

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN REPORT (EMPr)
*Development and operation of a 1.5 MW Solar Photovoltaic
facility located on a 1.7 ha area on Portion 16 of Tygerfontein
347, Albertinia, Hessequa Local Municipality*

Appendix 10
July 2026



PREPARED FOR THE APPLICANT:
PREPARED BY:
DATE:

Outeniqua Game Farm (Pty) Ltd
Claire De Jongh (EAPASA REG: 2021/3519)
July 2026

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REQUIREMENTS:

Appendix 4 of Regulation 982 of the 2014 EIA Regulations (as amended, 2017) published in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA), contains the required contents of an Environmental Management Programme (EMP). The table below serves as a summary of how these requirements were incorporated into this EMPR:

Details of – The EAP who prepared the EMPR; and The expertise of the EAP to prepare an EMPR, including a curriculum Vitae;	Appendix A: Details of EAP
A detailed description of the aspects of the activity that are covered by the EMPR as identified by the project description;	2. PROJECT DETAILS
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;	All figures
A description of the impact management outcomes, 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 – planning and design; pre-construction activities; construction activities; rehabilitation of the environment after construction and where applicable post closure; and where relevant, operation activities;	Appendix J of Draft BAR
a description of proposed impact management actions, identifying the manner in which the impact management outcomes contemplated in paragraph (d) will be achieved, and must, where applicable, include actions to – avoid, modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation; comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practises; comply with any applicable provisions of the Act regarding closure, where applicable; and comply with any provisions of the Act regarding financial provision for rehabilitation, where applicable;	5. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME
the method of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);	4.1 Signing of the EMPR 4. REPORTING PROCEDURES 6 COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMPR
the frequency of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);	8. Enforcing the EMPR and responsibilities

an indication of the persons who will be responsible for the implementation of the impact management actions;	5. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME 8. Enforcing the EMPr and responsibilities
the time periods within which the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f) must be implemented;	5. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME 6 COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMPr
the mechanism for monitoring compliance with the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);	6 COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMPr
a program for reporting on compliance, taking into account the requirements as prescribed by Regulations;	6 COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMPr
an environmental awareness plan describing the manner in which – the applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work; and risks must be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment; and	9. Code of conduct
any specific information that may be required by the competent authority.	Registration form to request registration in terms of the “Norm for the Exclusion of the Development and Expansion of Solar Photovoltaic facilities in areas of Low or Medium Environmental Sensitivity

TABLE OF DEFINITIONS

"Agricultural Specialist Assessment Protocol" means the Agricultural Protocol for the Specialist Assessment and Minimum Report Content Requirements of Environmental Impacts on Agricultural Resources by Onshore Wind and/or Solar Energy Generation Facilities where the Electricity Output is 20MW or more, published under Government Notice No. 320 in Government Gazette No. 43110 of 20 March 2020;

“development footprint” means any evidence of physical alteration as a result of the undertaking of any activity;

"competent authority" means the organ of state that would have been designated by section 24C of the Act with considering an application for an environmental authorisation in respect of a listed or specified activity;

Critical Biodiversity Area – Areas in a natural condition that are required to meet biodiversity targets, for species, ecosystems or ecological processes and infrastructure.

"developer" means a proponent that has successfully registered activities in terms of the Norm for the Exclusion of the Development and Expansion of Solar Photovoltaic Facilities in Areas of Low or Medium Environmental Sensitivity

“development” means the building, erection, construction or establishment of a facility, structure or infrastructure, including associated earthworks or borrow pits, that is necessary for the undertaking of a listed or specified activity, [including any associated post development monitoring] but excludes any modification, alteration or expansion of such a facility, structure or infrastructure, including associated earthworks or borrow pits, and excluding the redevelopment of the same facility in the same location, with the same capacity and footprint;

“development setback” means a setback line defined or adopted by the competent authority;

TABLE OF DEFINITIONS

Environmental Assessment Practitioner – an individual responsible for the planning, management, coordination or review of environmental impact assessments, strategic environmental assessments and environmental management programmes.
Environment Conservation Act 73 of 1989 Regulations - promulgated in 1997, superseded by 2006, 2010, 2014 and 2014 (as amended, 2017) EIA Regulations issued in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)
Environmental Control Officer – A site agent who needs to ensure that all environmental authorisation and conditions are adhered to during the construction / operational phase of the project as required
Ecological Support Area – Areas that are not essential for meeting biodiversity targets, but that play an important role in supporting the functioning of PAs or CBAs and are often vital for delivering ecosystem services.
Environmental Impact Assessment regulations published in terms of the NEMA which lists activities that may not commence without an EA in place
Environmental Management Programme – an environmental management tool used to ensure that undue or reasonably avoidable adverse impacts of the construction, operation and decommissioning of a project are prevented; and that the positive benefits of the projects are enhanced
“indigenous vegetation” refers to vegetation consisting of indigenous plant species occurring naturally in an area, regardless of the level of alien infestation and where the topsoil has not been lawfully disturbed during the preceding ten years;
interested and affected party - name is recorded in the register opened for that application in terms of regulation 42 of NEMA regulations.
“interests of the whole community” means the collective interests of the community determined by- (a) prioritising the collective interests in coastal public property of all persons living in the Republic over the interests of a particular group or sector of society; (b) adopting a long-term perspective that takes into account the interests of future generations in inheriting coastal public property and a coastal environment characterised by healthy and productive ecosystems and economic activities that are ecologically and socially sustainable; and (c) taking into account the interests of other living organisms that are dependent on the coastal environment.
“local community” means any community of people living, or having rights or interests, in a distinct geographical area within the coastal zone;
“maintenance” means actions performed to keep a structure or system functioning or in service on the same location, capacity and footprint;
Maintenance Management Plan – means a maintenance management plan for maintenance purposes defined and adopted by the competent authority
National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) as amended 2017 – national environmental legislation that provides principles for decision-making on matters that affect the environment.
Regulation area - The DWS regulated area is defined as: The outer edge of the 1 in 100-year flood line or the delineated riparian habitat. If neither is determined, it includes the area within 100 meters from the edge of the watercourse. The area within a 500-meter radius from the delineated boundary of any wetland or pan
Protected area - an area of land or sea that is formally protected by law and managed mainly for biodiversity conservation. Protected areas recognised in the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act 57 of 2003) (hereafter referred to as the Protected Areas Act) are considered formal protected areas in the NPAES. The

TABLE OF DEFINITIONS

NPAES distinguishes between land-based protected areas, which may protect both terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity features, and marine protected areas.

"screening tool" means the National Web Based Environmental Screening Tool which is accessible at <https://screening.environment.gov.za>

"specialist" means a person who is skilled in a specific and restricted field and is registered under the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003 (Act No. 27 of 2003) by the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions under a specific field of practice;

ABBREVIATIONS

DEADP	Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
CBA	CBA Critical Biodiversity Area – Areas in a natural condition that are required to meet biodiversity targets, for species, ecosystems or ecological processes and infrastructure.
CMP	Coastal Management Plan
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
ESA	Ecological Support Area
GRDM	Garden Route District Municipality
HLM	Hessequa Local Municipality
kV	Kilo Volts
kW	Kilo Watts
Masl	Meters above sea level
MW	Mega Watts
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) as amended 2017
PA	Protected Area - A protected area recognised in the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act 57 of 2003)
PV	PHOTOVOLTAIC
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
WC	Western Cape

Contents

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REQUIREMENTS:	1
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.2 Purpose of the EMPr	1
1.2 The Polluter-Pays Principle	2
2. PROJECT DETAILS	2
3. Description of Environment	6
3.1 CLIMATE AND RAINFALL	6
3.2 GEOLOGY AND SOILS	7
3.3 LAND USE	9
3.4 SURFACE WATER	9
3.5 TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY	9
4 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS	11
4.1 Signing of the EMPr	11
4.2 Legislation	11
5 REPORTING PROCEDURES	11
5.1 Documentation	11
5.2. Incident / complaint Register	12
5.3 Emergency Response	12
6 Project Responsibilities	12
7 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME	14
7.1 Planning	14
7.2 Aquatic and Stormwater management	14
7.3 Sewage facilities management	15
7.4 Site management	15
7.5 Mitigation Measures - Waste management	15
7.6 Mitigation Measures – Fire Risk	16
7.7 Mitigation Measures – Vehicles, traffic, road users	16
7.8 Mitigation measures – visual and noise impacts	17
7.9 Mitigation Measures – Terrestrial Biodiversity and vegetation clearing	17
7.10 Mitigation Measures – Alien invasive flora species	17
7.11 Mitigation Measures – Fauna	18
7.12 Washing of solar panels	18
7.13 Vegetation management / Rehabilitation	18
7.14 Mitigation measures – socio-economic impacts	18

EMPr Targets / checklist:.....	19
8 COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMPr	22
8.1 Monitoring and Compliance	22
8.2 Auditing Process	22
8.3 Unlawful Activity/ies	23
8.4 AMENDMENTS TO THE EMPr.....	23
8.5 Enforcing the EMPr and responsibilities	23
8.6 Code of conduct	24
Appendix A: Details of EAP	26

List of Figures

Figure 1: Typical solar panel structure plan.....	4
Figure 2: Typical solar panel structure plan showing length of solar structure	4
Figure 3: Electrical layout showing 12 solar structures and 12 inverters and 11KV mini sub	5
Figure 4: Layout of solar facility (adapted from Pro-Plan, 2026).....	5
Figure 5: Soil Map (solar site has low agricultural potential soils)	8
Figure 6: General Agricultural Soil Potential (solar site has low agricultural potential soils).....	8
Figure 16: Mapped vegetation of the site (Overview) with the solar facility located in a transformed area	10

List of Tables

Table 1: Project Aspects to be completed by construction / maintenance team as required	20
Table 2: Table of responsibilities	23

1. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the Integrated Environmental Management Guidelines published by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE) in 1992, the purpose of an Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) is *“to describe how negative environmental impacts will be managed, rehabilitated or monitored and how positive impacts will be maximised”*.

Section 28 of NEMA (National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998) states that:

Duty of care and remediation of environmental damage -

“(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 be reasonably avoided or stopped, to minimise and rectify such pollution or degradation of the environment”

This final EMPr must be read in conjunction with the Registration form to request registration in terms of the “Norm for the Exclusion of the Development and Expansion of Solar Photovoltaic facilities in areas of Low or Medium Environmental Sensitivity dated **July 2026**. All recommendations, relevant conditions and mitigation measures provided in the EMPr and must be adhered to.

This EMPr must form an integral part of the contract documents, as it outlines the methodology & duties required so that the project objectives can be achieved in an environmentally sustainable manner; with particular reference to the prevention and mitigation of environmental impacts caused by planning, construction and operational phases and activities associated with this project.

1.2 Purpose of the EMPr

The purpose of this EMPr is to ensure that the negative environmental impacts of the proposed activities are managed, mitigated and kept to a minimum during the planning, construction and operational phases of the activities. This EMPr forms appendix 10 of the Registration form to request registration in terms of the “Norm for the Exclusion of the Development and Expansion of Solar Photovoltaic facilities in areas of Low or Medium Environmental Sensitivity and will be submitted with the registration form to the competent authority (CA) for approval. The CA identified is the Western Cape Department of environmental affairs and development planning (DEADP).

Once the EMPr is approved by DEADP it is seen as a legal binding document on the following affected parties:

- 1 All related contractors / subcontractors and service providers as may be required

Copies of this EMPr must be kept on site and all contractors and service providers are required to familiarise themselves with the content of this EMPr.

It is suggested that the EMPr be reviewed on a 5 yearly basis. Should any amendments need to be made during operational phase, written authorisation should be obtained from DEADP.

1.2 The Polluter-Pays Principle

This principle provides for “the costs of remedying pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse health effects and of preventing, controlling or minimizing further pollution, environmental damage or adverse health effects must be paid for by those responsible for harming the environment.”

2. PROJECT DETAILS

LOCATION AND OVERVIEW

The proposed solar development footprint occupies approximately 1.7 ha within the north-eastern portion of Portion 16 of Farm Tygerfontein No. 347.

The proposed solar development area has been substantially transformed through historical brick-making activities and grazing over the past five decades. The proposed solar array, Battery Energy Storage System and associated electrical infrastructure are all located within the previously disturbed brick-making area. This portion of the property has never been cultivated due to its shallow soils, underlying hard rock and very low agricultural potential.

The facility has been designed to generate up to 1.5 MW of renewable electricity. Depending on the operational scenario, electricity may either be supplied directly to the proposed Greens residential development on Portion 15 (subject to a separate environmental authorisation process) or supplied to the Hessequa Local Municipality electricity distribution network via the existing electrical connection point on Erf 2282 (29 Mission Street), immediately adjacent to Portion 15 and owned by the proponent. Where electricity is supplied to the municipal network, the existing connection point will be upgraded, as required, to facilitate the connection. Electrical reticulation between the solar facility and the relevant point of supply will comprise underground cables installed in sleeves only, with no overhead powerlines proposed. The reticulation corridor, including the location of the existing connection point and any associated upgrade works, is situated entirely within land owned and controlled by the proponent and as confirmed by the Site Sensitivity Verification Report, is located within areas of Low environmental sensitivity.

The surrounding land uses comprise:

- the proposed Greens residential development immediately south of the site;
- A row of residential houses and the Albertinia Golf Course south of the proposed residential development;
- agricultural land to the west and north;
- the municipal cemetery, wastewater treatment works and road reserve to the east.

SOLAR FACILITY

The design of the proposed solar facility has been prepared by Lourens du Preez of Pro-Plan Drawing Office (January 2026). The facility will comprise the following components:

- Twelve (12) modular Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) power stacks, each rated at 125 kW.
- Twelve (12) inverters, each rated at 125 kW, providing a total installed generating capacity of 1.5 MW.
- One (1) 11 kV mini-substation.
- Electrical distribution cabinet.
- Electrical control room with a smooth steel-trowelled cement screed floor.
- Trench with a steel cover between two rows of power stacks.

EAP Services

- Six (6) LED tube lights.
- Day/night switch.
- One (1) 15-amp wall plug.
- External wall light.
- Four-way Ring Main Unit (RMU) incorporating bulk metering for the safe switching, protection and metering of the 11 kV distribution network.
- Underground electrical reticulation and MV cabling (installed within protective sleeves) extending from the solar facility either:
 - directly to the proposed Greens residential development on Portion 15 (anticipated demand of approximately 1.3 MW), subject to a separate environmental authorisation process; or
 - to the existing electrical connection point on Erf 2282 (29 Mission Street), owned by Outeniqua Game Farm (Pty) Ltd, which will be upgraded as required to facilitate connection to the Hessequa Local Municipality electricity distribution network.

Each solar structure will have the following specifications:

- Height: 4.0 m
- Width: 5.5 m, with a 0.6 m shoulder on either side (overall width of 6.7 m)
- Length: 20.6 m
- Foundation blocks: 0.6 m³
- 100 × 100 mm square tube columns
- Fifty-four (54) solar panels per structure. The solar panels will be positioned in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and the applicable SANS 1307, SANS 10106 and engineering standards.

The underground electrical reticulation will be installed within a narrow trench and will include:

- Installation within a defined corridor;
- Cabling placed within protective sleeves;
- Trench dimensions as specified by the electrical engineer;
- Backfilling and reinstatement of disturbed areas following installation;
- No overhead powerlines or pylons; and
- No establishment of new servitudes or use of road reserves.

The major components of the solar facility will be manufactured off site and assembled on site. The solar support structures will be installed directly onto the existing compacted brick-making surface, which provides a stable foundation. Consequently, only limited excavation will be required for the foundation blocks, underground cable trenches and associated electrical infrastructure. As confirmed by the Site Sensitivity Verification Report, the solar facility footprint, underground reticulation corridor and associated electrical infrastructure are all located within areas of Low environmental sensitivity.

The site development plans are included in Appendix 10-1 of this registration form.

The Engineering Services Report: Bulk Supply for Erf 2282, Albertinia is included in Appendix 10-2 of this Registration Form.

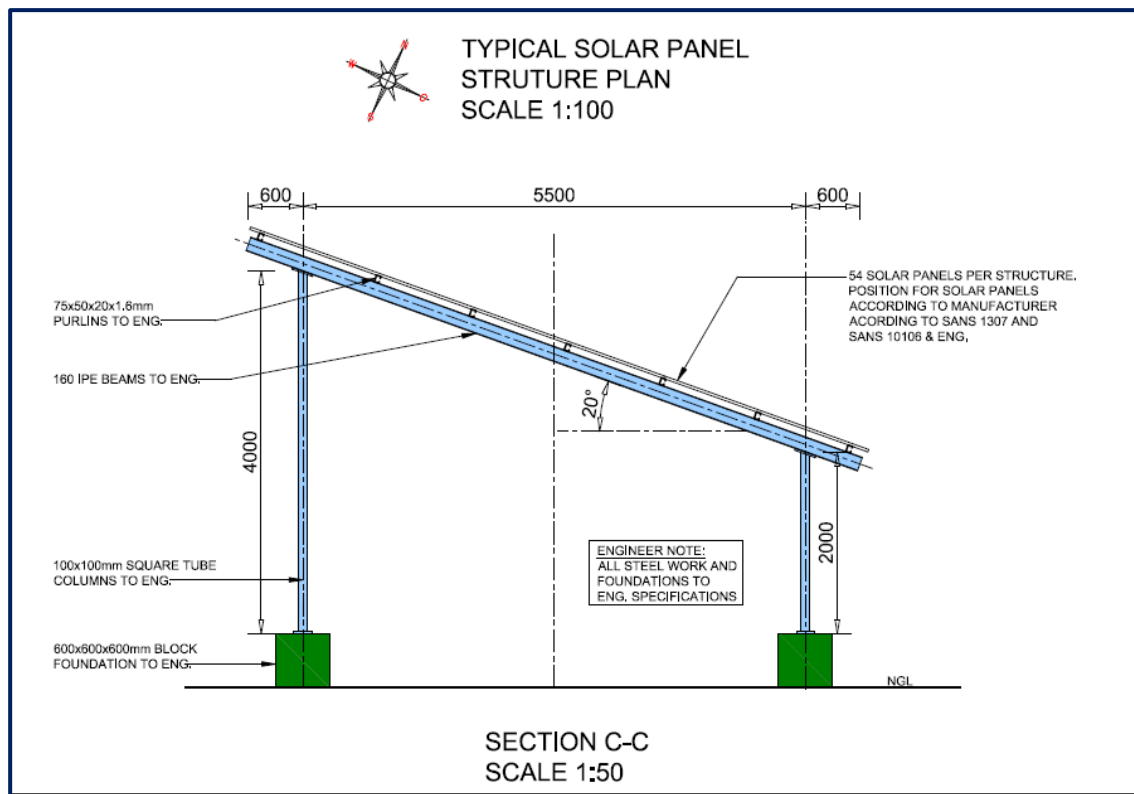


Figure 1: Typical solar panel structure plan

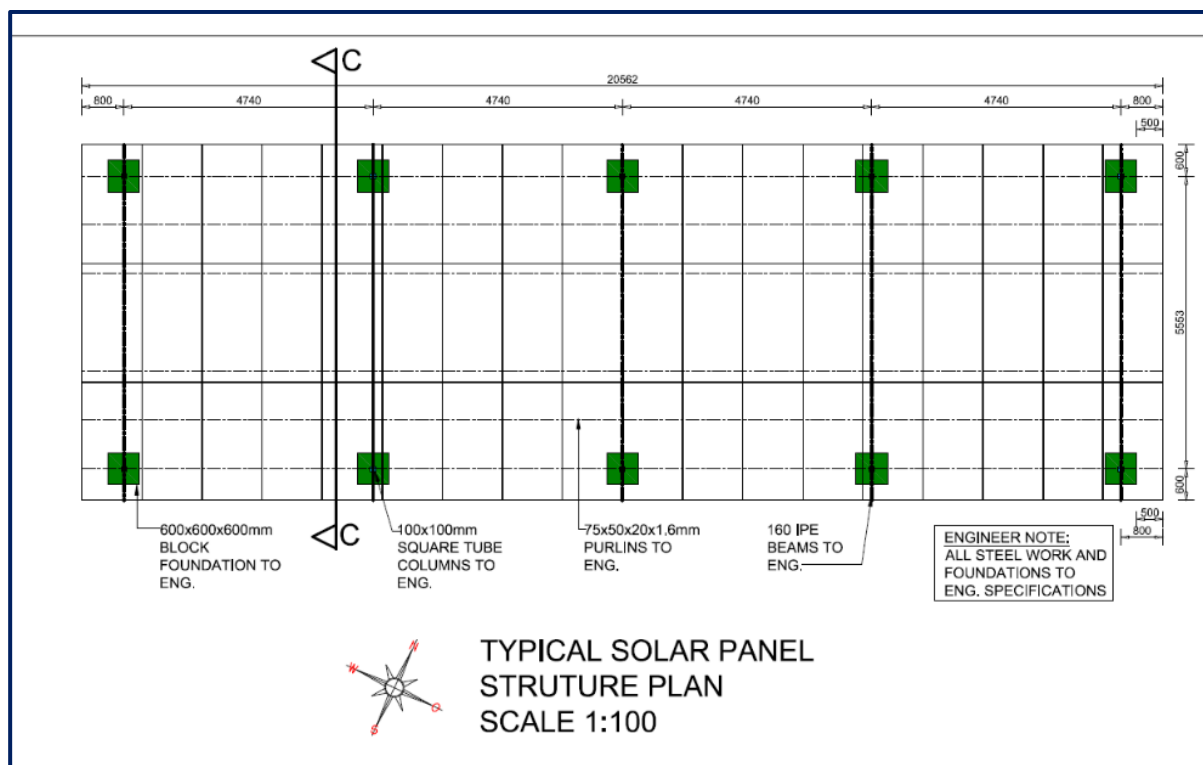


Figure 2: Typical solar panel structure plan showing length of solar structure

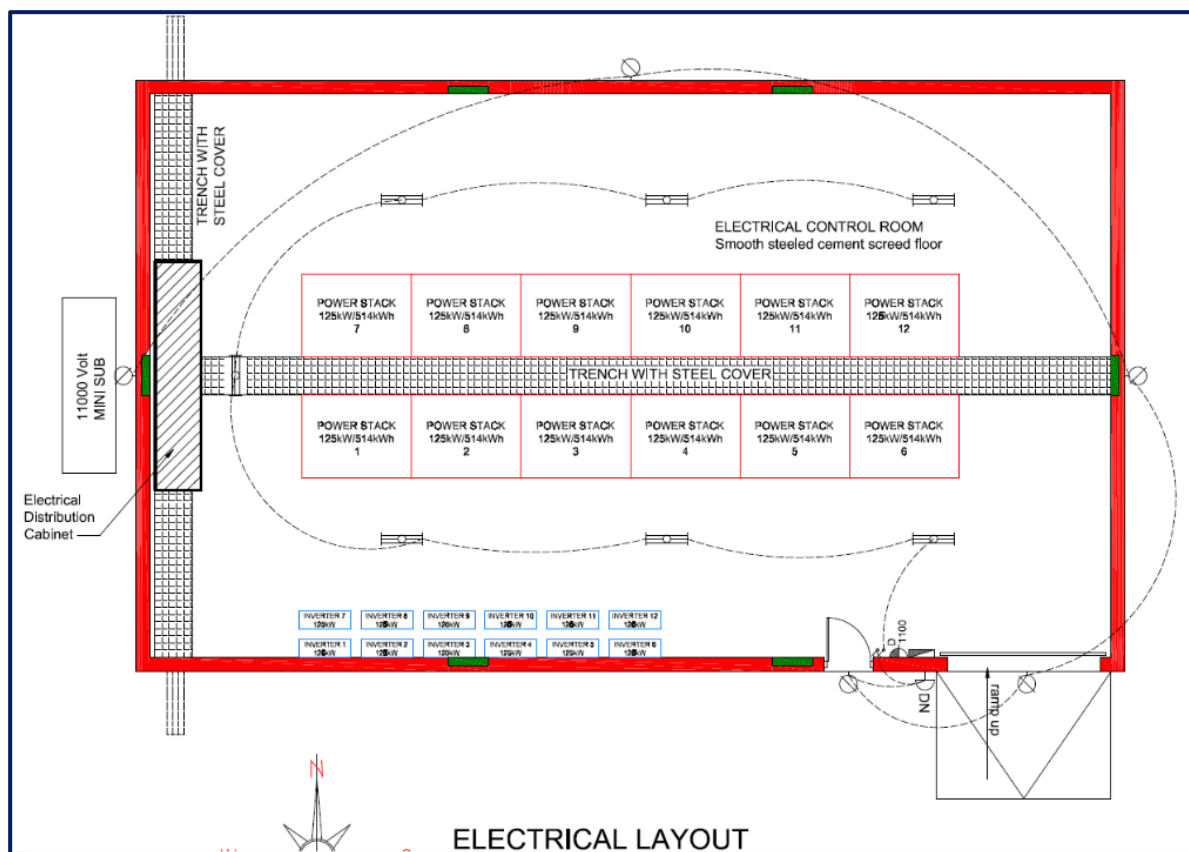


Figure 3: Electrical layout showing 12 solar structures and 12 inverters and 11KV mini sub

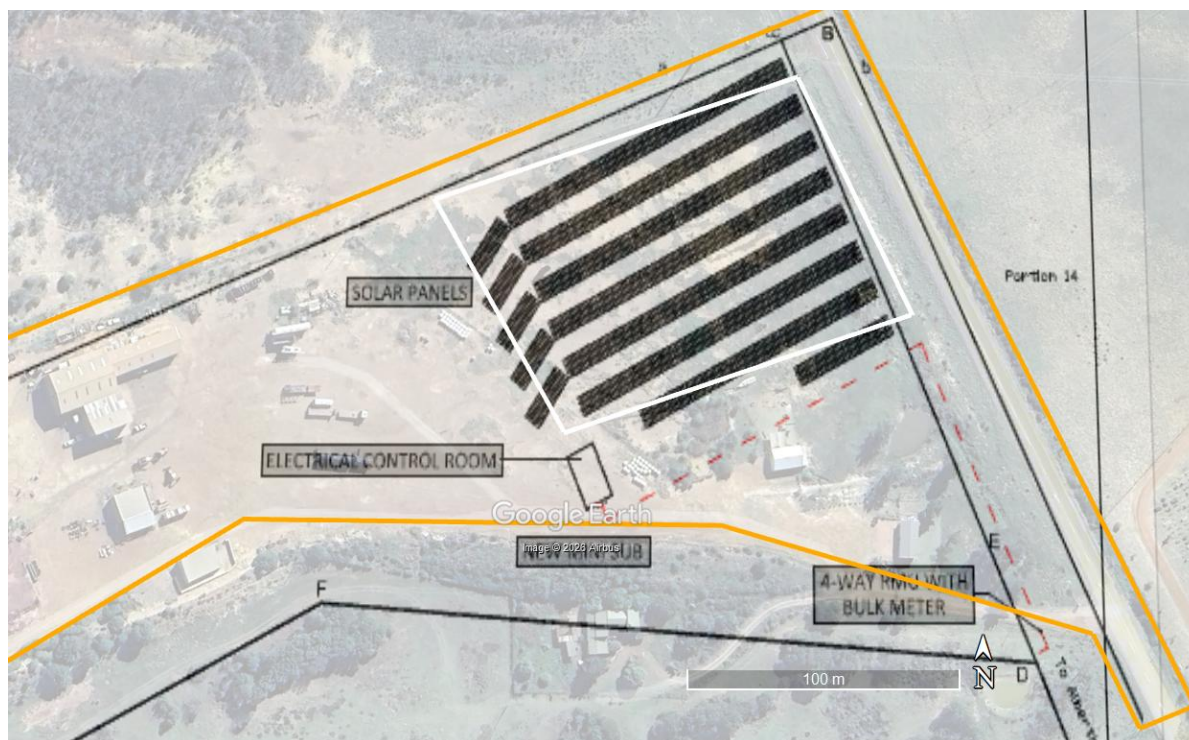


Figure 4: Layout of solar facility (adapted from Pro-Plan, 2026)

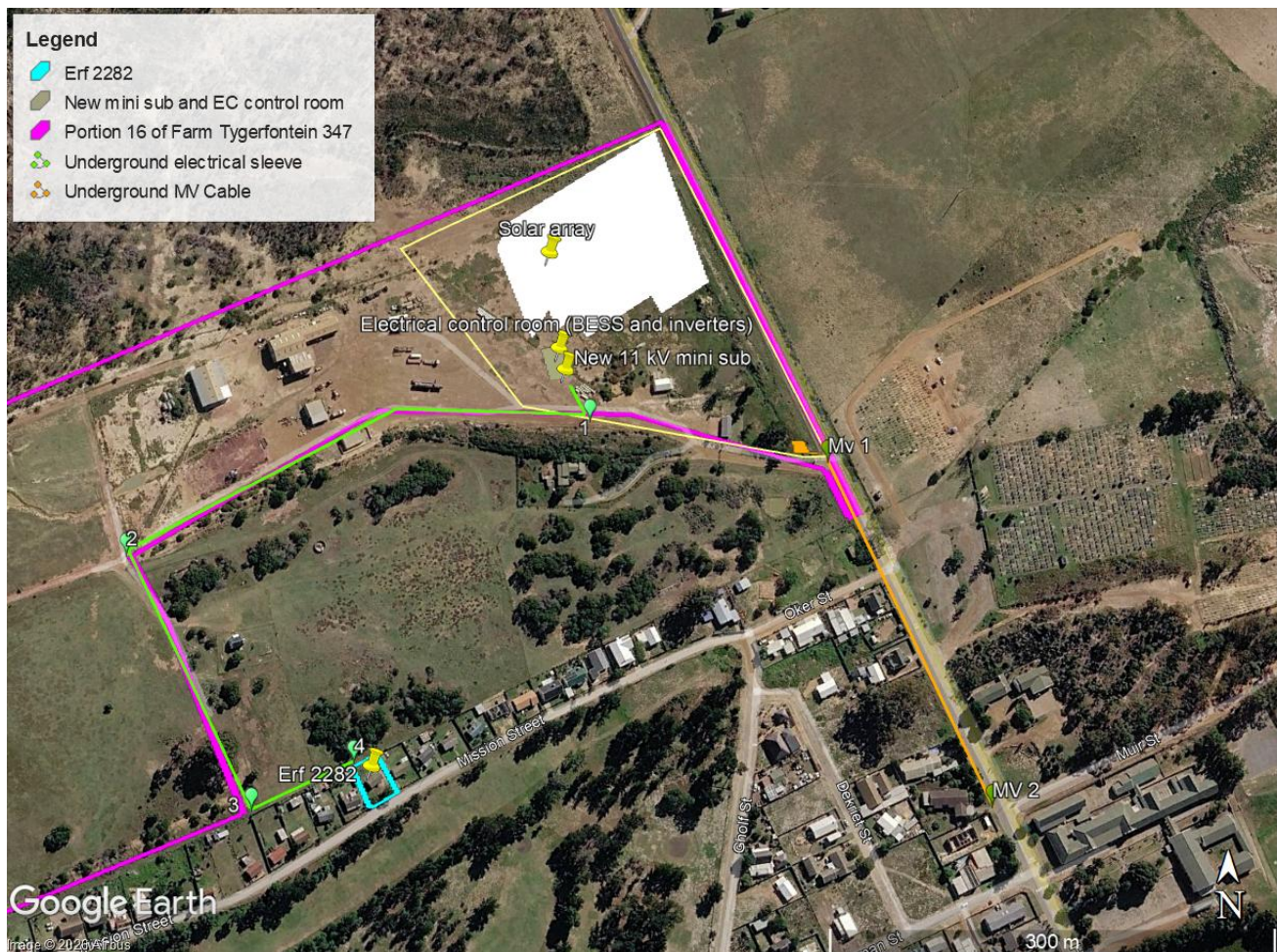


Figure 5: Location of Proposed Solar PV Facility and Associated Electrical Infrastructure

The components of the proposed solar PV facility will be manufactured off site and assembled on site. The site is located within an area verified by the respective specialists as having low terrestrial biodiversity, fauna, flora, aquatic biodiversity and agricultural sensitivity. The proposed 1.5 MW solar PV facility is being submitted for registration with the Competent Authority (CA) in terms of the applicable Norm and will be implemented in accordance with the requirements of the Norm and this EMPr.

This EMPr has been compiled to provide the environmental management and mitigation measures that must be implemented throughout the construction, operation and decommissioning of the facility to avoid, minimise and manage potential environmental impacts.

3. Description of Environment

3.1 CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

Albertinia experiences a temperate climate with mild summers and cool, wet winters area with an annual average of 400–600 mm. Rainfall is seasonal and peaks during autumn–winter months. Episodic rainfall events occur and result in flash flows in non-perennial streams.

3.2 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Geology

The property is underlain by Bokkeveld shales and Table Mountain Group sandstones of the Cape Supergroup. There are no valleys on the site and the soils on the property itself are uniformly deep, sandy soils.

Deep neutral to acid, usually red, Tertiary sands associated with limestone of Bredasdorp Formation are mapped in the project area as well as acid sands derived from alluvial deposits from the Gouritz River. The Acid Tertiary sands are usually grey from Potberg and Aasvogelberg which are locally prominent. Land types are mainly Fc, Hb and Db.

The geology map indicates that the local area is underlain by high level terrace gravel, silcrete and ferricrete (map symbol Tg), as well as sandstone and argillaceous sandstone (Db) and remnants of windblown sands (Schafer, 2026)

Soils

The solar installation area is located on an area which has had all topsoil removed in the past; the original soil cover was a thin to moderately deep sand or stony, loamy sand, and possibly a clay-rich lower subsoil which was utilized for brick making by a previous land owner. Both the stony, sandy soil cover and any clay layers have been removed to make way for warehouses used as part of brickmaking activities and which currently store farm equipment.

As a result, this portion of the land is essentially underlain by hard rock with only minimal soil coverage in parts. This soil has a low potential due to its restricted depth, low water and nutrient holding capacities.

This area was never used for any type of cropping due to its low inherent fertility and very low potential; the area has been used as part of a brick making facility for the past 50 years.

The agricultural potential of the solar facility area is verified as low. There are no agriculturally sensitive areas identified on the site and there are no developmental limits identified on the solar facility area. The area has already been modified and considered to be suitable for the location of the solar facility.

The agricultural / soil potential of the solar site is verified as Low.

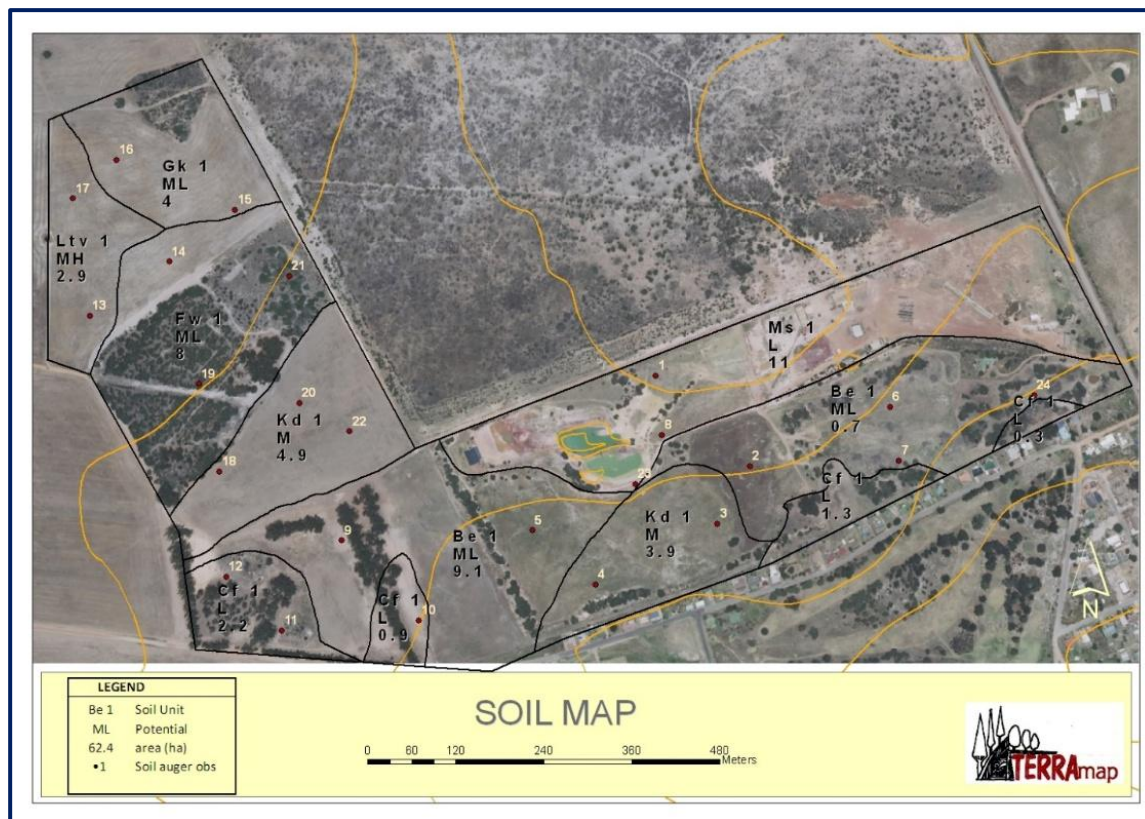


Figure 6: Soil Map (solar site has low agricultural potential soils)

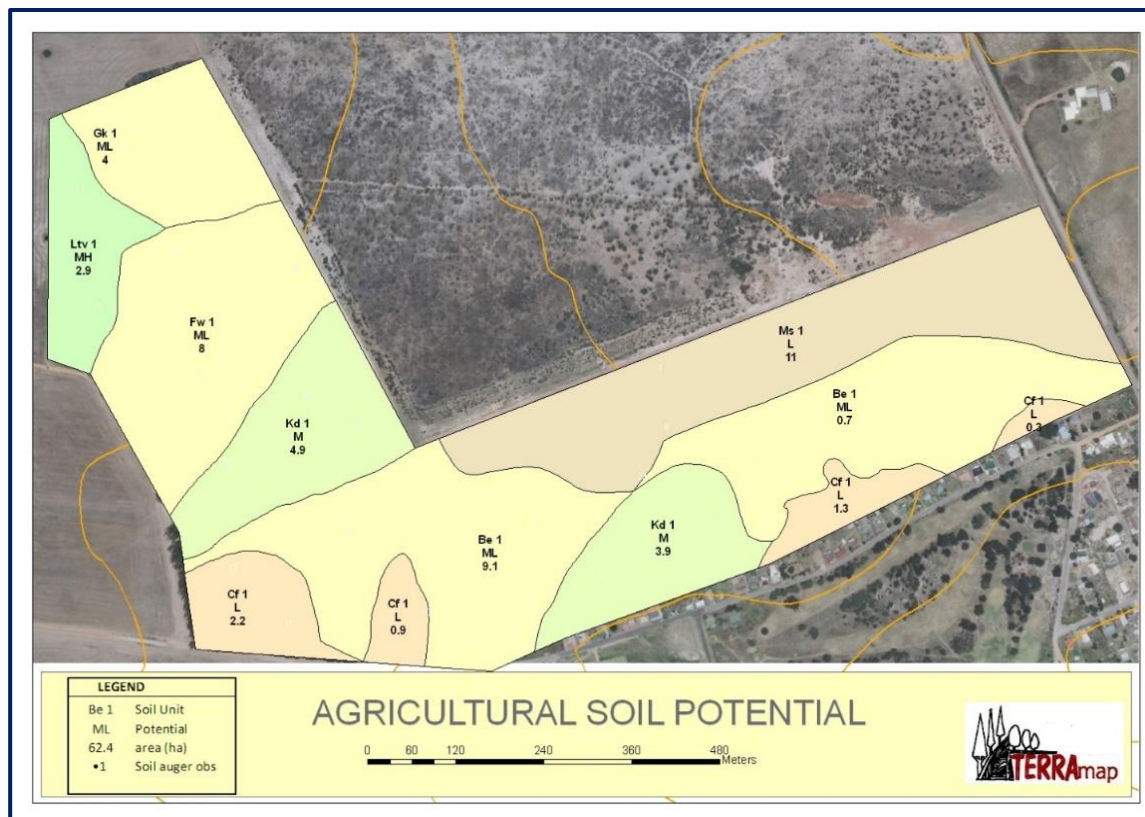


Figure 7: General Agricultural Soil Potential (solar site has low agricultural potential soils)

3.3 LAND USE

Prior to the 2000s, the north eastern section of the site was utilised for agricultural purposes (forestry / grazing) and the southern eastern section was used for industrial development and quarrying activities resulting in the initial alteration of the indigenous vegetation.

3.4 SURFACE WATER

The site falls in the Gouritz Water Management Area. The site does not fall within any mapped Strategic Water Source Areas. The National Wetland Map 5 (NBA, 2018) does not show mapped wetlands on the property and there are no rivers indicated by the various river inventories. In terms of the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (CapeNature 2023) there are no aquatic Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA habitat -aquatic) within the property.

The Aquatic Assessment confirmed that no natural wetlands, rivers, watercourses or drainage lines occur within the proposed solar development footprint or within 500 m thereof, including the associated underground electrical reticulation corridor.

3.5 TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY

Terrestrial Biodiversity

The project is located within a previously disturbed brownfield site comprising the former brick-making area on Portion 16. Historical brick-making, quarrying and associated industrial activities have extensively transformed the site over approximately the past five decades. Large areas are devoid of vegetation, while the remaining areas comprise degraded secondary grassland dominated by common grasses and alien invasive species, particularly *Acacia cyclops*.

The terrestrial biodiversity specialist confirmed that the proposed solar development footprint and associated underground electrical reticulation corridor contain no remaining natural vegetation and are correctly classified as No Natural Area Remaining (NNAR). This conclusion is supported by historical aerial imagery, land cover mapping and Landsat imagery, all of which confirm the long-standing transformation of the site. Although the 2023 Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan maps portions of the property as CBA 1 and CBA 2, the specialist verified that these mapped biodiversity priorities are not representative of the current on-site conditions within the proposed development footprint. No *Albertinia* Sand Fynbos remains within the development footprint, with only occasional secondary thicket elements, including scattered shrubs and succulent species, occurring within the disturbed landscape. The footprint has been extensively transformed and no longer meets the criteria for a Critical Biodiversity Area or Ecological Support Area. The specialist therefore verified the terrestrial biodiversity sensitivity of the development footprint and associated infrastructure as Low. Refer to Appendix 3b.

Plant species

The site falls within the broader distribution range of several endemic flora species and Species of Conservation Concern (SCC). However, the terrestrial biodiversity specialist confirmed that the proposed development footprint contains no suitable habitat for these species as a result of the extensive historical transformation associated with brick-making, quarrying and associated industrial activities. No plant species characteristic of *Albertinia* Sand Fynbos remain within the development footprint.

EAP Services

Site surveys confirmed that no Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Rare flora species, including any of the flora Species of Conservation Concern identified by the DFFE Screening Tool, are present within the proposed development footprint or associated underground electrical reticulation corridor. Accordingly, the proposed development will not impact on any flora Species of Conservation Concern.

Four broad habitat types were identified on Portion 16 during the specialist assessment (Figure 20):

1. Transformed habitat – comprising buildings, roads, hardened surfaces, unvegetated areas and the former brick-making and quarry area. The proposed solar facility is located entirely within this transformed habitat.
2. Alien invaded habitat – comprising dense stands of *Acacia mearnsii* (Black Wattle) and *Acacia cyclops* (Rooikrans), with scattered indigenous shrubs occurring along the margins.
3. Secondary grassland (old agricultural lands) – dominated by common pasture grasses, particularly *Cynodon dactylon* (Kweek), together with pioneer herbs and scattered shrubs. No species typical of Albertinia Sand Fynbos were recorded, confirming that the vegetation represents transformed secondary vegetation rather than natural fynbos.
4. Artificial quarry dam – a man-made waterbody associated with the former quarry, surrounded by alien invasive vegetation and limited riparian species.

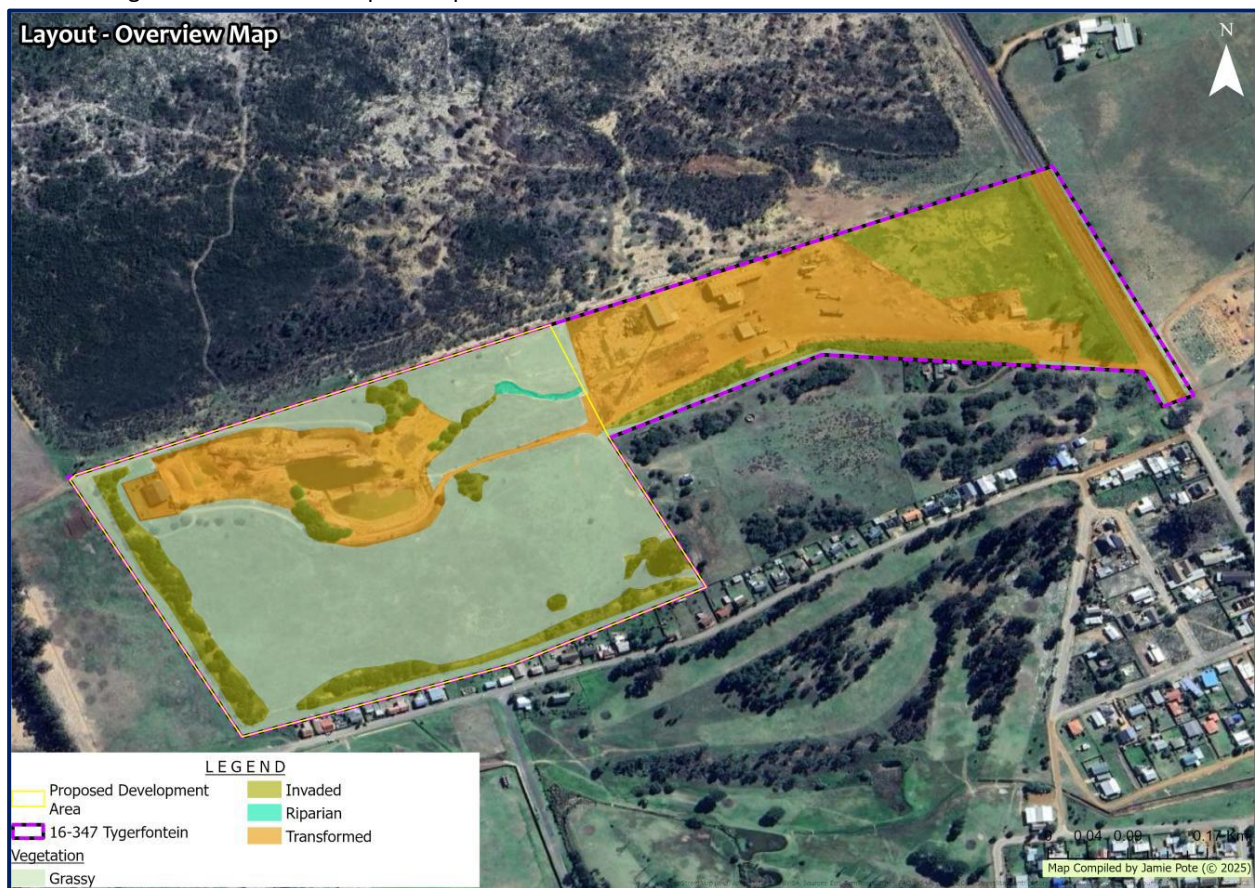


Figure 8: Mapped vegetation of the site (Overview) with the solar facility located in a transformed area

Animal Species

No Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable fauna species, nor any of the fauna Species of Conservation Concern identified by the DFFE Screening Tool, were recorded during the specialist assessment. The Screening Tool identified *Aneuryphymus montanus* (mountain grasshopper), *Afrotris afra* (Southern Black Korhaan) and Sensitive Species 5 as requiring verification. Site observations confirmed that none of these species, nor suitable habitat for these species, occur within the proposed development footprint or associated underground electrical reticulation corridor. The transformed nature of the site provides little or no suitable

habitat for these species. Fauna recorded were typical of disturbed agricultural landscapes and included a small herd of Springbok and evidence of Cape Dune Mole-rat (*Bathyergus suillus*), neither of which are species of conservation concern.

4 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Signing of the EMPr

The acknowledgement form at the back of the approved EMPr is to be signed by the holder of the Environmental Authorisation (the Applicant), the Contractor, and the ECO as applicable to scope of work to project phase; acknowledging that all parties are familiar with the requirements of the EMPr. All employees and dwelling owners are to be made aware of the conditions as contained in the EMPr as well as the contractual conditions relating to the environment as contained in the contract document.

4.2 Legislation

Of importance are all national, provincial and municipal by-laws and regulations

Relevant environmental legislation and guidelines:

- *National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) and EIA Regulations*
- *National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004)*
- *Environmental Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989)*
- *Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance No 19 of 1974 / Western Cape Nature Conservation Laws Amendment Act (Act 3 Of 2000)*
- *National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999*
- *Hessequa Spatial Development Framework*
- *Norm for the Exclusion of the Development and Expansion of Solar Photovoltaic facilities in areas of Low or Medium Environmental Sensitivity*

Statutes are amended periodically; it is the holder of the EAs' responsibility to identify legislation relevant to the proposed activity

5 REPORTING PROCEDURES

5.1 Documentation

The following documentation must be kept on site in order to record compliance with the EMPr:

An Environmental File which includes:

- Copy of the EMPr;
- Communications Register – CA; records of complaints and responses provided
- Audit reports (construction as required; annual operational)
- Incident Register
- Documentation including:
 - Waste management records as required
 - Service slips of conservancy tanks as required
 - Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) for any hazardous substances

5.2. Incident / complaint Register

The applicant will put in place an Environmental Register and will ensure that the following information is recorded for all complaints / incidents:

- Nature of complaint / incident.
- Causes of complaint / incident.
- Party/parties responsible for causing complaint / incident.
- Immediate actions undertaken to stop / reduce / contain the causes of the complaint / incident.
- Additional corrective or remedial action taken and/or to be taken to address and to prevent reoccurrence of the complaint / incident.
- Timeframes and the parties responsible for the implementation of the corrective or remedial actions.
- Procedures to be undertaken and/or penalties to be applied if corrective or remedial actions are not implemented.
- Copies of all correspondence received regarding complaints/incidents.

5.3 Emergency Response

Emergency procedures must be in place to ensure appropriate responses to unexpected / accidental actions / incidents that could cause environmental impacts. Emergency procedures to include the following:

- Trained as required in terms of incidents and emergency situations;
- Details of the organisation (i.e. manpower) and responsibilities, accountability and liability of personnel;
- A list of key personnel and contact numbers;
- Details of emergency services (e.g. the fire department / on-site fire detail, spill clean-up services) shall be listed;
- Internal and external communication plans, including prescribed reporting procedures;
- Actions to be taken in the event of different types of emergencies;
- Incident recording, progress reporting and remediation measures to be implemented; and
- Information on any hazardous materials, including the potential impact associated with each, and measures to be taken in the event of accidental release.

6 Project Responsibilities

Responsibility for the implementation of the EMPr lies with the developer - Outeniqua Game Farm (Pty) Ltd (OGF).

OGF will be responsible for the following:

- Adhering to the approved EMPr.
- Ensure that all appointed services providers that may be required (e.g. contractors, engineers, service providers, town planners), as relevant, are aware of and understand the conditions of the EMPr.
- Has the right to remove any person or appointed contractors or personnel from site if they contravene with the measures in this EMPr.
- Ensure and environmental management file is in place, audits carried out to ensure daily compliance to the EMP

The internal ECO's responsibilities must include, *inter alia*:

- Maintaining EM file
 - Keep records of services (i.e. ablution service, waste disposal)
 - Keep incident / response record as applicable

EAP Services

- Keep records of non-compliances and required timeframe to rectify
- Guide, advise and consult any contractors who will be involved in construction and installation of Solar PV infrastructure.
- Ensure staff are adequately trained on environmental responsibilities as applicable
- Ensure daily management and continuous checks on mitigation measures as required

The external auditor responsibilities must include, *inter alia*:

- Annual audit on compliance with EMPr

The responsibilities of the service providers and contractors include but are not limited to the following:

- Adhere with the conditions and recommendations of the EMPr or any other legally binding documentation as relevant to scope of work to be carried out.
- Prevent actions that may cause harm to the environment.
- Correct non compliances identified by ECO / applicant / auditor; be responsible for any remedial activities in response to an environmental incident within their scope of influence.
- Ensure compliance of all site personnel and / or visitors to the EMPR and any other authorisations.

Fines for noncompliance's of EMPr to be determined by the applicant as applicable.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

It is important that mitigation measures are strictly adhered to and that all measures are taken to reduce the disturbance footprint wherever possible to minimize negative impacts.

7.1 Planning

- A suitably qualified internal ECO (qualified in environmental management or similar) should be appointed / nominated
- The ECO must be provided with the EMPr and ensure measures in this EMPr are complied to.
- The ECO is to maintain an Environmental Management file which includes required records for audit purposes
- Carry out Environmental Awareness and training with contractors
- Carry out pre and post construction audits
- The development is to include:
 - Assembling of solar structures, electrical control room, inverters
 - Placement of electrical reticulation sleeves and connection requirements as required
 - A stormwater drain has been incorporated into the design. Runoff during construction is to be mitigated as required to reducing flow concentration; energy dissipating structures are to be constructed as required
 - Coordinate with Hessequa Municipality for final design approval
 - Access to the PV solar site is in place
- Laydown area for contractors (to be rehabilitated at end of construction stage as required);
- Laydown areas will include waste receptacles, skips, ablution facilities, materials required, staff lunch area, delivery area etc.

The sequence of events recommended is as follows:

- Contractor laydown area selected (include areas for waste management facilities, hazardous substances facilities, ablution facilities, area for stockpiles, areas for building material required; site office as required)
- Site clearing and construction and installation of facilities
- Installation of any stormwater management measures as per engineer recommendation
- Rehabilitation of site

7.2 Aquatic and Stormwater management

- Ensure that construction activities do not cause any preferential flow paths and concentrated surface runoff during rainfall events. Reduce transport of sediment from development area through use of mulch fencing/ biodegradable coir logs / soil saver biodegradable matting
- Stormwater management should focus on introducing runoff responsibly into the receiving environment.
- No contaminated surface runoff or wastewater/ wash water must be allowed to enter the surrounding environment.

- It is important that the rehabilitation of site is planned and completed in such a way that the runoff water will not cause erosion.
- The stormwater infrastructure should be checked following every high rainfall event to ensure it is working effectively.

7.3 Sewage facilities management

- Adequate ablution facilities must be provided as required for all construction staff and strict supervision provided to ensure sewage contamination of the site does not take place.
- Ablution facility to be provided as necessary at a ratio of 1:10; ablution facility must be secured to prevent being blown over and must be placed within the development area.
- Ablution facility is to be regularly serviced registered company on a regular basis. Service slips to be kept on record by site manager / nominated ECO for audit purposes.

7.4 Site management

- Consider that materials, temporary toilets, leaked fuel and litter can be washed away during heavy rainfall and must therefore be banded, secured, covered or surrounded by sandbags as appropriate. The ECO must inspect these areas for compliance.
- Check weather reports for rainfall / wind predictions on a weekly and daily basis. Postpone work during rainfall / wind events and ensure the site has been prepared to prevent dust accumulation / wash off of materials as required

7.5 Mitigation Measures - Waste management

- Waste management must follow waste hierarchy – avoid, reduce, reuse, recycle, dispose
- Waste management plan to be put in place by the contractor to deal with all general waste streams and ensure the plan is aligned to mitigation measures;
- Possible waste streams:
 - General waste items (paper, tins, plastic, metals, organic, cleared vegetation not for reuse)
 - Suitable storage, bins and skip to be provided as required
- Waste management areas to be designated on site:
 - Waste receptacles (secure with lockable lids for small general waste items)
 - Bins / skip - must be available for collection, separation and storage of waste streams on site - i.e. general waste (plastic, paper, tin, glass, organic etc), construction waste, hazardous waste (fuels, oils, chemicals) hazardous material storage area;
 - Materials laydown area
- Identify closest registered transfer / waste site
- Under no circumstances may solid waste be burnt or buried on site / surrounding area;
- All workers must be made aware that no rubbish may be disposed of in any other place other the waste bins provided under any circumstance. No Littering; consider implementing fines for litter
- Any hazardous materials (cleaning materials, volatile materials, chemicals etc.) are securely stored within a suitable sealable non-corrosive container.
- Strict management of potential sources of pollution (hydrocarbons from vehicles & machinery, cement during construction, etc.) ; regular checks of machinery and vehicles to ensure no oil or hydraulic leaks

EAP Services

- Do not leave machinery / vehicles running unnecessarily. Service machines and vehicles regularly to prevent unnecessary fumes and leaks.
- If machinery using fuels and oil are required for construction (i.e. generators, compactors) refuelling must take place with drip tray / on designated bunded area within development area; Drip trays must be placed under such equipment when standing.
- A certificate of disposal must be obtained by the construction site manager and kept in EM file and be made available for review at any time.
- An incident/complaints register must be established and maintained on-site and kept in EM file. Corrective action must be undertaken immediately if a complaint is received.
- Upon the completion of construction, the area is to be cleared of all construction materials.

7.6 Mitigation Measures – Fire Risk

- No cigarette butts or burning substances are permitted to be released into the environment. All cigarette butts to be extinguished first and then disposed of in a waste receptacle provided.
- No burning of waste – put in place waste management measures to ensure waste is moved off site timeously, particularly AIS slashed material which can be a fire risk if it is not chipped and spread.
- Fire response measures to be in place at risk areas along site (i.e. fire extinguishers, fire emergency response water)
- If a fire is detected it must be attended to immediately.
- Fire emergency response measures and associated training to be in place.
- Ensure emergency numbers are on hand for fire response in the area.
- Contractors are encouraged to be in close contact with South African weather Services at all times to receive early warning details of floods, droughts, high winds and potential fires in the area and plan accordingly
- Ensure a suitable firebreak is put in place as required.

7.7 Mitigation Measures – Vehicles, traffic, road users

- Entrance to the site only permitted from designated access points provided by OGF
- Ensure strict access control to and from the construction site at all times.
- Surrounding area and roads should be monitored for debris and materials associated with the proposed development and cleaned up as soon as such becomes apparent.
- No offroad driving permitted on site. This must be clearly communicated to all drivers
- All materials to be delivered in a safe manner at designated delivery area located within footprint of the development site; ensure sufficient space is allocated in the construction site plan to provide safe turning for larger trucks.
- Speed travelled by construction vehicles must be kept to a minimum and speed limits enforced;
- No transport of construction machinery / materials to or from the site to take place on public holidays or weekends.
- All vehicles are to be in good working order and equipped with spare parts (tyre etc) to avoid breakdowns along the road and disrupting other users of the road.

7.8 Mitigation measures – visual and noise impacts

- Working hours to be restricted to daytime hours (i.e. 7:30 am – 5:30pm Monday to Friday; 8am – 1pm Saturday).
- No construction work is to take place after hours or on Sundays or on public holidays.
- A complaints register should be kept to document complaints and the corrective action taken and kept in EM file.
- Keep working area as small as possible
- No loud music to be allowed on site.
- Ensure good housekeeping measures take place

7.9 Mitigation Measures – Terrestrial Biodiversity and vegetation clearing

- Delineated footprints area not to be exceeded.
- Suitable measures must be implemented in areas that are susceptible to erosion
- Workers are NOT allowed to collect any flora or fauna species in surrounding area.
- Ensure any trenches required for placement of electrical sleeves are suitably backfilled with subsoils first followed by topsoil placement and then vegetation.

7.10 Mitigation Measures – Alien invasive flora species

- Dense pockets of alien invasive species (AIS), namely, dense Rooikrantz (*Acacia cyclops*) and Black Wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*) are present on the in the broader area of portion 16. AIS within development area must be hand pulled / cleared and immediately and disposed as general waste. A list of species is included in the table below.
- It is a legal requirement that the removal of AIS be the responsibility of the landowner; the operator of the solar facility is to maintain the project site free from AIS for duration of operations.
- Check for weed regrowth within development area and pull-out plant as soon as it is detected to avoid expensive AIS management in the long term
- The use of kikuyu grass is not supported in any rehabilitation efforts.
- When removing AIS ensure the area is not left bare and use mulch, indigenous seeds and plants local to the area, to hold soil in place (have mulch, seeds, seedlings ready prior to clearing)
- OGF is to be responsible for the vegetation maintenance and ongoing AIS clearing on the project site.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	STATUS	PRESENCE
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	Fabaceae	CARA 1b	Present, common
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Rooikrantz	Fabaceae	CARA 1b	Present, common
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuyu grass	Poaceae	CARA 1b	Present, common
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Scotch thistle	Asteraceae	CARA 1b	Present, uncommon
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	Verbenaceae	CARA 1b	Present, uncommon
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Oil Plant	Euphorbiaceae	CARA 2	Present, common
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Bugweed	Solanaceae	CARA 1b	Present, uncommon
<i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i>	Wild tomato	Solanaceae	CARA 1b	Present, uncommon
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Wild verbena	Verbenaceae	CARA 1b	Present, uncommon

7.11 Mitigation Measures – Fauna

- No animals are to be harmed or killed during the course of construction / operations.
- Contractual fines to be imposed on any employee who is found attempting to harm fauna on site or in surrounding areas
- If any animals are seen on site, a photo / video should be taken if possible (to assist in identification) and all fauna encountered on site should be reported to the ECO immediately. This is important when:
 - An animal is harmed or compromised in any way during construction.
 - Any animal with limited mobility is found on site (e.g. tortoises, moles, chameleons).
 - Any potentially dangerous animal is encountered. This includes any potentially venomous animal (e.g. snakes, scorpions)
 - For any assistance with snake removals/relocations, identifications or bite treatment contact the African Snakebite Institute.
- Check delineated footprints area not exceeded
- Increased plant diversity will increase the fauna diversity and pollinators (beneficial birds, insects, reptiles, mammals) in the area.
- Night lighting reduced as far as possible to reduce impact on wildlife

7.12 Washing of solar panels

- Potable water is required to service personnel who will be working on the site from time to time. The potable water will be used for domestic purposes, namely drinking and cleaning. The preferred option is to source potable water from the municipal water distribution network. An alternative option could include the transport of potable water to site using water tankers.
- Soap and water is preferred. Do not discharge waste wash water into surrounding environment

7.13 Vegetation management / Rehabilitation

- All erodible areas within the construction site should be stabilized using appropriate (best practice) methodologies and erosion protection works and all disturbed areas should be rehabilitated with appropriate water wise indigenous vegetation.
- Existing natural vegetation must be retained as far as possible to minimise erosion problems. Progressive rehabilitation with mulch, seed and plants to be carried out during construction to minimise the amount of bare areas on the site and therefore prevent runoff and wind erosion / dust from the site.

7.14 Mitigation measures – socio-economic impacts

Construction and maintenance as required (include in training to contractors and subcontractors)

- Use local reputable contractors, where possible.
- Use local materials, where possible.
- Make use of local services where required and possible
- Do not pay any cash wages on site to minimise criminal risk to employees
- Ensure requirements of Health And Safety Act and Labour Act are in place as required

EMPr Targets / checklist:

- ✓ EM file kept updated
 - Incident / complaint register in place
 - Records of waste management / toilet service
 - ECO audits as required
- ✓ Necessary training provided as per scope of work and records kept i.e., toolbox talks
- ✓ Working hours: Restrict to weekdays between 08:00 to 17:00; no weekends or public holidays
- ✓ No blanket clearing of vegetation.
- ✓ Designated footprint and laydown, ablutions, materials within area designated by ECO;
- ✓ Pegs / tape / screening material as required for demarcation
- ✓ No disturbance of indigenous plants outside development footprint
- ✓ No disturbance to fauna
- ✓ Ablution facilities (Ratio of 1:10), as required; keep service records (i.e invoices / payments)
- ✓ Waste plan in place
- ✓ No refuelling on site; no service of vehicles on site
- ✓ Drip trays, spill kits and hazardous materials storage as required
- ✓ Water cart as required for dust control
- ✓ Fire prevention training provided, and records kept;
- ✓ Fire response measures in place; emergency numbers on hand
- ✓ Sand bucket for cigarette disposal
- ✓ Code of conduct in place
- ✓ No waste at end of construction; disturbed areas revegetated
- ✓ Indigenous landscaping as required
- ✓ Stormwater management in place and adapted as necessary
- ✓ Areas on requiring erosion control are addressed as required
- ✓ No AIS in landscaping and ongoing AIS removal
- ✓ No feeding of wildlife and no unnecessary distance to wildlife
- ✓ Night lighting reduced as far as possible to reduce impact on wildlife
- ✓ Required method statements are compiled in accordance with measures of EMP

Table 1: Project Aspects to be completed by construction / maintenance team as required

Activity:	Description of activity (i.e. AIS clearing, construction of dwelling, maintenance activity etc)			
Responsible person:				
Aspect	Nature / Description	Required		Notes to be completed by responsible person for KHOA and internal / external ECO
		✓	✗	
Scope of work	Description of scope of work and accompanying method statement / s	✓		
Designs / Plans completed	As required for scope of work	✓		
Health and safety	As required – HS File, first aid etc.	✓		
Workforce	Number of workers required?	✓		
	Required environmental management training (i.e. waste, soil management etc)	✓		
	Local labour	✓		
Suppliers	Local suppliers	✓		
Transport and traffic	Transport required for site workers?			
	Access and parking requirements	✓		
Site clearing	Area to be cleared	✓		
	Permits on hand; Plants removed and stored (not required for this site)		✓	
Vegetation management	No disturbance to vegetation outside footprint	✓		
	Remove alien invasive from footprint as required	✓		
	Pegs / screening material for designating footprint	✓		

EAP Services

Activity:	Description of activity (i.e. AIS clearing, construction of dwelling, maintenance activity etc)			
Responsible person:				
Aspect	Nature / Description	Required		Notes to be completed by responsible person for KHOA and internal / external ECO
		✓	✗	
Topsoil management	Replace subsoil followed by topsoil in trenches required for electrical sleeves	✓		
Material and equipment	Nature of required materials and equipment	✓		
	Storage requirements / laydown areas for materials / equipment	✓		
	Hazardous materials / substances – store and required	✓		
Waste management	Ablution facilities – Required? Number? Service Provider? Record of service to be kept	✓		
	General waste bins and skips	✓		
	Drip trays	✓		
	Spill kits, hazardous waste bins as required	✓		
	Skip	✓		
Drinking water and lunch area	Quantity required? Lunch area provided? Source of drinking water?	✓		
Working hours	Working hours – no weekends, no public holidays, no night time.	✓		

8 COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMPr

8.1 Monitoring and Compliance

The monitoring and compliance of the development should take place as follows:

- The nominated ECO / auditor has the authority to instruct the ceasing of a particular activity causing or liable to cause significant environmental damage, and issue fines or penalties for non-compliance of the Environmental Management Programme/ EMPr.
- An ECO must monitor the the site and keep all records in the EM file as required

8.2 Auditing Process

Internal audits are recommended for the duration of construction, including an external pre-construction, and post construction audit.

An internally appointed ECO is recommended to maintain EM file and address non compliances as and when required.

Conditions of the EMPr requirements are to be audited.

Preceding the issuing of a non-compliance, the relevant party must be given an opportunity to rectify the issue. If the issue is not addressed, the non-compliance is to be reported to the CA (DEDEAT) by the applicant / auditor / ECO as applicable.

The following information should be recorded as applicable:

- Details of non-compliance including as applicable;
- Details of activity carried out
- Actions agreed to adequately address the non-compliance as required
- Agreed timeframe by which the actions must be carried out; and
- Date of correction of non-compliance

Stop Works Non-Compliance will be issued under the following conditions:

- Total disregard by the developer / contractor to measures contained within the EMPr;
- An activity that if left unattended will escalate the degree, severity or extent of the environmental impact.

A copy of the non-compliance issued, with an allocated timeframe for correction, and details will be placed in the EM file.

On receiving a notice of non-compliance the Applicant is required to swiftly address the issue/s taking all corrective actions required to rectify the situation. Penalties will be applied for non-compliant situations. Penalties/fines are advocated to ensure corrective measures are successfully undertaken and the necessary standard of rehabilitation is achieved.

In the event of damage being caused, the contractor will be responsible for the cost of cleanup, repair and / or rehabilitation as necessary, as well as being liable for the fine. Where there is erosion damage, pollution to the environment, the contractor is required to reinstate the conditions to normal as determined by the ECO.

EAP Services

Spot fines up to a maximum value of R10 000 per offence can be instituted at the discretion of the ECO for any breach or non-compliance in terms of the EMPr. Fines issued will increase exponentially for repeat offences.

The imposition of such a penalties / fines shall not preclude the relevant competent authority from applying an additional penalty in accordance with statutory powers.

Failure to redress the cause shall be reported to the relevant authority for them to deal with the transgression as deemed fit.

8.3 Unlawful Activity/ies

NEMA and its Regulations entitle environmental authorities to administer a fine not exceeding R 5 million- or 10-years imprisonment and/or a fine and imprisonment for a person guilty of an unlawful activity. The Act makes allowance for the rectification of unlawful activity and may charge up to R1 million administration fees over and above the remediation costs.

NEMA makes provision for damages to be awarded by the courts where loss or damage has occurred as a result of a contravention of other environmental statutes. Importantly, NEMA provides for the liability of conviction of employees, managers, agents and directors for any offences resulting from the failure to take all the reasonable steps that were necessary under the circumstances to prevent the commission of an offence.

8.4 AMENDMENTS TO THE EMPr

This EMPr outlines the environmental practices and mitigation measures to be adhered to during the construction, operational phases, and rehabilitation in order to curtail and/or minimise potential negative impacts and promote sound environmental practises.

The EMPr is a living document and is subject to change from time to time in consultation with the DEADP.

8.5 Enforcing the EMPr and responsibilities

The developer has a responsibility to ensure that all those involved in the project are aware of and familiar with the environmental requirements for the project (this includes casual labour, etc.). The EMPr shall be part of the terms of reference for all contractors and service providers.

All senior and supervisory staff members shall familiarise themselves with the full contents of the EMPr. They shall know and understand the specifications of the EMPr and shall be able to assist other staff members in matters relating to the EMPr.

Table 2: Table of responsibilities

Management Area	Name of Responsible Party
Applicant	OGF PTY Ltd
Town Planner	Marco Booysen Planning
Technical Drawings	Lourens du Preez of Pro-Plan drawing office

Technical Engineer	
Contractor/s (construction / maintenance	
Internal ECO	
External auditor	
External Search and rescue flora and fauna guidance / on site	Not required for this site
DEADP officer - EA	
Cape Nature – permit applications – NEMBA and provincial ordinance	Not required for this site
WC Forestry – permit applications – Protected trees in terms of National forest Act	Not required for this site
Operational Manager	
Garden Route District municipality	
Hessequa Local Municipality	S Chikamhi
Hessequa Local Municipality - SAPS	
Head of emergency prevention and response	

8.6 Code of conduct

Code of Conduct

- Ensure effective implementation of the EMPr
- Ensure fire emergency plan is in place and responsible individual are adequately trained
- Ensure waste management plan is in place
- Comply to monitoring and record keeping requirements
- Any areas disturbed as a result of activities to be rehabilitated using vegetation indigenous to the area.
- Ensure fire response mechanisms are in place and relevant training carried out
- Ensure ongoing clearance of alien invasive vegetation
- Vehicular traffic to be confined to the approved access and no vehicles are allowed to travel off such approved roadways. No offroad driving permitted. All vehicles must stay on single demarcated access tracks to avoid compaction of soil and roots.
- No open fires are allowed within the property whatsoever, except in purpose-built fire places as indicated by management
- Keep noise-generating activities to a minimum.
- Fines will be imposed on any person who is found attempting to snare or otherwise harms wild animals.
- Strict speeding limits to be adhered to. All personnel and visitors to abide to speeding regulations.
- No collection of indigenous flora permitted on site or in surrounding areas; Fines should be in place for illegal collection / removal of plant specimens.
- Smoking only in designated areas with correct precautions in place. Fines issued if not done
- No littering. Fines will be issued for litter.
- Adhere to recycling and reuse guidelines and facilities provided at all times

Acknowledgement of EMPr

Record of signatures providing acknowledgment of being aware of and committed to complying with the contents of this Environmental Management Programme (EMPr), which relates to the environmental mitigation measures for the residential estate and high care facilities.

DEADP reference: to be provided after acceptance of NEMA EA application

Developer: Outeniqua Game Farm (PTY Ltd)

Represented by:

Signed: Date:

Internal Environmental Control Officer

Signed: Date:

Contractor / subcontractor / Service provider: / Employee:

Signed: Date:

External auditor

Signed: Date:

Appendix A: Details of EAP

Claire De Jongh (nee Jarvis)

0846074743

EAPASA registration: 2021/3519

SACNASP (certificated): 115390

BSc Environmental Management: Zoology Stream

BSc Honours: Environmental monitoring and modelling

CV and registrations are provided in Appendix 8 of the registration form