gauteng Province.

This Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) has been compiled as a guideline for the mitigation and management measures to be implemented to reduce and minimise potential environmental impacts arising from the proposed poultry farm expansion activities on the farm Waterval West 510 IQ. The purpose of the EMPr is to give effect to precautionary measures, which are to be put in place for controlling/ managing the activities that take place on site and towards ensuring compliance with national legislative and regulatory requirements. In addition, the EMPr is compiled based on the findings of the relevant Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process undertaken for the proposed development, as well as anticipated environmental management requirements. It should be borne in mind that the EMPr is a working document that should be updated on a regular basis as and when necessary. By virtue of the fact that the EMPr forms part of the documentation submitted to the Competent Authority (CA) for decision-making purposes and will therefore form part of the Environmental Authorisations (EA), the provisions contained herein will become legally binding.

An EMPr is an environmental management tool used to ensure that undue or reasonably avoidable adverse impacts of the planning, construction, operation, decommissioning as well as rehabilitation and closure (if any) of a project are prevented; and that the positive benefits of the project are enhanced. An EMPr should also allow for risk minimization, rather than just ensuring legal compliance. The purpose of this EMPr is thus also to allow the user to make minor amendments to ensure continual revision and improvement of risk mitigation and management through the continual re-assessment of the risks associated with the activity.

A Basic Assessment (BA) process is being followed for this EA application due to the nature of the NEMA Listed Activities triggered by the proposed development activities (see Section 4 for details on the legislative requirements). The EIA process entails the submission of a BA Report and this EMPr to the GDARD, towards decision-making regarding the EA application.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

In accordance with the Regulation 19 (1) (GNR 982) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998 – NEMA) an applicant must, within 90 days of receipt of the application by the competent authority, submit to the competent authority-

- A basic assessment report and its' associated appendices, all of which will have been subjected to a public participation process of at least 30 days and reflects the incorporation of comments received, including any comments by the competent authority.

Further, Regulation 19 (4) (GNR 982) states that:

“an EMPr must contain all information set out in Appendix 4 to these Regulations or must be a generic EMPr relevant to the application as identified and gazetted by the Minister in a government notice and, where the application is for an environmental authorisation is for prospecting, exploration, extraction of a mineral or petroleum resource including primary processing, or activities directly related thereto, the EMPr must contain attachments that address the requirements as determined in the regulations, pertaining to the financial provision for the rehabilitation, closure and post closure of prospecting, exploration, mining or production operations, made in terms of the Act”.

Section 1.3 of this EMPr provides a detailed breakdown of the content requirements stipulated in Appendix 4 of GNR 982.



The compilation of an EMPr for an activity which is likely to result in significant environmental impacts is typically undertaken at the culmination of a thorough investigation into the receiving environment and the identification and assessment of likely environmental impacts (i.e. BA process). This EMPr was prepared through a comprehensive BA process and forms part of an application for EA.

This EMPr shall be deemed to have contractual standing on the basis that its contents and specifically objectives are a detailed expansion of the environmental risks and consequent requirements of the EA. Where relevant Sterkfontein Poultry, the applicant, is responsible for delegating responsibility for compliance to designated parties (internal or external). Such delegation must be legally binding to the extent relevant.

1.3 REPORT STRUCTURE

Table 1 below provides a summary of the NEMA requirements for the contents of an EMPr in terms of Appendix 4 of the EIA Regulations (GNR 982), and an indication in which section in this EMPr the relevant supporting information and documentation can be found.

Table 1: Report Structure

Environmental Regulation	Description	Section in Report
NEMA Regulation 982 (2014)		
Appendix 4(1)(a):	Details of – i) The EAP who prepared the report; and ii) The expertise of the EAP, including a curriculum vitae;	Section 3 Sections 3.1 and 3.2
Appendix 4(1)(b):	A detailed description of the aspects of the activity that are covered by the EMPr as identified in the project;	Section 2.3
Appendix 4(1)(c):	A map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity, its associated structures, and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site, indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers;	Section 2.2
Appendix 4(1)(d):	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 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;	Section 2
Appendix 4(1)(e):	A description and identification of impact management outcomes required for the aspects contemplated in paragraph (d);	Section 8



Appendix 4(1)(f):	A description of proposed impact management actions, identifying the matter in which the impact management objectives and outcomes contemplated in paragraph (d) and (e) will be achieved, and must, where applicable, include actions to – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Avoid, modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation; ii. Comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices; iii. Comply with any applicable provisions for the Act regarding closure, where applicable; and iv. Comply with any provisions of the Act regarding financial provisions for rehabilitation, where applicable; 	Sections 9 and 8
Appendix 4(1)(g):	The method of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);	Sections 7 and 11
Appendix 4(1)(h):	The frequency of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);	Sections 7 and 11
Appendix 4(1)(j)	An indication of the persons who will be responsible for the implementation of the impact management actions;	Section 5
Appendix 4(1)(j):	The time periods within which the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f) must be implemented;	Section 8
Appendix 4(1)(k):	The mechanism for monitoring compliance with the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);	Section 11
Appendix 4(1)(l):	A program for reporting on compliance, taking into account the requirements as prescribed by the Regulations;	Section 6
Appendix 4(1)(m)	An environmental awareness plan describing the manner in which – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work; and ii. Risk must be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment; 	Section 10
Appendix 4(1)(n)	Any specific information that may be required by the competent authority.	N/A



2 OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of the EMPR are as follows:

- To promote sustainability and describe an action programme to mitigate as far as possible negative impacts;
- This EMPR will be a practical document that sets out both the goals and actions required for mitigation. Though the term “mitigation” can be broad in definition, in this context it means to “allay, moderate, palliate, or intensify.” Mitigation of a negative impact means that its effect is reduced. Mitigation of a positive impact means that its effect is increased or optimised; and
- To indicate responsibilities for the implementation of these action items within the programme.

This EMPR shall be deemed to have contractual standing on the basis that its contents and specifically objectives are a detailed expansion of the environmental risks and consequent requirements of the EA. Where relevant, the Applicant is responsible for delegating responsibility for compliance to designated parties (internal or external). Such delegation must be legally binding to the extent relevant.

The objectives and targets in this EMPR are further guided by the NEMA, and specifically by GNR 982. Thus, the underlying principles of sustainable development are the ultimate objectives and targets of this report. The EMPR has included measures to ensure the development activity complies with the following principles, as instilled in the NEMA, amongst others:

- i) That the disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biological diversity are minimised and remedied;
- ii) That pollution and degradation of the environment are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied;
- iii) That waste is either avoided, minimised and reused or recycled where possible and otherwise disposed of in a responsible manner in accordance with the relevant legislation;
- iv) That a risk-averse and cautious approach is applied, which takes into account the limits of current knowledge about the consequences of decisions and actions; and
- v) That negative impacts on the environment and on people’s environmental rights be anticipated, prevented and remedied.

2.1 LEGAL MANDATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

This section has attempted to identify relevant laws and regulations that are applicable to the proposed poultry farm development. The purpose of this section is to provide an overarching understanding of how the different aspects of legislations define and integrate the different spheres of the environment. Understanding these will ensure long term and continued alignment with their principals. The applicant should ensure that legislation applicable to the development is kept up to date.

All project activities must adhere to and comply with all South African legislation and regulations and this requirement must also be included in the Contractors’ conditions. Should there be changes in legislation and/or regulations, then action will be taken to incorporate such changes and to pass these requirements on to the Contractors. Specific legislation that must be complied with is presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: General Legislation

TITLE OF LEGISLATION	BROAD DESCRIPTION
National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998 - NEMA)	The NEMA, aims to protect the environment, and stipulates that development must be socially,



	<p>environmentally and economically sustainable, and that disturbances and pollution of the environment must be avoided, minimised and remedied. The Act also provides for the equitable access to environmental resources, to meet basic human needs. Decisions on the environment must be taken in an open and transparent manner, and resources must be held in trust for the public and protected as such. NEMA also makes provision for the cost of remedying pollution, and all such costs shall be paid by the polluter.</p>
<p>National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998 - NWA)</p>	<p>NWA provides the law relating to the water resources of South Africa. The purpose of the NWA is to manage and control the means by which all water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved and controlled.</p>
<p>National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004 - NEMAQA)</p>	<p>NEMAQA is the main legislative tool for the management of air pollution and related activities. The objective of the Act is to protect the environment by providing reasonable measures for - the protection and enhancement of the quality of air in the Republic; the prevention of air pollution and ecological degradation; securing ecologically sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social development; and generally to give effect to Section 24(b) of the Constitution in order to enhance the quality of ambient air for the sake of securing an environment that is not harmful to the health and wellbeing of people.</p>
<p>National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008 – NEMWA)</p>	<p>The purpose of the NEMWA is - to prevent pollution and ecological degradation; promote conservation; and secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources, while promoting justifiable economic and social development. In addition, sustainable development requires that the generation of waste is avoided, or where it cannot be avoided,</p>



	that it is reduced, re-used, recycled or recovered and only as a last resort treated and safely disposed of.
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004 - NEMBA)	NEMBA “ <i>provides for the management and conservation of South Africa’s biodiversity within the framework of the NEMA; the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection; the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources; the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from bio-prospecting involving indigenous biological resources; the establishment and functions of a South African National Biodiversity Institute; and for matters conducted therewith</i> ”.
National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999 - NHRA)	NHRA provides for the protection of heritage resources of South Africa, which are of cultural significance or other special value by introducing an integrated and interactive system for the management of national heritage resources.
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act No. 43 of 1983 - CARA)	CARA deals with, amongst others, declared weeds and invaders in South Africa and categorises these species according to level of control required.
Hazardous Substances Act (Act No. 15 of 1973)	Deals with the proper handling and disposal of hazardous substances and required licences.
Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000)	Deals with the management and operation of municipal systems.
Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993 - OHSA)	Deals with the health and safety of all workers and includes employer obligation towards the safety of workers.

The legislation above provides the overall legal framework within which a development of this nature will be executed.

Table 3 below provides an overview of the specific listed activities and other applicable environmental legislation for which the EA application for this poultry farm development has been submitted to the relevant competent authority.



Table 3: Authorisations, Permits and Licences Relevant to The Project

AUTHORISATION	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	ACT REGULATION / GN#	COMPETENT AUTHORITY
NEMA EIA Regulations Listing Notice 1: GN R. 983			
Environmental Authorisation	<p>The expansion and related operation of facilities for the concentration of poultry, excluding chicks younger than 20 days, where the capacity of the facility will be increased by-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) more than 1 000 poultry where the facility is situated within an urban area; or (ii) more than 5 000 poultry per facility situated outside an urban area. 	<p>NEMA GN R. 983 Activity 40 (ii)</p>	<p>Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)</p>
NEMA EIA Regulations Listing Notice 3: GN R. 985			
Environmental Authorisation	<p>The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.</p> <p>c. Gauteng</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Within any critically endangered or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the NEMBA or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004; (ii) Within Critical Biodiversity Areas or Ecological Support Areas identified in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or bioregional plans; or (iii) On land, where, at the time of the coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning. 	<p>NEMA GN R. 985 Activity 12(c) (ii)</p>	<p>Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)</p>



2.2 PROJECT LOCALITY

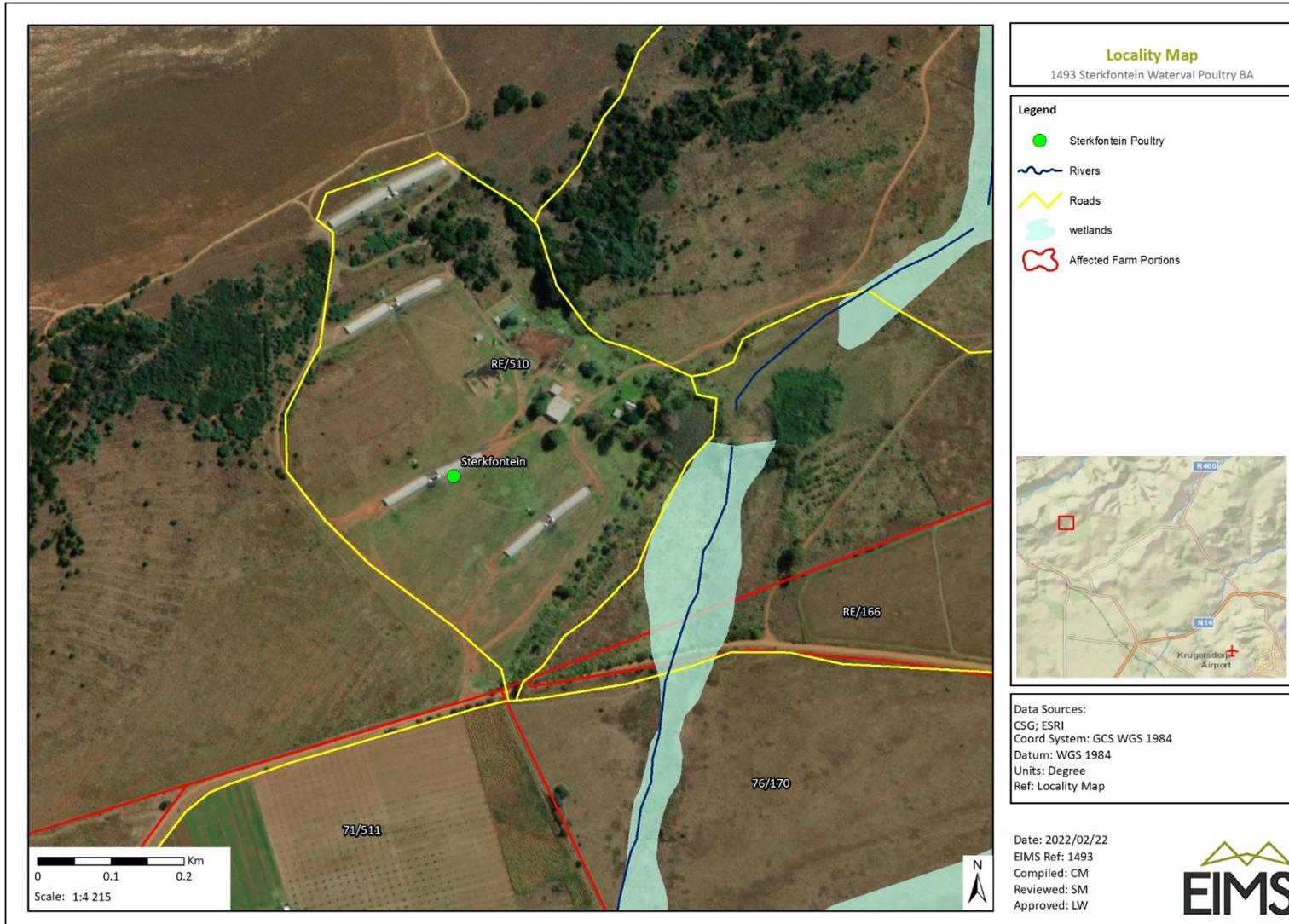


Figure 1: Project Locality Map



2.3 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The proposed development involves the expansion of the poultry farm on portion Remaining Extent (RE) of the farm Waterval West 510 JQ near Magaliesburg, within the Mogale City Local Municipality which is part of the West Rand District Municipality in Gauteng Province. The EA application by Sterkfontein Poultry (Pty) Ltd pertains to the expansion of a lawfully existing poultry farm following a BA process.

The main construction components associated with the proposed poultry farm development are as follows:

- Site establishment that involves –
 - Demarcation of broiler house positions;
 - Transport and delivery of materials to site; and
 - Clearing of required access roads to new broiler house position (other than existing roads).
- Earthwork activities involving –
 - Site clearing (broiler house position);
 - Excavations for broiler house foundations; and
 - Filling and compacting.
- Concrete formwork and reinforcement that involves –
 - Preparation of, mixing, and placement of concrete;
 - Assembling of materials; and
 - Erection of structures.

Impacts associated with the different phases of the activity proposal (poultry farm) addressed in the BA Report are included in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Summary of Anticipated Impacts

PHASE	IMPACT
Planning	Temporary disturbance of wildlife due to increased human presence.
Construction Phase	Dust pollution.
	Noise pollution.
	Erosion
	Surface and ground water pollution.
	Loss and fragmentation of the vulnerable vegetation community.
	Displacement of faunal community due to habitat loss and disturbance.
	Waste management.
	Traffic impact.



	Visual impact.
	Impact on sense of place.
	Employment opportunities
Operational Phase	Fragmentation and disturbance of the faunal community.
	Encroachment and displacement of indigenous vegetation community.
	Heat radiation and air pollution due to coal heating of the broilers affecting the fauna and flora.
	Invasion by alien (non-native) species.
	Noise pollution.
	Traffic impact.
	Waste management.
	Surface and ground water pollution.
	Pest control.
	Impact on sense of place.
	Health impact.
	Odour nuisance.
	Employment opportunities.
Decommissioning Phase	Waste management.
	Water and soil pollution.
	Dust pollution.
	Noise pollution.
	Displacement, direct mortalities and disturbance of faunal community.
	Continued encroachment and displacement of indigenous vegetation community, world heritage site buffer and UNESCO buffer zone by alien invasive plant species.
Rehabilitation and Closure	Spread and/or establishment of alien invasive plant species.
	Possible re-establishment of indigenous vegetation.



3 DETAILS OF THE EAP

EIMS was appointed by Sterkfontein Poultry (Pty) Ltd as the Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) towards assisting in the preparation and submission of an EA application, BA Report, EMPR, and undertaking a Public Participation Process (PPP) in support of the EA application. The contact details of the EIMS consultant who compiled the BA Report and site specific EMPR are as follows:

- Name of the Practitioner: Sinalo Matshona
- Tel No.: 011 789 7170
- Fax No.: 086 571 9047
- E-mail address: sinalo@eims.co.za

3.1 SUMMARY OF EAP QUALIFICATIONS

In terms of Regulation 13 of the EIA Regulations (2014, as amended in 2017), an independent EAP must be appointed by the applicant to manage the application. EIMS has been appointed by the Applicant as the EAP and is compliant with the definition of an EAP as defined in Regulations 1 and 13 of the EIA Regulations (2014, as amended in 2017) as well as Section 1 of the NEMA. This includes, *inter alia*, the requirement that EIMS is:

- Objective and independent;
- Has expertise in conducting EIA's;
- Complies with the NEMA, the environmental regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- Takes into account all relevant factors relating to the application; and
- Provides full disclosure to the applicant and the relevant environmental authority.

3.2 SUMMARY OF EAP EXPERIENCE

EIMS is a private and independent environmental management-consulting firm that was founded in 1993. EIMS has in excess of 25 years' experience in conducting EIAs, including many EIAs for poultry related developments. Sinalo Matshona, the EIMS consultant involved in the BA process and the compilation of this report holds a BSc (Life and Environmental Sciences) from the University of Johannesburg and is currently employed as an Environmental Consultant at EIMS. Sinalo is a Registered Candidate Natural Scientist (147072) with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions. Sinalo's range of experience includes onsite environmental compliance monitoring, undertaking the public participation process for various ongoing EIA related projects, compiling of Basic Assessment Reports and Water Use License Applications as well as Project Management roles for some projects.

4 POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

This section provides an overview of the governing legislation identified which may relate to the proposed project. The primary legal requirement for this project stems from the need for an EA to be granted by the competent authority, which is the GDARD, in accordance with the requirements of the NEMA. In addition, there are numerous other pieces of legislation governed by many Acts, Regulations, Standards, Guidelines and Treaties on an international, national, provincial and local level, which should be considered in order to assess their potential applicability for the proposed activity. The legislation that was considered for this project includes, but not limited to, the following:

- The Constitution (Act No. 108 of 1996);
- The NEMA (Act No. 107 of 1998);
- NEMWA (Act No. 59 of 2008);
- The NEMAQA (Act No 39 of 2004);
- The NWA (Act No. 36 of 1998);
- The NHRA (Act No 25 of 1995);



- The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004);
- The National Environmental Management Biodiversity: Alien and Invasive Species List (2014);
- The National Forests Act (Act No. 84 of 1998); and
- The South African National Roads Agency Limited and National Roads Act (Act 7 of 1998).

4.1 APPLICABLE NATIONAL LEGISLATION

On the national level, the legislation discussed below has relevance to this project.

4.1.1 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (NEMA, ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)

The main aim of the NEMA as amended, is to provide for co-operative governance by establishing decision-making principles on matters affecting the environment. In terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations (2014, as amended in 2017), the proponent is required to appoint an environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) to undertake an EIA as well as the public participation process. In South Africa, EIA's became a legal requirement in 1997 with the promulgation of regulations under the Environment Conservation Act (ECA), subsequently, the NEMA was passed in 1998. Section 24(2) of NEMA empowers the Minister and any MEC, with the concurrence of the Minister, to identify activities which must be considered, investigated, assessed and reported on to the competent authority responsible for granting the relevant EA. On 21 April 2006 the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism promulgated regulations in terms of Chapter 5 of the NEMA, and these EIA Regulations were amended on the 4th December 2014 and 7th April 2017.

The objective of the NEMA EIA Regulations is to establish the procedures that must be followed in the consideration, investigation, assessment, and reporting of the activities that have been identified. The purpose of these procedures is to provide the competent authority with adequate information to make decisions which ensure that activities which may impact negatively on the environment to an unacceptable degree are not authorized, and that activities which are authorized are undertaken in such a manner that the environmental impacts are managed to acceptable levels.

In accordance with the provisions of Sections 24(5) and Section 44 of the NEMA the Minister has published Regulations (GN R. 982) pertaining to the required process for conducting EIA's in order to apply for, and be considered for, the issuing of an EA. These Regulations provide a detailed description of the EIA or BA process to be followed when applying for EA for any listed activity. The Regulations differentiate between a simpler BA process (required for activities listed in GN R. 983 and 985) and a full EIA process (activities listed in GN R. 984 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended in 2017). The activities triggered by this project fall under GN R. 983 and 985, and as such, a BA process was undertaken. Furthermore, Appendix 4 of the EIA Regulations (2014, as amended in 2017) details the requirements of an EMPR and these requirements have been adhered to for this EMPR as indicated in Table 1.

4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

4.2.1 HOLISTIC PRINCIPLE

The Holistic principle, as defined by NEMA (Section 2(4)(b)) requires that environmental management must be integrated, acknowledging that all elements of the environment are linked and inter-related and it must take into account the effect of decisions on all aspects of the environment and all people in the environment by pursuing the selection of the best practicable environmental option (defined below). Holistic evaluation does not mean that a project must be looked at as a whole. It rather means that it must be accepted that there is a whole into which a project is introduced. If the indications are that the project could have major adverse effects, the project must be reconsidered and where appropriate re-planned or relocated to avoid an adverse impact or to ensure a beneficial impact.

4.2.2 BEST PRACTICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL OPTION

When it is necessary to undertake any action with environmental impacts, the different options that could be considered for the purpose must be identified and defined. The Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)



is defined in NEMA as *“the option that provides the most benefit or causes the least damage to the environment as a whole, at a cost acceptable to society, in the long term as well as in the short term.”* Other guidelines typically used for environmental management in terms of other legislation include: BPM which is the Best Practicable Means and BAT which is the Best Available Technology.

4.2.3 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The concept of sustainable development was introduced in the 1980's with the aim to ensure that the use of natural resources is such that our present needs are provided without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The constitution of South Africa is built around the fact that everyone has the right to have the environment protected through reasonable legislative and other measures that secure ecologically sustainable development. The National Environmental Principles included in the NEMA require development to be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.

4.2.4 PREVENTATIVE PRINCIPLES

The preventative principle is fundamental to sustainable development and requires that the disturbance to ecosystems and the pollution and/or degradation of the environment and negative impacts on the environment be avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied.

4.2.5 THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

The precautionary principle requires that where there is uncertainty, based on available information and as a matter of precaution, that said impact will be harmful to the environment until such time that it can be proven otherwise. The precautionary principle requires that decisions by the private sector, governments, institutions and individuals need to allow for and recognise conditions of uncertainty, particularly with respect to the possible environmental consequences of those decisions. In South Africa, the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) adopted a BPEO guideline in 1991 for water quality management and in 1994 in the Minimum Requirements document for waste management.

In terms of DWAF (now Department of Water and Sanitation - DWS) Minimum Requirements for the Handling and Disposal of Hazardous Waste (1994), the precautionary principle is defined as, *“Where a risk is unknown; the assumption of the worst-case situation and the making of provision for such a situation.”* Here the precautionary principle assumes that a waste or an identified contaminant of a waste is *“both highly hazardous and toxic until proven otherwise.”*

In the context of the EIA process in South Africa, the precautionary principle also translates to a requirement to provide sound, scientifically based, information that is sufficient to provide the decision making authority with reasonable grounds to understand the potential impacts on the environment, the extent thereof and how impacts could be mitigated. If such information is not adequate for this purpose, the relevant authority cannot be satisfied as is required and then the authority should require that further information be collected and provided.

4.2.6 DUTY OF CARE AND CRADLE TO GRAVE PRINCIPLE

In terms of the NEMA Section 28, *“Every person who causes, has caused or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment must take reasonable measures to prevent such pollution or degradation from occurring, continuing or recurring, or, in so far as such harm to the environment is authorised by law or cannot reasonably be avoided or stopped, to minimise and rectify such pollution or degradation of the environment.”*

By way of example, the principle of 'duty of care' in terms of waste management, emphasises the responsibility to make sure that waste is correctly stored and correctly transported, as it passes through the chain of custody to final point of disposal. This means that waste must always be stored safely and securely. The company removing and disposing of waste also holds the responsibility to hold the relevant licences, and that waste is transported alongside the necessary paperwork.

'Cradle to Grave' refers to the responsibility a company takes for the entire life cycle of a product, service or program, from design to disposal or termination. In terms of the DWAF Minimum Requirements for the Handling



and Disposal of Hazardous Waste (1994) *“any person who generates, transports, treats or disposes of waste must ensure that there is no unauthorised transfer or escape of waste from his control. Such a person must retain documentation describing both the waste and any related transactions. In this way, he retains responsibility for the waste generated or handled.”* This places responsibility for a waste on the Generator and is supported by the ‘Cradle to Grave’ principle, according to which a ‘manifest’ accompanies each load of Hazardous Waste until it is responsibly and legally disposed. This manifest is transferred from one transporter to the next along with the load, should more than one transporter be involved. Once the waste is properly disposed of at a suitable, permitted facility, a copy of the manifest must be returned to the point of origin. Duty of Care offers one strategy to implement sustainable development.

4.2.7 POLLUTER PAYS PRINCIPLE

The ‘polluter pays principle’ holds that the person or organisation causing pollution is liable for any costs involved in cleaning it up or rehabilitating its effects. It is noted that the polluter will not always necessarily be the generator, as it is possible for responsibility for the safe handling, treatment or disposal of waste to pass from one competent contracting party to another. The polluter may therefore not be the generator but could be a disposal site operator or a transporter. Through the ‘duty of care’ principle, however, the generator will always be one of the parties held accountable for the pollution caused by the waste. Accordingly, the generator must be able to prove that the transferral of management of the waste was a responsible action. The polluter pays principle acceding to NEMA dictates that *“the cost of remedying pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse effects and of preventing, controlling or minimising further pollution, environmental damage or adverse health effects must be paid for by those responsible for harming the environment.”*

4.2.8 DUTY OF CARE RESPONSIBILITIES

The principle of duty of care is especially important to understand when it comes to pollution that arises as a result of an activity. Notwithstanding any licences or permits that may exist, the proposed poultry farm would still have a responsibility to take suitable measures should pollution arise as a result of the activities.

Training and awareness should be fostered in all staff working at the poultry farm to ensure that they can perform their duties. Failure to comply with the provisions in the EMPR and NEMA would be a contravention of the Act. The relevant sections of NEMA are provided below, to outline the duty of care and responsibility that the applicant and all employees have towards the environment. Section 28 of the NEMA makes provision for duty of care and remediation of environmental damage. The binding principals are described below:

1. Every person who causes, has caused or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment must take reasonable measures to prevent such pollution or degradation from occurring, continuing or recurring, or, in so far as such harm to the environment is authorised by law or cannot reasonably be avoided or stopped, to minimise and rectify such pollution or degradation of the environment.
2. Without limiting the generality of the duty in subsection (1), the persons on whom subsection (1) imposes an obligation to take reasonable measures, include an owner of land or premises, a person in control of land or premises or a person who has a right to use the land or premises on which or in which-
 - a) any activity or process is or was performed or undertaken; or
 - b) any other situation exists, which causes, has caused or is likely to cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment.
3. The measures required in terms of subsection (1) may include measures to-
 - a) investigate, assess and evaluate the impact on the environment;
 - b) inform and educate employees about the environmental risks of their work and the manner in which their tasks must be performed in order to avoid causing significant pollution or degradation of the environment;
 - c) cease, modify or control any act, activity or process causing pollution or degradation;



- d) contain or prevent the movement of pollutants or the cause of degradation;
- e) eliminate any source of the pollution or degradation; or
- f) remedy the effects of the pollution or degradation.

Any person convicted of an offence in terms of the NEMA may incur a fine not exceeding R1 to R10 million or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 1 to 10 years or both such a fine and such imprisonment.

5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Sterkfontein Poultry, the applicant, will be responsible for ensuring overall compliance with the provisions of the EMPR. In order to ensure that the EMPR and its mitigation/ management measures are implemented, roles and responsibilities need to be clearly defined and documented. Table 5 provides a breakdown of the assigned roles and responsibilities provided for in this EMPR.



Table 5: Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Abbreviation	Description
Sterkfontein Poultry (Pty) Ltd (Applicant)	Sterkfontein Poultry	<p>The Holder is the principal party of the poultry operations. The legal accountability for correct implementation of the relevant requirements of the EA and EMPR falls upon the Holder. Where activities are contracted out (e.g. to Contractors and Subcontractors), the liability associated with non-compliance still rests with the Holder (unless otherwise agreed upon between the authorities, the Holder and the contracting parties). It is, therefore, important that these requirements are enforced on any contractor, agent or service provider acting on behalf of the applicant in relation to this project. It is further important that the relevant licenses, authorizations, permits, EMPR and any other relevant environmental norms and standards are included in the contractual conditions of any such parties acting on the Holder's behalf.</p> <p>The Holder (and not the Contractor) is responsible for liaising directly with the relevant authorities with respect to the preparation and implementation of the EMPR. All project activities must adhere to and comply with all South African legislation and regulations and this requirement must also be included in the Contractors'/Applicant conditions. Should there be changes in legislation and/or regulations then action will be taken to incorporate such changes and to pass these requirements on to the Contractors.</p> <p>The Holder's role includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide all necessary supervision during the execution of the project. Representation from the Holder should be available on site all the time; • Provide the necessary support in terms of resources (people, financial and technical) to ensure successful implementation of the EMPR, EA and all other relevant environmental commitments; • Appoint a suitably qualified, competent Environmental Officer (EO) that will be responsible for among others, ensuring daily compliance with the EMPR, and EA and other relevant environmental standards throughout all phases;



Role	Abbreviation	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint a suitably qualified, competent and Independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) to verify environmental performance through regular audits; • Notify authorities (e.g. GDARD, DWS) of any significant changes in the poultry operations which would require amendments to existing licenses, authorisations, permits or other relevant approvals (such as this EMPR); • Notify authorities of any reportable incidents in terms of National Legislation (e.g. Section 30 of NEMA, Section 20 of NWA); • Review Independent Environmental Auditor reports and other environmental compliance reports and ensure corrective actions are assigned to relevant parties for rectification; • Ensure the projects' overall compliance with National Law and any relevant environmental standards and regulations; and • To implement the projects as per the approved project plan. • To comply with special conditions as stipulated by surrounding Landowners during the negotiation process (if any).
Environmental Control Officer	ECO	The ECO is appointed by the Holder and is responsible for independent compliance monitoring, and auditing function as well as the explanation/clarification of environmental issues contained in this EMPR to anyone working on the site. The ECO will have the responsibility to monitor that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in the EA and associated documents are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of this EMPR. The ECO must be a suitably qualified and/or experienced environmental scientist.
Environmental Officer	EO	The Holder shall appoint an EO who is a suitably qualified individual (and preferably be a senior member of staff) that will be responsible to oversee day to day compliance with the EMPR and ensure its correct implementation throughout the construction and operation of the poultry farm. The EO will also be responsible for correct implementation of other environmental commitments such as compliance with the EA, permits, licences and other relevant environmental procedures and documentation (e.g. method



Role	Abbreviation	Description
		<p>statements and monitoring programs). The EO must have appropriate environmental training and experience to ensure adequate implementation of the EA, EMPR and relevant environmental norms and standards. In this regard, it is recommended that the EO have a tertiary qualification in an Environmental Science or Environmental Management field and experience with environmental management in the poultry industry. The EO is responsible for adequate environmental training of staff and employees throughout the operation of the facility.</p> <p>The EO role and responsibilities will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conveying the contents of the EA, EMPR and any other relevant permits or approvals to the site employees (workers and staff). This should take the form of formal induction and awareness training to be done with all main and sub-contractors. Records of the training date, meeting attendees and discussion points shall be kept by the EO;• Daily inspections of the work area(s) to ensure adequate on-site environmental performance;• Complete Site Inspection forms/records on a regular basis (weekly) throughout the project;• Compilation, and review and approval of contractor's, Environmental Method Statements;• Auditing of the Contractors' environmental performance and documentation during the construction phase;• Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required;• Ongoing environmental awareness training of the site personnel throughout the operational phase;• Maintain a record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, injuries, complaints, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken, for submission to the Holder and ECO;• Maintain an external grievance register in which all complaints/grievances are recorded, as well as action taken, for submission to the Holder and ECO;



Role	Abbreviation	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure required corrective actions are taken within a specified time frame in respect of non-conformances and environmental incidents; • Attendance at Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) meetings, toolbox talks and awareness training programs; • Ensure that waste management on site conforms to the necessary requirements specified in this EMPR; • Ensuring that environmental signage and barriers are correctly placed and maintained; and • To inform and educate all employees about the environmental risks associated with their activities and how to avoid and mitigate significant impacts to the environment.
Contractor	Contractor	<p>The contractor is usually a third party/ies appointed by the Holder to undertake the actual construction of the project. The Contractor is answerable to the Holder and ECO for all environmental issues associated with the project. Contractor performance will, amongst others, be assessed on health, safety and environmental management criteria. The principal contractor, any other contractors and sub-contractors will be required to comply with the provisions contained herein, and accordingly, the EMPR and its provisions must form part of any contractual arrangements between the applicant and contractors. The contractor must comply with EMPR and ensure that all his employees and sub-contractors appointed are familiar with the EMPR. The legal accountability for the correct implementation of the relevant requirements of the EA and EMPR must be contractually bound to the appointed contractor.</p> <p>The Contractor/s role includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide all necessary supervision during the execution of the project. They should be available on site all the time; • Where relevant appoint a suitably qualified, competent Contractors EO that will be responsible for among others, ensuring daily compliance with the EMPR, EA during the construction phase; • To implement the project as per the approved project plan;



Role	Abbreviation	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To ensure that implementation is conducted in an environmentally acceptable manner;• To fulfil all obligations as per the agreed contract;• To comply with special conditions as stipulated by surrounding Landowners during the negotiation process (if any);• Ensure that the Contractors' staff and employees have received the appropriate environmental awareness training prior to commencing construction; and• Ensuring that environmental signage and barriers are correctly placed and maintained during the operational phase.

Specific roles and responsibilities are designated in the specific environmental management and mitigation requirements in this EMPR (Section 8). The applicant together with the ECO and the EO shall identify and comply with all relevant national, provincial and local legislation, including associated regulations and by-laws and shall establish and maintain procedures to keep track of, document and ensure compliance with environmental legislative changes.



6 ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS

For the purposes of this project, an environmental incident can be divided into three levels, i.e. major, medium and minor. All Major and Medium environmental incidents shall be recorded in the incident register (either separate or consolidated with a Non-compliance Register). Minor incidents do not need to be reported but require immediate rectification on site. Definitions and examples of environmental incidents are provided in Table 6.

Table 6: Description of Incidents and Non-Compliances for the Purpose of the Project

Non- Compliance	Any deviation from work standards, practices, procedures, regulations, management system performance etc. that could either directly or indirectly lead to injury or illness, property damage, damage to the workplace environment, or a combination of these.
<p>Major Environmental Incident</p>	<p>An incident or sequel of incidents, whether immediate or delayed, that results or has the potential to result in widespread, long-term, irreversible significant negative impact on the environment and/or has a high risk of legal liability.</p> <p>A major environmental incident usually results in a significant pollution and may entail risk of public danger. Major environmental incidents usually remain an irreversible impact even with the involvement of long-term external intervention (i.e. expertise, best available technology, remedial actions, excessive financial cost etc.). Major environmental incidents may be required to be reported to the authorities. The ECO shall make the final decision as to whether a particular incident should be classified as a Major incident.</p> <p>An example of a Major environmental incident would be a significant spillage (e.g. 500 litres) of fuel into a watercourse.</p>
<p>Medium Environmental Incident</p>	<p>An incident or sequel of incidents, whether immediate or delayed, that results or has the potential to result in widespread or localised, short term, reversible significant negative impact on the environment and/or has a risk of legal liability.</p> <p>A medium environmental incident may be reported to the authorities, can result in significant pollution or may entail risk of public danger. The impact of medium environmental incidents should be reversible within a short to medium term with or without intervention. The ECO shall make the final decision as to whether a particular incident should be classified as a Medium incident.</p> <p>An example of a Medium environmental incident would be a large spill of fuel (e.g. 20 – 50 litres) onto land.</p>



Non- Compliance	Any deviation from work standards, practices, procedures, regulations, management system performance etc. that could either directly or indirectly lead to injury or illness, property damage, damage to the workplace environment, or a combination of these.
Minor Environmental Incident	<p>An incident or sequel of incidents, whether immediate or delayed, where the environmental impact is negligible immediately after occurrence and/or once-off intervention on the day of occurrence.</p> <p>An incident where there is unnecessary wastage of a natural resource is also classified as a minor environmental incident. An example would be leaking water pipes that result in the wastage of water.</p> <p>A minor environmental incident is not reportable to authorities. A further example of a minor incident is day to day spills of fuel or oil onto the ground where the spill is less than one or two litres. Minor incidents are easily rectified and shall be addressed immediately after being identified on site.</p>

The following incident reporting procedures shall apply to this project:

- All environmental incidents shall be reported to Contractor’s EO and Holders EO who shall ensure that the appropriate rectification is undertaken;
- The EO shall record all medium and major incidents in the incident register and advise on the appropriate measures and timeframes for corrective action;
- An incident report shall be completed by the party responsible for the incident for all medium and major incidents and the report shall be submitted to the Project Manager and EO within 5 calendar days of the incident;
- The EO shall investigate all medium and minor incidents and identify any required actions to prevent a recurrence of such incidents; and
- In the event of an emergency incident (unexpected sudden occurrence), leading to serious danger to the public or potentially serious pollution of or detriment to the environment, whether immediate or delayed, the Applicant shall notify the relevant authorities in accordance with legal requirements (e.g. Section 30 of NEMA and Section 20 of the NWA). In the event of a dispute in terms of the classification of a such an incident, the Applicant shall engage the ECO to advise on the potential reporting requirements in terms of the above.

7 MONITORING, REPORTING & RECORD KEEPING

The appointed ECO, EO as well as the applicant are responsible for ensuring compliance with the EMPR. The following monitoring and auditing, is specifically required:

- **Monthly Compliance Audits:** These audits must be undertaken by the ECO during construction and must aim to monitor and report on compliance with the requirements of the EA and EMPR;
- **Weekly Compliance Reports:** These reports must be prepared by the designated EO and must aim to monitor and report of on compliance with the EA and EMPR as well as general environmental performance;
- **Daily Environmental Checklists:** These checklists should be specific to the applicable activity being undertaken and should aim to provide a daily check and record of site environmental compliance;



- Daily EO Diary: the EO must maintain a daily diary describing the areas visited, as well as any issues or concerns noted;
- Bi-monthly monitoring report: This report must be compiled by the EO and must include the results of all environmental monitoring, including but not limited to:
 - Records of waste volumes and associated disposal records; and
 - Monitoring and detection results of all leakage or spillage of hazardous substances (including transport, handling, installation and storage).
- Post Construction/Rehabilitation Independent Audit: An environmental audit report must be submitted to the GDARD within 30 days of completion of the Construction Phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities. This report must:
 - Be compiled by an independent environmental auditor;
 - Indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit;
 - Evaluate compliance with the requirements of the approved EMPR and the EA;
 - Include measures to be implemented to attend to any non-compliances or degradation noted;
 - Include copies of any approvals granted by other authorities relevant to the development for the reporting period;
 - Highlight any outstanding environmental issues that must be addressed, along with recommendations for ensuring these issues are appropriately addressed;
 - Include a copy of the EA and the approved EMPR;
 - Include all documentation such as waste disposal certificates, hazardous waste site licences etc., pertaining to the EA; and
 - Include evidence of adherence to the conditions of the EA and the EMPR where relevant, such as training records and attendance records.

The applicant must use the audit report findings to continually ensure that environmental protection measures are working effectively on site through a system of self-checking. The EMPR should be viewed as a dynamic document aimed at continual environmental performance improvement.

Changes to the EMPR, which are environmentally defensible, must be submitted to the GDARD for acceptance before such changes can be effected. Furthermore, the Competent Authority reserves the right to request amendments to the EMPR should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the BAR be discovered.

All employees and the applicant shall at all times have access to the EMPR in their respective locations. The EMPR will form part of the contract and will therefore, be a legally binding document. In the event of discrepancy with regard to environmental matters or environmental specifications this document shall take precedence unless there is conflict with environmental legislation. The Applicant or his delegated representative is responsible for ensuring compliance with the EMPR. Periodic EMPR compliance reports (audits) are compiled by the ECO and submitted to the applicant for his review and correction of non-compliance issues. It is the responsibility of the ECO to report any non-compliance, which is not correctly rectified.

During the operational phase, monitoring against the EMPR should be done immediately before, during and after any future maintenance activities are undertaken. The findings of the monitoring should be made available to the relevant local competent environmental authorities.



Table 7: Monitoring and Reporting Responsibilities

RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FREQUENCY	TASKS
Applicant	Continuously throughout project construction and operation phases.	The applicant must use the audit report findings to continually ensure that environmental protection measures are working effectively on site through a system of self-checking. The EMPR should be viewed as a dynamic document aimed at continual environmental performance improvement.
ECO	Periodically throughout project construction phase. Frequency is determined by the monitoring plan (refer to Table 8)	The appointed ECO is responsible for monitoring compliance with the EMPR. The applicant must use the ECO audit report findings to continually ensure that environmental protection measures are working effectively on site through a system of self-checking. The EMPR should be viewed as a dynamic document aimed at continual environmental performance improvement. The following monitoring and auditing is specifically required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance Audits: These audits must be undertaken by the ECO and must aim to monitor and report on compliance with the requirements of the EA and EMPR.
EO	Frequency is determined by the monitoring plan (refer to Table 8).	Daily Environmental Checklists: These checklists/diaries should be prepared by the designated EO specific to the applicable activity being undertaken and should aim to provide a daily check and record of site environmental compliance.
All	Frequency is determined by the monitoring plan (refer to Table 8).	All monitoring and auditing must be accompanied by applicable records and evidence (e.g. delivery slips, photographic records, etc.). All reports must be retained and made available for inspection by the ECO, the Applicant and /or the Relevant Competent Authorities. An environmental conformance register must be prepared and maintained throughout construction and operation phases in order to monitor environmental concerns, incidents, and non-conformances. This register should be utilised to measure overall environmental performance.

Non-compliances (NC) will be recorded in a register with details of date, location, NC or Incident EMPR aspect, corrective action taken, adequacy of corrective action, date rectified, photographic record, etc.

8 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

Table 8 presents the General EMPR Provisions for the Proposed Expansion of the Poultry Farm at Waterval West 510 JQ.



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for monitoring tool
1 PLANNING AND DESIGN						
1.1	G	Disturbance of wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reasonable precautions must be taken to minimize noise and any other disturbances generated on site. Use of machinery and vehicles must be kept to a minimum. 	Prior to commencement	Visual observation	Applicant
2 CONSTRUCTION						
2.1	G	Site selection and vegetation clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts should be contained, as much as possible, within the footprint of the proposed development. No areas may remain cleared (bare soil exposed) for an extended period and invasive species must be controlled effectively within the site. Efficient construction planning must ensure that all relevant materials, construction equipment and manpower are available upon commencement of construction in an area. 	Prior to commencement	Visual observation.	Applicant/ Contractor



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for monitoring tool
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation and re-vegetation of the disturbed areas should be done immediately after completion of the construction work and should be done to the satisfaction of the ECO and the GDARD. Strict control should be maintained over all activities during construction, in particular, heavy machinery and vehicle movements, as well as staff. 			
2.2	G	Health, Safety, Biosecurity and Security, Courtesy and worker conduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sterkfontein Poultry (Pty) Ltd, contractors and their Employees shall at all times be courteous towards landowners, tenants and the local community. Activities that may cause conflict with landowners, tenants, the local work force or the local community shall be avoided. Should conflict arise it shall be immediately reported to the Sterkfontein manager or coordinator. The speed of construction vehicles must comply with relevant provincial and national road speed limits. 	Continuous	Minimum records on the complaints register. Visual observation. Safe waste disposal certificates.	Applicant/ Contractor



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator / Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction workers must be made aware of their specific responsibilities in terms of the environmental impacts (i.e., controlling noise levels, reducing dust, etc.). • Construction workers must be made aware that no alcohol/drugs are allowed on site and no workers under the influence of alcohol/drugs are permitted on site. • Construction workers must be made aware that firearms or traditional weapons will not be allowed on site unless they are for use by approved security. • Construction workers must be made aware that no fires will be permitted on site. • Municipal water (or another approved licensed source) should be used for all activities such as washing of equipment, dust suppression, concrete mixing, compacting etc. 		Adequate on-site waste management.	



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for monitoring tool
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where additional water uses are triggered, a Water Use License in terms of the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) must be obtained. Construction teams should be clearly identified by wearing uniforms and/or wearing identification cards that should be exhibited in a visible place on their body. Ensure refuse management and removal is undertaken regularly. 			
2.3	G	Construction activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure regular removal of waste generated by construction activities. Ensure correct disposal/reuse of grey water. Site rehabilitation should be undertaken once construction is completed. 	Continuous	Safe waste disposal certificates. Proof of ECO approval. Visual observation.	Contractor/ ECO



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator / Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
2.4	G	Construction vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction vehicles are only permitted within the demarcated construction site, as required, to complete their specific task. • All construction vehicles should be in good working order to reduce possible noise pollution. • All maintenance of construction vehicles that could cause harm to the environment must be done off-site. No servicing of construction vehicles is allowed on site, with the exception of minor repairs to prevent further environmental pollution or damage. • On-site vehicles must be limited to approved access routes and areas (including turning circles and parking) on site to minimise excessive environmental disturbance to the soil and vegetation on site, no construction vehicles must be allowed near the sensitive wetland area. • All construction vehicles, trucks and other vehicles including vehicles of contractors and sub-contractors should be road worthy and well maintained to prevent oil 	Continuous	Visual observation. Complaints register with no complaints about vehicle noise.	Applicant/ Contractor



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for monitoring tool
			<p>leaks. Where oil leaks are identified, drip trays must be used immediately to contain further spillage. Vehicles must never be overloaded, and drivers should be properly trained and licensed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speed limits should be set and speeding by construction vehicles should be strictly monitored, not only on-site but also to and from the site (where possible). • In areas where movement of construction vehicles is likely to generate dust, dust suppression measures must be implemented to prevent excessive dust. 			
2.5	G	Access roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to the construction and work areas to utilise existing roads. Any temporary access routes (if required) shall be rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the ECO. 	Continuous	<p>No soil erosion present.</p> <p>Road surface in good condition.</p>	Applicant/ Contractor
2.6	G	Ablution facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will be responsible for the provision of sanitation for their staff and the sub-contractor's staff. Toilets (a minimum of one chemical toilet shall be 	Continuous	Visual observation.	Applicant/ Contractor



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
			<p>provided per 15 persons) provided by the contractor must be easily accessible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The toilets shall be of a neat construction and shall be provided with doors and locks and shall be secured to prevent them from falling over. The contractor shall supply toilet paper at all toilets at all times. The contractor (or reputable toilet-servicing company) shall be responsible for the cleaning, maintenance and servicing of the toilets. The contractor shall ensure that no spillage occurs when chemical toilets are cleaned and emptied. Any accidental spillage must be reported to the EO and the applicant and cleaned up immediately. The contractor shall ensure that the toilets are protected from vandals. If the contractor (or reputable toilet-servicing company) fails to provide and/or maintain all site sanitation facilities in a clean and hygienic condition, the ECO may require the 			



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for monitoring tool
			contractor to suspend work until the requirements have been met.			
2.7	G	Oil spillages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicles must be maintained to proactively prevent unnecessary spills (fuels, lubricants, etc.). All working fronts must be provided with a spill containment kit to contain and collect spills. All spills must be reported to the appointed ECO. 	Continuous	Service records. Spill containment kits. Spill/incident registers.	Contractor/ EO
2.8	G	Excavations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The movement of heavy construction vehicles must only be confined to the construction site. Topsoil is to be stockpiled upslope of the excavation. Rocks and debris are to be stockpiled at some other point and used as fill where necessary. Once construction is complete the topsoil is to be re-spread over the site and re-seeded or re-planted with 	Continuous	No construction vehicles unnecessarily outside construction site. Topsoil stockpiled appropriately.	Contractor ECO



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator / Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
			grass sods (where applicable). Topsoil must not be used as fill.		Soil erosion prevention.	
2.9	G	Dust pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust is especially important considerations close to inhabited areas. A written record of all communication with local residents or complaints received must be kept and witnessed by those contacted. Dust during construction must be monitored so as not to cause a nuisance to the surrounding landowners and/or their facilities. Clearing of construction footprints must be undertaken as close as possible to the commencement of actual construction to prevent the exposure of bare soils for unreasonable periods. The ambient air quality standard of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act must be complied with (GN R. 1210 of December 2009), specifically pertaining to particulate matter (PM10). 	Continuous	Record or register of communication with residents/landowners.	Contractor/ EO



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator / Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On completion of the construction all exposed soil must be re-vegetated preferably with indigenous vegetation. Dust-reducing mitigation measures must be put in place and must be strictly adhered to, for the road and any burrow pits (if any are required). This includes wetting of exposed soft soil surfaces and not conducting activities on windy days which will increase the likelihood of dust being generated. Areas that are denuded during construction need to be re-vegetated with indigenous vegetation to prevent erosion during flood events. This will also reduce the likelihood of encroachment by alien invasive plant species 			
2.10	SS	Noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reasonable precautions must be taken to minimize noise generated on site. Construction vehicles must be kept in good working order so as not to generate excessive noise. 	Continuous	Complaints register with no complaints regarding noise.	Contractor/ EO



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for monitoring tool
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor may not use sound amplification equipment on site. Activities which will lead to excessive noise near residential areas should be limited to take place during the day. Working hours to be restricted to between 07h30 and 18h00 weekdays and between 09h00 and 16h00 on weekends. Any complaints received regarding noise must be addressed immediately by the applicant and the EO must keep a record on the complaints register of how such complaints were dealt with. 			
2.11	SS	Soil and water pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concrete and/or cement must not be mixed directly on the ground but must be mixed on a mortar board. Visible remains of concrete as a result of construction must be physically removed and disposed of as building waste. 	Continuous	Visual observation. Spill/ incident register.	Contractor/ EO



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator / Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No hazardous substances must come into direct contact with the soil. In the event of accidental spillage and contamination events, the source of the spill must be rectified. Construction vehicles must be maintained to proactively prevent unnecessary spills (such as fuels, lubricants, etc.). All working areas must be provided with a spill containment kit to contain and collect spills. Drip trays must be used for small plant such as generators when in use to avoid the spillage of hazardous chemical into the environment. All spills must be reported to the appointed ECO. 		No spills/pollution. Spill containment kits on site. Safe waste collection & disposal certificates.	
2.12	SS	Loss and fragmentation of vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All construction activities must be carried out according to the generally accepted environmental best practice and the spatial footprint must be kept to a minimum. Areas of indigenous vegetation, even secondary communities outside of the direct project footprint, 	Prior to Commencement and continuously thereafter	Visual observation. No alien plant invasions.	Applicant/ Contractor/ EO



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	/ Responsible party for / monitoring tool
			<p>should under no circumstances be fragmented or disturbed further. Clearing of vegetation should be minimized and avoided where possible. All activities must be restricted within the development footprint sensitivity areas. No loss of areas surrounding the development area. It is recommended that areas to be developed be specifically demarcated so that during the construction phase, only the demarcated areas be impacted upon (including fencing off the defined project area);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that the supervisor of the vegetation clearing contractors receive adequate training as to the presence, identity, and management of species of conservation importance, and that a botanical specialist/ECO be appointed during vegetation clearing to conduct monthly on-site audits of the vegetation clearing process. • A hydrocarbon spill management plan must be put in place to ensure that should there be any chemical spill out or over that, it does not run into the surrounding areas. 			



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator / Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
			<p>The Contractor shall be in possession of an emergency spill kit that must always be complete and available on site. Drip trays or any form of oil absorbent material must be placed underneath vehicles/machinery and equipment when not in use. No servicing of equipment on-site during construction unless necessary. All contaminated soil/yard stone shall be treated in situ or removed and be placed in containers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaking equipment and vehicles must be repaired immediately or be removed from the project areas to facilitate the repair. All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation and a landscaping plan proposing extensive use of indigenous plants must be compiled and implemented. It should be made an offence for any staff to /take bring any plant species into/out of any portion of the project area. No plant species whether indigenous or exotic 			



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for monitoring tool
			<p>should be brought into/taken from the project area, to prevent the spread of exotic or invasive species or the illegal collection of plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any topsoil that is removed during construction must be appropriately removed and stored according to the national and provincial guidelines. This includes on-going maintenance of such topsoil piles so that they can be utilised during decommissioning phases and re-vegetation. Ensure that all site personnel have a basic level of environmental awareness training. A signed register of attendance must be kept for proof. Discussions are required on sensitive environmental receptors within the project area to inform contractors and site staff of the presence of SSC, their identification, conservation status and importance, biology, habitat requirements and management requirements within the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr. The avoidance and protection of the surrounding watercourses must be included into a site 			



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator / Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
			<p>induction. Contractors and employees must all undergo the induction and be made aware of the areas to be avoided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 50m buffer must be implemented for the delineated wetland and this must be avoided during construction by all means, the sensitive wetland area must be deemed a no go area and no construction activities should occur within the wetland area. • Undertake activities in previously disturbed places and/or habitats with a lower sensitivity. • The additional chicken coops should ideally be placed in close proximity to the existing ones as far as possible. • Leave natural habitats as well as any recommended buffer zones out of the development footprint. • Rehabilitate disturbed areas as soon as possible and control alien plants. 			



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator / Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fencing should be erected around the project area to prevent workers and members of the public from entering the surrounding farm portion. This fence should have small openings to allow wildlife to pass through. All laydown, storage areas etc., should be restricted to within the project area and all access roads must be kept within this area and/or use existing access roads 			
2.14	SS	Displacement of faunal community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible undertake activities in previously disturbed places and/or habitats with a lower sensitivity. Limit effects on surrounding areas and rehabilitate disturbed areas as soon as possible to promote habitat availability for faunal species. Fencing should be erected around the project area to prevent workers and members of the public from entering the surrounding farm portion. This fence should have small openings to allow wildlife to pass through. 	Prior to Commencement and continuously thereafter	Visual observation.	Applicant/ Contractor/ EO



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator / Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All laydown, storage areas etc., should be restricted to within the project area and all access roads must be kept within this area and/or use existing access roads. If any Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) faunal species are recorded during construction, activities should temporarily cease to allow for the species to move off (by itself), or to be safely relocated by personnel on-site. 			
2.15	SS	Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No waste is to be disposed of directly into the local environment. Adequate refuse facilities (bins or skips with lids to protect against scavengers and odour nuisance) must be placed on site during construction. Contaminated water, and effluent must be prevented from entering the local environment (soil and water) and disposed of at a suitably licensed disposal facility. 	Continuous	Visual observation. No litter on site. Safe waste collection & disposal certificates.	Contractor/ Applicant



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for monitoring tool
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste bins must be emptied on a regular basis and the contents disposed of at a suitably licensed waste disposal site. • Safe disposal certificates to be obtained for any waste leaving the site. • Waste management must be a priority and all waste must be collected and stored effectively. • Waste generated during the construction and operational phase associated with the existing and proposed new poultry house must be adequately contained and disposed of at a licensed disposal facility. No indiscriminate dumping of waste may be allowed, especially in close proximity to the wetland and its associated buffer area. • Litter, spills, fuels, chemicals and human waste in and around the project area. • Runoff from the construction areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, 			



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	/ Responsible party for / monitoring tool
			<p>stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management must be a priority and all waste must be collected and stored effectively. • Avoid hydrocarbon and construction material spills in close proximity to the watercourse and buffer areas. • A minimum of one toilet must be provided per 10 persons. Portable toilets must be pumped dry to ensure the system does not degrade over time and spill into the surrounding area. Toilets should be no closer than 50m from the wetland area. • The Contractor should supply sealable and properly marked domestic waste collection bins and all solid waste collected shall be disposed of at a licensed disposal facility. Bins should have a liner bag for efficient control and safe disposal of waste. 			



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator / Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
2.16	SS	Traffic impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify where on the existing secondary roads, possible increases in traffic flow could occur and when. Communicate findings to the relevant authorities and affected parties (e.g. landowners/occupiers). The Applicant must make provision for Green Infrastructure and Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUD) principles for all storm water runoff areas. As a minimum, all surfacing for driveways and parking areas must be permeable. 	Continuous	Traffic inventory (where and when). Communication register.	Contractor/ EO
2.17	SS	Visual impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that all construction materials are stored neatly. Remove construction rubble at least once a week. Undertake periodic litter collection patrols. Any vegetation clearing should only be done when it is absolutely necessary (i.e. directly prior to commencing with construction activities). 	Continuous	Visual observation. No litter on site. Complaints register with no complaints about visual disturbance.	Contractor/ EO



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for monitoring tool
2.18	SS	Sense of place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise producing activities should be limited to day-time after 07h00 and no later than 17h00 on weekdays, between 09h00 and 16h00 on weekends. South African National Standards (SANS) noise regulations should be complied with at all times. Adequate dust suppression measures should be utilised to minimise dust nuisance. There must be a formal procedure in place on how to report incidents in order to ensure records of all grievances are kept, and responses are given within a certain timeframe. 	Continuous	<p>Complaints register with no complaints regarding noise or dust.</p> <p>Visual observation.</p>	Contractor/ EO
2.18	SS	Alien Vegetation Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Alien Vegetation Management Plan must be developed to mitigate the establishment and spread of undesirable alien plant species during all phases of the project. The Alien Vegetation Management Plan must be approved by the appointed ECO prior to implementation. 	Continuous	<p>Alien Vegetation Management Plan.</p> <p>Visual observations.</p>	Applicant Contractor/ EO ECO



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular monitoring of the implementation of this plan for the rehabilitation of disturbed areas must be conducted by the appointed ECO. The footprint area of the construction should be kept to a minimum. The footprint area must be clearly demarcated to avoid unnecessary disturbances to adjacent areas. Waste management must be a priority and all waste must be collected and stored adequately. It is recommended that all waste be removed from site on a weekly basis to prevent rodents and pests entering the site. 			
2.19	SS	Environmental Awareness Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that all site personnel have a basic level of environmental awareness training. A signed register of attendance must be kept for proof. Discussions are required on sensitive environmental receptors within the project area to inform contractors and site staff of the presence of SSC, their identification, conservation status and importance, biology, habitat requirements and management requirements within the Environmental 	Continuous	Environmental Awareness Training attendance register.	EO ECO



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for monitoring tool
			Authorisation and EMPr. The avoidance and protection of the surrounding watercourses must be included into a site induction. Contractors and employees must all undergo the induction and be made aware of the areas to be avoided.			
2.20	SS	Stormwater Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Stormwater Management Plan must be developed to control runoff and prevent erosion of the site and its surroundings. Appropriate stormwater structures alongside a stormwater management plan must be designed to minimise erosion of the surrounding environment and sedimentation of surrounding watercourses. 	Continuous	Approved stormwater management plan. Visual observation.	EO & Design Engineer
3	OPERATION					
3.1	SS	Fragmentation and disturbance of the faunal community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A commitment (and plan/policy) must be made to relocate all fauna encountered during the construction phase, including invertebrate species such as scorpions, all reptiles, amphibian, bird and/or mammal species. 	Continuous	Visual observation. Relocation records.	Applicant/ Contractor



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No trapping, killing or poisoning of any wildlife should be allowed on site (this includes all fauna, amphibian and reptile species). 			
3.2	SS	Displacement of indigenous vegetation community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As far as possible, the proposed developments should be placed in areas that have already been disturbed, and no further loss of secondary grassland should be permitted. Rehabilitation measures must be implemented in areas where the indigenous vegetation community has been altered as a result of construction. Areas that are stripped during construction need to be re-vegetated with indigenous vegetation to prevent erosion during flood events. The Applicant must make provision for Green Infrastructure and Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUD) principles for all storm water runoff areas. As a minimum, all surfacing for driveways and parking areas must be permeable. 	Post construction	Visual observation.	Applicant



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator / Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
3.3	SS	Heat radiation and air pollution due to coal heating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution monitoring must be implemented in accordance with the relevant air quality legislation. • Higher grade coal should be used whenever possible to reduce concentration of emissions released into the atmosphere. • The use of coal heaters must not be throughout the day but rather minimised to times where they are absolutely necessary to use. • The use of energy efficient technologies during the operational phase such as solar energy for water heating and lighting should continue to be investigated/considered in order to decrease the dependence on coal. • Should it ever become possible, the heating needs/requirements of the poultry farm should be met by fully automated electrical power of a renewable nature. 	Post construction / Continuous	Visual observation. Monitoring records.	Applicant



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator / Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
3.4	SS	Invasion by alien (non-native) plant species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where possible undertake activities in previously disturbed areas and/or habitats with lower sensitivity. • Where possible, locate activities on the boundaries of existing disturbance. • Use existing access roads as much as possible and rehabilitate disturbed areas as soon as possible. • Manage alien plants within close proximity to the site and compile an alien plant management plan. 	Continuous	Visual observation. No alien plant invasions on site.	Applicant
3.5	SS	Noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All construction vehicles must be serviced regularly to control unnecessary noise. • Working hours to be restricted to between 07h30 and 18h00 weekdays, and between 09h00 and 16h00 on weekends. • The regulatory noise requirements must be complied with. With regards to noise, the provisions of Section 25 of the Gauteng Noise Regulations Environment Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989); the related noise 	Continuous	Visual observation. Complaints register with no noise complaints.	Applicant



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for monitoring tool
			<p>control regulations (Noise Regulations (GNR 154 of 1992)); and the provisions of SANS 10103, must be complied with.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment must be maintained to prevent unnecessary noise. • Any deliveries and/ or collection of waste should be scheduled when the noise impact from these vehicles on surrounding residents is likely to be the least. Suggested times are between 07h30 and 10h00, as well as between 14h00 and 16h00 on weekdays. • Ensure that fan exhausts, doors and other openings in broiler houses are located in the opposite direction from the side with the closest neighbouring residence to reduce the noise impact to these receptors. • It is recommended that the USEPA (Environment Protection Act 1993) guidelines on poultry houses be followed, where poultry houses should not be located within 500 metres buffer of residences to reduce noise, dust and odours. 			



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator / Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
3.6	SS	Traffic impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliveries should be scheduled during office hours, and only take place between 07h30 and 10h00 as well as between 14h00 and 16h00 on weekdays. 	Continuous	Delivery records. Complaints and incident records indicating no noise complaints or traffic related incidents.	Applicant
3.7	SS	Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste (domestic waste and chicken manure) from the operational phase activities must not be disposed of on site. The waste must be removed by a licensed contractor and disposed of at a licensed disposal facility. None of the operational phase waste should be processed or handled on site. The impact of leachate contaminated with chicken manure to be mitigated by the sealed nature of the broiler houses 	Continuous	Safe waste collection & disposal certificates. No complaints related to waste an associated nuisance.	Applicant/ Waste removal contractor



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator / Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
			<p>preventing rainwater from penetrating the broiler houses and creating leachate or contaminated stormwater.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe disposal certificates and records must be kept on site to prove that licensed waste contractors were used for the removal and disposal of the waste to licensed disposal facilities. • Chicken manure will be removed every eight weeks by a licensed contractor; however, the applicant should make provision for more regular manure removals if complaints are received for neighbours regarding odour nuisance from the manure. • Any chicken fatalities must be removed by a licensed waste transporter or may be removed from the site by the farm operator in a vehicle that complies with relevant legislation (i.e. liquids and odours must be fully contained by the vehicle). • Freezing of dead birds may be an option to reduce odour problems associated with their transportation. 		Visual observation.	



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rocky ridge area must not be used as a hiding/dumping area for dead chicken carcasses in bags to avoid pollution and contamination of the environment. 			
3.8		Soil and water pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stormwater should not be allowed to come into contact with liquid effluent or solid waste from the broiler houses. Regular monitoring of the water quality from the on-site borehole must be undertaken during the operation phase of the poultry farm. Best practice measures to manage and control emissions, pollution, and waste on poultry farms must be employed. 	Continuous	Water quality monitoring records.	Applicant
3.9	SS	Pest control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flies and rodents should be managed through the use of suitable hygiene management. All waste should be removed timeously and effectively. Poultry legislation best practice guidelines should be implemented, to reduce the ingress of pests into the broiler houses, coupled with a regular pest and control program should this impact become a concern. 	Continuous	No pests. Safe waste collection & disposal certificates.	Applicant



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
3.10	SS	Sense of place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exterior of the broiler houses must be treated with a natural matt colour paint to reduce their long-range visibility and to reduce their visual disruption. The noise and odour impacts also form part of this impact, they are mitigated under their own sections. 	Continuous	Complaints register with no complaints from surrounding residents.	Applicant
3.11	SS	Health impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The introduction of regular poultry vaccination programmes must be implemented in every production cycle. The above must be done in line with the requirements of the national poultry association. The applicant must comply with relevant poultry legislation and Best Practice Guidelines and Animal Disease Act (Act 35 of 1984). The applicant must ensure that feral animals do not come into contact with the poultry. All domesticated animals should not be allowed within the entire poultry farm area, especially domestic cats. 	Continuous	Visual observation. Complaints register with no health and safety related complaints or incidences.	Applicant



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	/ Responsible party for / monitoring tool
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All regulatory requirements and relevant standards must be complied with for necessary fire prevention, detection, and response at the poultry farm. • The poultry farm infrastructure as well as any maintenance vehicles must be equipped with adequate fire control equipment. • The design and construction of all poultry farm infrastructure must conform to the following fire safety standards and legislation: SANS 10089 (building code); Hazardous substances Act (Act 15 of 1973); Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act 85 of 1996); Fire Services (Act 99 of 1956); National Building Regulations (Act 103 of 1977). • Fire extinguishers must be easily accessible on site. • Strict Biosecurity measures must be adhered to on site as stipulated in the Biosecurity Plan for the facility. 			



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator / Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
3.12	SS	Odour nuisance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The West Rand District Municipality (WRDM) Municipality Health Services By-Laws in terms of offensive odours must be adhered to. Solid waste such as chicken manure and spilt chicken feed must be cleaned and removed from the broiler houses every six to eight weeks to prevent odour. None of the operational waste must be handled or treated on site. Safe waste disposal certificates and records must be kept proving that licensed waste contractors were used for the removal and disposal of all waste from the broiler houses. The applicant should make provision for more regular waste removal if complaints of nuisance odour are received for neighbours. Adequate refuse facilities (bins or skips with lids to protect against scavengers and odour nuisance) must be placed on site during construction. 	Continuous	Records of safe waste collection and disposal (indicating frequency). Complaints register with no complaints about odour.	Applicant



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chicken manure and unwanted material destined for disposal shall be stored away from surface water bodies and boreholes. • No chicken manure may be disposed of outside the poultry houses or even temporarily placed openly outside the poultry house when cleaning them at the end of the cycle. • Chicken manure will be removed every eight weeks by a licensed contractor; however, the applicant should make provision for more regular manure removals if complaints are received for neighbours regarding odour nuisance from the manure. • The contractor used for the collection of the broiler farms manure; the company responsible for the collection of the manure must ensure that the manure is in closed / sealed containers during transportation. • Dead on arrival chickens and other mortalities shall be stored in a designated and lockable mortality room prior 			



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	/ Responsible party for / monitoring tool
			<p>to removal by the appointed contractor for disposal at a licensed disposal facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carcasses shall be stored in enclosed lockable mortality room for no longer than two days before disposal. • Freezing of dead birds may be an option to reduce odour problems associated with their transportation. • Closable waste bins shall be provided for domestic waste (lunch litter) and placed in designated eating areas, and any other areas where deemed necessary to control littering. • Waste bins should not be allowed to overflow and are to be emptied regularly. No littering is permitted on site. • Accumulation of large stockpiles of waste is not permitted. Waste is to be removed at regular intervals, with a minimum frequency of once a week. • All waste is to be disposed of at approved landfill sites. No burning or burying of waste on site is permitted. 			



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for monitoring tool
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed must be sourced only from reputable and appropriately accredited suppliers where possible, so that only approved raw materials are utilised in production. • Feed delivery systems should be sealed to minimise atmospheric dust. • Feed is kept in closed silos next to the broiler houses. • Where possible the ventilation system must be positioned at the furthest point away from any receptors to minimise the impact on receptors. • Measures of the Odour Management Plan should be strictly adhered to during the construction and operational phase of the project. 			
4 DECOMMISSIONING						
4.1	G	Rehabilitation and re-vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation will be required within the development footprint. Once construction of a particular section of the poultry farm development is complete, rehabilitation (e.g. the planting of indigenous vegetation) must be 	On completion of construction	Visual observation.	Applicant/ Contractor



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator / Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
		(where necessary)	<p>undertaken in order to restore the aesthetic and ecological value of the area. Only indigenous vegetation should be utilised for the rehabilitation of disturbed areas. Rehabilitation, where required, should be undertaken according to the following schedule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Infilling of all excavation work, ensuring that subsoil is filled in first, to ensure that topsoil is present on the surface in order to ensure a suitable plant growth medium. Substrate that is not suitable for plant growth should not be used for surface rehab. ○ Removal of all construction rubble from the site, including substances that cannot be used for infilling of excavations must be undertaken. ○ Any exposed ground should be seeded and mulched with an appropriate stabilising grass mixture. It is recommended that higher seeding density grass mix be used. 		Re-vegetation signs.	



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No trees are to be planted on near the infrastructure servitudes as the roots may cause damage to this infrastructure. 			
4.2	G	Site rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should the contractor not comply with the rehabilitation requirement either upon completion of the construction work or within 14 days of a written request from the Applicant to do so, the Applicant shall be entitled to employ other persons to carry out this work. All expenses consequent thereon or incidental thereto shall be borne by the contractor and shall be recoverable from him by the Applicant or may be deducted by the Applicant from any moneys due, or which may become due, to the contractor. 	Continuous	Implementation of rehabilitation measures. Written request by Applicant (if any).	Contractor
4.3	G	Land rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exposed surfaces hardened/compacted due to construction activities are to be ripped and imported materials thereon removed. All rubble is to be removed from site to a licensed landfill site. Burying of rubble on site is prohibited. 	Continuous	Proof of adequate waste disposal records and receipts/certificates.	Contractor/ ECO



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for monitoring tool
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is to be cleared of all litter. Surfaces are to be checked for waste products such as concrete, and oil or fuel spills are to be cleared from the site and disposed of at a suitably licensed disposal facility under the advice of the ECO. 			
4.4	SS	Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to the decommissioning, a detailed decommissioning plan must be prepared. This plan should aim to follow the waste management hierarchy (reuse, recycle, reduce and dispose) in order to prevent unnecessary waste. All waste which requires disposal must be disposed of at a suitably licensed facility. An inventory of infrastructure and waste together with the ultimate destination (e.g. recycler, waste disposal) should be kept for future records. The sites must be rehabilitated to the pre-construction condition or alternatively to align with the surrounding land-uses at the time. 	Prior to commencement of de-commissioning	De-commissioning plan. Infrastructure inventory and waste destination records. Safe waste collection and disposal certificates.	Contractor/EO



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for monitoring tool
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No waste is to be disposed of directly into the local environment. Adequate refuse facilities (bins or skips with lids to protect against scavengers and odour nuisance) must be placed on site during decommissioning. Contaminated water, and effluent must be prevented from entering the local environment (soil and water) and disposed of at a suitably licensed disposal facility. Safe disposal certificates to be obtained for any waste leaving the site. 			
4.5	SS	Soil and water pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage of hazardous substances prior to disposal must be done in accordance with best practice standards in a secure location isolated from direct contact with the soils and should be covered and within a bunded area where necessary. Pollution of surface water and aquifers is to be prevented at all costs. 	Continuous	Visual observation.	Contractor/ EO



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for monitoring tool
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concrete, cement and other hazardous substances during decommissioning must be stored in accordance with best practice standards and disposed of at a suitably licensed facility and by a licensed contractor. 			
4.6	SS	Dust pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust suppression measures such as wetting of exposed soil must be undertaken frequently. The ambient air quality standard of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act must be complied with (GNR 1210 of December 2009), specifically pertaining to particulate matter (PM10). On completion of the decommissioning all exposed soil must be re-vegetated preferably with indigenous vegetation. 	Continuous	Visual observation. Complaints register with no complaints about dust.	Contractor/ EO
4.7	SS	Noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reasonable precautions must be taken to minimize noise generated on site. Vehicles/plant must be kept in good working order so as not to generate excessive noise. 	Continuous	Complaints register with no complaints about noise.	Contractor/ EO



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator Target	Responsible party for monitoring tool
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities which will lead to excessive noise near residential areas should be limited to take place during the day. Working hours to be restricted to between 07h30 and 18h00 weekdays and between 09h00 and 16h00 on weekends. 			
4.8	SS	Displacement, direct mortalities and disturbance of faunal community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible, undertake site-specific walk-through surveys for potential species of concern. Educate workers on the types of species that may be encountered and ensure that they report sightings and the said species are located for active relocation. No trapping, killing or poisoning of any wildlife should be allowed on site (this includes all fauna, amphibian and reptile species). 	Prior to commencement of de-commissioning	Visual observation. Worker awareness training records.	Applicant/ Contractor/ EO
4.9	SS	Displacement of indigenous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use existing access roads as much as possible and rehabilitate disturbed areas as soon as possible. 	Continuous	Visual observation.	Applicant/ Contractor/ EO



ID	Site specific (SS) or generic (G) condition	Activity/Aspect	Mitigation	Monitoring Frequency	Indicator / Target	Responsible party for / monitoring tool
		vegetation by alien species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage alien plants within close proximity to the site according to the alien plant management plan. • Rehabilitation measures must be implemented in areas where the indigenous community has been altered as a result of this project. 		No alien species on site.	



9 ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES AND REMEDIATION

9.1 PROCEDURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES AND REMEDIATION

The Holder must identify potential emergencies and develop procedures for preventing and responding to them. There are several options for dealing with high priority impacts and risks, as the paradigm has two components, namely: probability and consequence. The design of control measures rests on understanding the cause and effect. Best practise is to intervene with the ultimate factors where feasible, rather than treat the outcomes. Emergency response, therefore, has the option of reducing probability, or reducing the consequence, whereby reducing the probability is the preferred option. Below are some common emergency preparedness approaches:

- Treat consequence if and when the risk eventuates, when the risk becomes an issue;
- Combine reducing the probability and treating the consequence;
- Offset environmental losses by investing in other assets;
- Not manage some of the risks because there are too many; and
- Make provision to manage residual impacts or issues that arise because of shortcomings in risk identification and rating, avoidance and mitigation or because a rare event has occurred.

Residual impacts are those impacts that despite reducing the probability and consequence might still occur. In these cases, parties will have to be compensated, pollution cleaned up and damage to the environment remediated.

The Holder shall be required to develop and implement an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP). The EPRP should be based on a baseline Hazard and Risk Assessment and should provide for the following as a minimum:

- Risk assessment (identification of areas where accidents and emergency situations may occur, communities and individuals that may be impacted);
- Response procedures;
- Provision of equipment and resources;
- Designation of responsibilities;
- Communication and reporting (including with potentially Affected Communities)
- Periodic training to ensure effective response; and
- Periodic review and revision, as necessary, to reflect changing conditions.

The Holder must ensure that the EPRP makes provision for environmental emergencies, including, but not limited to:

- Fire prevention;
- Fire emergency response;
- Spill prevention;
- Spill response;
- Contamination of a water resource;
- Accidents to employees; and
- Use of hazardous substances and materials, etc.



The Holder and Contractor must ensure that lists of all emergency telephone numbers/contact persons (including fire control) are kept up to date and that all numbers and names are posted at relevant accessible locations throughout the lifespan of the project.

9.2 FIRE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

Fires represent a significant risk to agricultural activities as well as residential structures and require special attention in the Emergency Response Plan. Sparks generated during construction, operations, and decommissioning (e.g. welding, cutting of metal or gas cutting) can result in fires. Every possible precaution shall, therefore, be taken when working with this equipment near potential sources of combustion such as dry vegetation. The Contractor/Holder must take all reasonable measures to ensure that fires are not started as a result of activities on site. No smoking is allowed near hydrocarbon sources or containers with flammable contents or at areas that are highly flammable. Smoking is only permitted at areas designated for smoking. No open fires are permitted on site and no burning of waste is to be allowed on site. The Contractor/Holder shall ensure that there is sufficient firefighting equipment available on site at all times. Such precautions include having an approved fire extinguisher immediately available at the site of any such activities. The Contractor/Holder is to ensure that he/she has the contact details of the nearest fire station in case of an emergency. Appropriate and correctly serviced equipment must be available for all activities that are likely to generate fire.

It is further anticipated that firebreaks may be required around the site perimeter. It is recommended that such fire prevention measures are implemented in consultation with adjacent landowners and where necessary that the Holder coordinates fire prevention efforts with local Fire Protection Association.

9.3 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Holder and Contractor/s shall make allowance for the supply, erection, maintenance and removal of the information boards where appropriate. Information boards shall also provide the name of the relevant contact person and contact number. This will ensure that the public access to request information and/or to lodge any complaints. The information boards will essentially be to advise the public of the construction activities to be undertaken or being undertaken and where applicable to advise of the prohibition of entering demarcated “no-go” areas.

The Holder and Contractor must ensure that compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993) is strictly adhered to. All reasonable measures must be taken to ensure the safety of all site staff and the surrounding community is not compromised. No weapons may be brought onto the property by any person. Where fencing is temporarily affected, temporary security must be provided at all times until the fence is reinstated.

The Holder and Contractor/s must ensure that all vehicles using public roads are in a roadworthy condition, that drivers adhere to the speed limits and that their loads are secured and that all local, provincial and national regulations are adhered to. Provision shall be made for flagmen to regulate traffic and construction vehicles when necessary.

The Holder and Contractor must ensure that all accidents and incidents are recorded and, where appropriate, reported to the ECO. The Holder/Contractor must have easy access to all relevant emergency numbers (for example, spill response teams, fire authorities, fire protection associations, medical emergency, nearest emergency rooms/hospitals to the site, of both private and public hospitals). The Holder and Contractor/s must take all reasonable measures to ensure the health and safety of all employees, visitors and the public.

9.4 SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURE

All employees, staff and labourers must be instructed regarding the implementation of spill prevention measures and spill response procedures. In the event of a spill, the following general requirements shall apply, and the detailed spill procedure must cater for these requirements:



- Immediate reporting of spills by all employees and/or visitors to the relevant supervisor and EO (this requirement must be included in induction training);
- Take immediate action to contain or stop the spill where it is safe to do so;
- Contain the spill and prevent its further spread (e.g. earth berm or oil absorbent materials for spill to land or by deploying booms and/or absorbent material for a spill to water);
- Dispose of any contaminated soil or materials according to appropriate waste disposal procedure. Note: Waste from spills of hazardous materials shall be disposed of as hazardous waste at a suitably licensed waste disposal facility;
- The Contractor's EO and Holder EO shall record details of the spill in their respective incident registers;
- Photographic evidence shall be obtained of the spill clean-up.

In the case of large spills, the services of a specialist spill response agency shall be required, who shall advise on appropriate clean-up procedures and follow-up monitoring (if required).

In the event of any spills which are classified as medium or major incidents, the EO shall immediately inform the ECO. The ECO shall record the incident in the ECO's non-compliance and incident register and advise on the appropriate measures and timeframes for corrective action. Environmental incident reports shall be completed and submitted to the Project Manager and ECO within 5 working days for all medium and major incidents. If there is a requirement to report the incident to the authorities, this shall be done by the Applicant in consultation with the ECO.

The Applicant must also, as per Section 30 of the NEMA, notify the Director-General (DWS and DEA), South African Police Services, Gauteng Environmental Authority (GDARD) and Local Municipality (Mogale City) and any persons whose health may be affected by the nature of an incident including:

- Any risks posed to public health, safety and property;
- Toxicity of the substance or by products released by the incident; and
- Any steps taken to avoid or minimise the effects of the incident on public health and the environment.

The Holder and Contractor must ensure that lists of all emergency telephone numbers/contact persons (including fire control) are kept up to date and that all numbers and names are posted at relevant accessible locations throughout the lifespan of the project.

9.5 MEASURES TO CONTROL OR REMEDY ANY CAUSES OF POLLUTION OR DEGRADATION

The broad measures to control or remedy any causes of pollution or environmental degradation as a result of the proposed activities are provided below:

- Limit the size of the area to be disturbed as far as is practically possible;
- Design and construct infrastructure with necessary clean and dirty water separation, containment, and stormwater management plans;
- Conduct regular inspections in line with the regulatory requirements;
- Establish and maintain dirty and clean water systems in line with the regulatory requirements;
- Contain potential pollutants and contaminants (where possible) at source;
- Handling of potential pollutants and contaminants (where possible) must be conducted in bunded areas and on impermeable substrates;
- Ensure the timeous clean-up of any spills;
- Implement a waste management system for all waste streams present on site;



- Investigate any Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) claims of pollution or contamination as a result of poultry farm activities;
- Implement the action plans and technical management options described in this EMPR; and
- It is of critical importance that the broad measures to control or remedy any causes of pollution or environmental degradation are applied during all phases of the proposed development.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS PLAN

The aim of an environmental awareness programme is to create awareness amongst the employees on the implications which certain actions might have on the environment. The awareness programme should be implemented before any activity is commenced, and all staff should be made aware of the requirements of this EMPR and the EA.

The environmental awareness programme can be carried out by:

- Incorporating it as part of the induction process;
- Ensure that compliance with the relevant provisions of the EMPR are included in the contractual arrangements with sub-contractors;
- Initial Environmental Awareness Training carried out for all relevant senior production staff members in order to educate the staff on general environmental awareness as well as relevant aspects of the EMPR relating to the correct management and the undertaking of their specific jobs;
- Regular toolbox talks during which certain environmental topics are discussed;
- On the job training of the potential impacts that certain of the activities might have; and
- Training in executing emergency procedures in the event of spills or fires.

A copy of the EMPR should be kept on site and records should be kept of the environmental awareness undertaken.

11 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND ACTION PLANS

This section provides a more detailed description of the intent, objectives and actions applicable to key environmental aspects associated with the poultry farm development.

The appointed Independent ECO, EO as well as the Applicant are responsible for ensuring compliance with the EMPR. The following, monitoring and auditing, is specifically required:

- Daily Environmental Checklists and Diary (Construction/Decommissioning Phases): These checklists should be specific to the activity being undertaken and should aim to provide a daily check and record of site environmental compliance;
- Monthly Compliance Reports (All Phases excluding post closure): These reports must be compiled by the Applicant's EO and must aim to monitor and report on compliance with the requirements of the EA and EMPR as well as general environmental performance. This report must include the results of all environmental monitoring, including but not limited to:
 - Records of waste volumes and associated disposal records; and
 - Monitoring and detection results of all leakage or spillage of hazardous substances (including transport, handling, installation and storage).
- Monthly ECO Audits (Construction/Decommissioning Phases): Monthly inspections and audits to be undertaken by an Independent ECO. These audits will focus on monitoring EMPR compliance on active construction and decommissioning sites/areas;



- Annual ECO Audits (All Phases excluding post closure): This audit will be undertaken by the Independent ECO and will aim to meet the requirements of Regulation 34 as well as Appendix 7 of GN R. 982.
- Post Construction/Rehabilitation Independent Audit: A final close-out audit will be carried out by the Independent ECO at the completion of closure and rehabilitation activities (if applicable).

All monitoring and auditing must be accompanied by applicable records and evidence (e.g. delivery slips or certificates, photographic records, etc.). All reports must be retained and made available for inspection by the ECO, the Applicant and/or the relevant Competent Authorities. Copies of all documentation, permits, licences, and authorisations (including a copy of the EA as well as relevant amendments to the EMPR and EA, waste disposal certificates, disposal licenses, water use licences, etc.) must be obtained and kept in a site environmental file.

An environmental compliance register must be prepared and maintained throughout construction, operation and decommissioning in order to monitor environmental concerns, incidents, and non-compliances. This register should be utilised to measure overall environmental performance.

The Applicant must use the audit report findings to continually ensure that environmental protection measures are working effectively on site through a system of self-checking. The EMPR should be viewed as a dynamic document aimed at continual environmental performance improvement.

12 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Social impacts occur immediately in the planning phase of a project and as such it is imperative to start with stakeholder engagement as early in the process as possible. Stakeholder Engagement commenced during the BA process for the project, in accordance with the relevant legislation. Stakeholder Engagement is however, required on an ongoing basis throughout the execution of the proposed poultry farm operation. As such, it is recommended that the Holder develop and implement a detailed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), designed to work as a living document for implementation over the entire poultry farm operation period.

12.1 GRIEVANCE OR COMPLAINTS MECHANISM

In accordance with international good practice, the Holder shall establish a specific mechanism for dealing with grievances/complaints. A grievance is a complaint or concern raised by an individual or organisation that indicates or states that they have been adversely affected by the project during any stage of its lifespan. Grievances may take the form of specific complaints for actual damages or injury, general concerns about project activities, incidents and impacts, or perceived impacts. The IFC standards require Grievance Mechanisms to provide a structured way of receiving and resolving grievances. Complaints should be addressed promptly using an understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate and readily acceptable to all segments of affected communities and is at no cost and without retribution. The mechanism should be appropriate to the scale of impacts and risks presented by a project/development and beneficial for both the company and stakeholders. The mechanism must not impede access to other judicial or administrative remedies.

The proposed grievance mechanism shall be based on the following principles:

- Transparency and fairness;
- Accessibility and cultural appropriateness;
- Openness and communication regularity;
- Written records;
- Dialogue and site visits; and
- Timely resolution.

Based on the principles described above, the grievance mechanism process involves four stages:

- Receiving and recording the grievance;



- Acknowledgement and registration;
- Site inspection and investigation; and
- Response.

13 FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Within the provisions of the relevant environmental legislation, there are a number of penalties for non-compliance or offences. Below a few extracts are presented for information purposes, however, these must not be read in isolation and the reader is reminded that there are other Acts that may be applicable to the relevant project:

- NEMA Section 49A(c): It is an offence for any person to fail to comply with or to contravene the conditions of an environmental authorisation granted for a listed activity or specified activity or an approved environmental management programme; 49B(1) states that a person convicted for an offence under 49A(c) is liable to a fine not exceeding R10 million or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years, or to both such fine or such imprisonment;
- NEMA Section 34(6): Whenever any manager, agent or employee does or omits to do an act which it had been his or her task to do, or to refrain from doing on behalf of the employer and which would be an offence under any provision listed in Schedule 3 (relates to all environmental related acts) for the employer to do or omit to do, he or she shall be liable to be convicted and sentenced in respect thereof as if he or she were the employer;
- NWA Section 151 (1): No person may fail to comply with any condition attached to a permitted water use (Water Use License);
- NWA Section 151 (2): Any person who contravenes any provision of subsection 1 is guilty of an offence and liable, on the first conviction, to a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 5 years or to both a fine and such imprisonment (10 years for second conviction);
- NEMA: If anyone is convicted of an offence under the act which has resulted in harm, loss or damage to any other person, the court may award damages to be paid by the accused or convicted; and
- NWA Section 154: Makes provision that it is not only the applicant that may be liable but also an employee or agent acting on their behalf.

It is recommended that a procedure for non-compliances (i.e. incentives or disincentives for compliance and non-conformance with the EMPR requirements) must be employed to ensure that the EMPR is adequately implemented. The system to be used must be determined before production commences, included in the tender documents and contracts, and made clear to all project workers.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name:	Sinalo Matshona
Nationality:	South African
Date of Birth:	19 July 1998
Profession	Environmental Scientist
Professional Qualification/ Skills	BSc (Life and Environmental Science) specialising with Geography and Environmental Management; University of Johannesburg, 2019.
	Generating and Analysing Maps using GIS (ArcGIS); University of Johannesburg, 2018.
Professional Membership/ Registrations	Registered Candidate Natural Scientist (SACNASP- #147072)
Current Employer	Environmental Impact Management Services (Pty) Ltd.

KEY EXPERIENCE

Ms Sinalo Matshona is a registered Candidate Natural Scientists who holds a BSc (Life and Environmental Science) majoring in Geography and Environmental Management from the University of Johannesburg. Sinalo is registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Profession (SACNASP) as a Candidate Natural Scientist (#147072). She has been employed as a full time Site Environmental Control Officer since 24 February 2020, her duties involved daily environmental compliance monitoring onsite, preparing and updating of environmental file, construction site rehabilitation planning, Environmental Awareness Training, liaising with the Contractor, external auditors and other involved parties and providing verbal and written reports. She is currently working as a full time Environmental Consultant; her key roles include but are not limited to undertaking and managing the public participation process for various ongoing Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) projects, compiling of Basic Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment Reports, Water Use License Applications (WULA), undertaking environmental compliance monitoring and project management.

CAREER SUMMARY

Period: February 2020-Present	Organisation: EIMS	Position: Junior Environmental Consultant
Key Projects/ Assignments	<p><u>Project Experience:</u></p> <p>Full time Site Environmental Control Officer for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mvezo Eastern Beach Sewer Upgrades of the Overflow Chambers, East London; <p>Public Participation Consultant for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmony Kalgold Expansion EIA Project, Delareyville; Concession Creek Solar PV Facility Project, Mbombela; 	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-Teck ITC Recycling Facility, Johannesburg; • Selkirk Sewer Pipeline Development Project, Johannesburg; • Black Mountain Mining Prospecting Right Application Project, Northern Cape; • Harmony Free State South Reclamation Pipeline Project, Free State; • FFS OTGC EA Amendment Project, Durban; • Johannesburg Roads Agency Klipfontein View Road and Stormwater Upgrade Project, Johannesburg; • Gariiep Road Upgrade, Northern Cape; • Kangala Discard (EIA) Project, Delmas and; • Tosaco Exploration Right EIA Project, Northern Cape. <p>Environmental Assessment Practitioner for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johannesburg Roads Agency Klipfontein View Roads and Stormwater Upgrade Project; • Harmony MWS Pipelines Project; • Sterkfontein Poultry Expansion Project; • Chartwell Data Centre Basic Assessment Project; • Glencore Wonderkop Solar Photovoltaic EIA Project. <p>Environmental Control Officer for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sterkfontein Poultry Expansion Project; and • SANRAL Msikaba Bridge Construction Project.
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LANGUAGE CAPABILITY

Language	Speak	Read	Write
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
IsiXhosa	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent



DECLARATION

I confirm that the above information contained in the CV is an accurate description of my experience and qualifications at the time of signature.

S. Matshona

Signature of Staff Member

06/07/2022

Date